

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

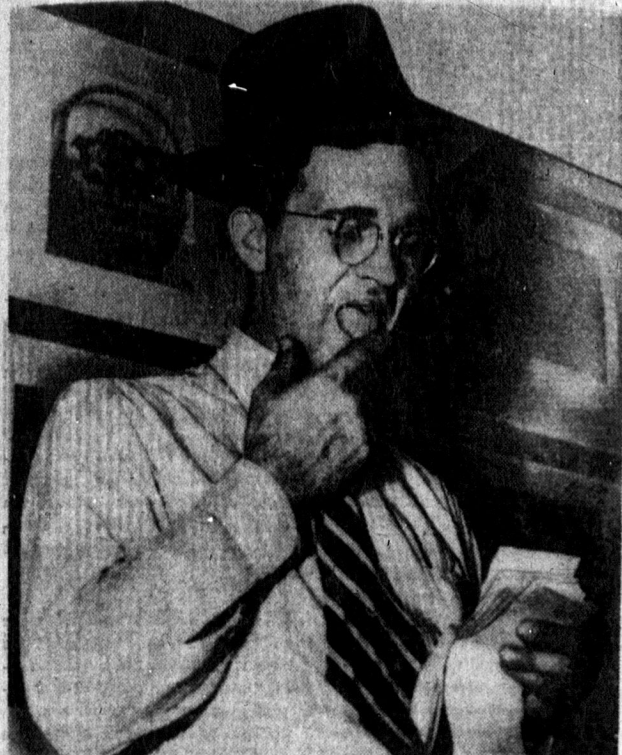
Vol. XII—No. 21

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 26, 1945

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

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

Hits Jackpot via Guild Contract



Harry Mayo, Toledo Guild member, hit the jackpot on his second payday after returning to the camera staff of the Toledo Blade, collecting 11 checks. One was his regular weekly pay, and the other 10 were vacation checks, held in reserve under the Guild contract servicemen's clause. Entering the Army in 1940, Mayo fought with Ohio's famous 37th division all the way from Bougainville to Manila. He collected two weeks' vacation pay for each of his five years in the Army.

Quincy Journal Always Goes to Press—Somehow

Quincy, Mass. — The Quincy Journal, an eight-page daily newspaper published jointly in a gymnasium and three print shops, by the Quincy Newspaper Guild and the Quincy local of the International Typographical Union, has completed its second week of journalistic existence with a thoroughly exhausted news staff, a gradually increasing circulation, a high degree of public acceptance, and the books showing a cash balance in actual cost of operations resulting from a steady rise in advertising income.

Launched by Guildsmen and printers locked out since Oct. 1 by the management of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger, the paper is giving

The dispute now seems further from a settlement than ever. Two sessions called by the State Mediation Service broke off on Tuesday of this week without determination of any issue involved, and without date set for further meetings.

YIELDED EARLY

At the first mediation session, both sides yielded on several minor points as tentative basis for settlement, but following adjournment of the first meeting, management withdrew its offers and at Tuesday's meeting, the union negotiators declared that in view of that development the union could do no less than revert to its original contract proposals.

Frank E. Connor, president of the typographical local, and Drayton B. Burgess, Quincy chapel chairman, represent the printers. Joseph Schleppey, an attorney who has been active in the interests of publishers throughout the mid-west, and Frank Phillips, executive secretary of the New England Publishers Association, were present for Publishers G. Prescott Low, of Quincy.

For the first eight issues of the new-born daily, its seven regular members of the Patriot-Ledger news staff were hard pressed. Last week an emergency meeting of the New England District Council's executive board, attended by Sam B. Eubanks, ANG executive vice president, lined up a schedule

of off-day editorial help from neighboring Guild locals, and the arrival of Trans-radio wire service and a batch of feature comics—the latter had been clamored for by the Quincy public—further relieved the pressure on the short-handed Quincy regulars.

SHORT OF HELP

Unlike the St. Louis lockout, where the full personnel of three editorial departments was available for the issuance of the St. Louis Daily News, in Quincy the job had to be carried on for more than a week by half the normal number of editorial workers covered by the Guild.

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Boxers Are Background for the Quincy Journal



Here is where the Quincy Journal's editorial and business staff functions at Joe Beston's Gymnasium. The lockout-inspired daily has Guild editorial and circulation staffs, while Typographical members handle advertising solicitation, all against a background of muscle-building boxing and wrestling programs. In the picture, standing, are Benedict M. Keating, Thomas Berry and Girard Alexander, all of the ITU; while seated are Carl Scrivener, managing editor; Arthur L. Stadig, linotype operator, turned ad-taker; Percy Lane, feature writer; Joan Gindoff, society reporter; Mabelle Fullerton, society editor, and Thomas Harding, compositor who handles display advertising copy.

The American Newspaper Guild's nationwide drive for new wage standards in the newspaper industry will move to a showdown next week before the National War Labor Board. The Newspaper Commission, acting as a fact-finding agency for the board itself, will open hearings Nov. 5 on the series of cases involving disputes over the ANG National Wage Program.

At issue are:

Base top minimum of \$65 for reporters, \$40 for stenographers and telephone operators, \$35 for typists, with proportionate rates in all other classifications.

General cost of living increase of \$10 per week to those earning over \$50, and 20 percent for employees earning \$50 per week or under, to be added to base minimums.

Length of service and merit increase plans for adjustment of salaries above the minimums.

Overtime compensation for holiday work.

Premium pay for night work.

Cumulative benefits for servicemen.

These constitute the basic points of the program initiated last February at the wage policy conference in Washington.

GAINS ARE WON

Abrupt ending of the war and the subsequent change in national wage stabilization policies found several units in a position to enforce settlement of the wage program demands in collective bargaining. In St. Louis, Detroit and Los Angeles contracts have been negotiated establishing minimums at levels of the original wage program demands and giving general increases averaging \$6 to \$8 per week.

These settlements have made possible withdrawal of some cases already certified to the board. Hearings are scheduled as follows:

Chicago Times, Nov. 5; San Francisco newspapers (citywide contract), Nov. 6; Albany Times-Union, Nov. 7; Cincinnati Post,

Nov. 8; Cleveland Press, Nov. 9; Washington Daily News, Nov. 12; Denver Post, Nov. 13; St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Nov. 14 and 15; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Record, and Camden Courier-Post, Nov. 16; Toledo Blade, Nov. 19; Gary Post Tribune, Nov. 20; and Wilkes-Barre Record and Times-Leader-News, Nov. 21.

ONE MAIN BRIEF

The ANG is presenting one main brief on common wage issues in dispute, with local non-wage issues to be presented in supplemental statements. The Guild's brief for all disputes points out that newspaper profits, like other industries, have climbed during the war. The brief includes charts to show increased revenues from advertising and higher circulation rates.

Wage increase proposals, the Guild brief declares, can be paid without raising prices for "the publishers already have granted themselves price relief and can absorb the cost of the proposed wage adjustments without any further price increases."

(Continued on Page Eight)

NLRB Upholds Guild in Hudson Dispatch Fight

Reinstatement of Guild Unit Chairman James Allan to his desk job on the Hudson Dispatch, Union City, N. J., from which he was fired last Jan. 19, a few days after the Guild attained a bargaining majority in the editorial department, and formal designation of the Guild by the Dispatch management as exclusive bargaining agent, are recommended in the report of Trial Examiner Sidney L. Feiler, filed this week

with the NLRB as the result of a six-day hearing last July before the Second Regional NLRB in New York.

The Guild's complaint in the case of Melvin Greene, sports writer discharged at the same time Allan was fired, was recommended for dismissal, the trial examiner holding that the evidence did not show his dismissal was union-connected.

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ing residents of this 75,000-population city in the south shore section of Greater Boston a daily resume of local happenings, which in bulk rates larger than the former local coverage of the Patriot-Ledger.

GUILD LOCKED OUT

Guild members in the editorial and circulation departments were locked out with the printers when they refused to handle struck work. With the news and circulation departments in the street, along with the printers, pressmen and stereotypers didn't cross the type picket line.

The morning of Oct. 25 more than 100 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) joined AFL Typographical Union members on the picket line before the Quincy Patriot-Ledger when the usual car of strikebreakers was about to enter the plant.

City officials dispatched 10 police to the scene, taking men from all parts of town as children were enroute to school, in order to smash the line to let the scabs into the building. The scabs are compositors.

One strikebreaker was accused of toting a gun, and police found a pistol, for which the scab had a permit.

Other AFL and CIO unions planned to send over as many pickets as necessary to keep the scabs out.

Hearst Hospital Plan Is Up for Vote

Guild members in Hearst units are to ballot on a proposed group hospitalization plan submitted by management.

Ballots have been sent to Guild locals, and a speedy vote is urged as management has committed itself to put the plan into effect no later than Nov. 28 if approved. Members in good standing are eligible to vote.

After a vote by Hearst members last June, the IEB was authorized to extend the Hearst National Memorandum to Nov. 26, 1945, pending receipt of a management proposal for group hospitalization insurance.

Acceptance of the plan now proposed will commit the Guild to extend the Hearst Memorandum to Jan. 28, 1947. Thirteen items in the memorandum, negotiated nationally, would become part of local contracts.

These include: Guild shop, discharge, normal, week, schooling, California Decision Sets Precedent on Jobless Pay.

San Francisco, P.A.—A far-reaching decision was set here last week in a case involving the Unemployment Insurance Act. The third district court of appeals of this state has ordered the California Stabilization Commission to pay unemployment benefits to a cannery worker who had been denied such benefits on the ground that she was not available for work.

AFL Attorney Charles Janigan submitted the case, which was held by the California State Federation of Labor. "This decision," the union body said, "not only clarifies the question of availability for work, but will affect thousands and thousands of cannery workers as well as many more thousands of employees engaged in seasonal and intermittent work."

The cannery worker, June Garcia, had a job in a cannery five miles from her home. Her only transportation was on a share-the-

ride basis with neighbors. After the end of the canning season, she filed a claim for additional benefits, which was granted.

Some days later she was offered a referral to a job, but she had to travel ten miles from her home on the day shift. She said she could not accept this because she had no means of transportation. She was disqualified from receiving benefits as a result of the refusal.

Action in this case, which was filed in March, 1944, will affect 400 claims submitted in Modesto alone. "In undertaking this case through its attorney," the Federation stated, it has "obtained a precedent clarifying the whole matter of availability for suitable work which not only will undoubtedly influence the interpretation of the act by the California Stabilization Commission, but will protect the interest of thousands of employees in the State of California."

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Twenty-seven non-editorial employees of the New York Jewish Day have collected more than \$400 each on a \$3.50 a week raise retroactive for 126 weeks.

Payment of the raises ended a case which had been before the War Labor Board and the Newspaper Commission for two years. The controversy was marked by a number of management appeals and a Guild counter-appeal.

The New York Guild first filed the case with the WLB in November, 1943, after contract negotiations broke down. The board ordered an increase of 10 cents per hour for a 35-hour week, retroactive to April 8, 1943, expiration date of the old contract. In addition to the hourly raise, the board last year also ordered

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Cost — Management pays the entire cost for all employees. The cost to an employee for the same coverage for dependents in his immediate family will not exceed \$1.50 per month for a single dependent or \$2.50 per month for the entire family.

Hospitalization — An allowance of \$5 per day for hospital accommodations for a period not to exceed 90 days for any single illness. This sum will be paid to the insured upon proof of hospitalization on advice of a physician in any recognized hospital.

Eligibility — All employees are covered. There is no age limit for receiving benefits. Dependents of employees are not covered at management expense, but may receive identical benefits if employees pay the premium. Coverage will be immediate for all employees who have been on the payroll six months at the time of adoption, and will become automatic for each new employee after six months of employment.

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Existing Plans — Employees presently carrying hospital association plans may maintain such coverage at their option, and receive the additional benefits of the plan proposed. This optional condition will not apply, however, in units where existing plans are privately insured as distinguished from the hospital association plans. It is understood that, because of insurance company practices, dual coverage will not be permitted, and the existing hospital plans presumably would be canceled in favor of the new plan.

Termination — Coverage of employees terminates with termination of employment, excepting that maternity benefits are payable within a period of nine months following termination of employment. Insurance of dependents terminates also with termination of employment.

Employees on Leave — Insurance benefits apply to employees on leave, unless during such leave they are working for another employer. Employees on military leave will be covered automatically upon their re-employment. Families of employees on military leave will be eligible for coverage on the same terms as the dependents of those presently employed. That is, an employee may carry the insurance for his dependents while on military leave.

Hospitals and Physicians — The insured may select any legally insured hospital and any physician. He is protected regardless of where he may be at the time of hospitalization.

Whether the Michigan plan or the Hearst plan provided the greater compensation, would depend upon the nature and duration of the particular illness. Maternity benefits under the Hearst plan apparently are as generous as under any existing plan. The cost for insurance of dependents is approximately the same as for equivalent coverage under other plans.

General Comment — Comparison of the proposed plan indicates its benefits to be generally equivalent to those of any plan presently in force in a Hearst unit. The maximum allowance for hospitalization and surgical fees is approximately that of other plans. Maximum benefits, it will be found, are payable under different conditions in different policies.

The Michigan plan presently in force in the Detroit Times unit, for example, provides \$4 per day hospital allowance for the first 10 days of confinement; \$5 per day for the next 18 days; \$2.50 per day for an additional 90 days, for surgical cases.

For illnesses not requiring surgical treatment, the allowance is \$5 per day for 28 days and \$2.50 per day for the next 90 days. The Hearst proposal is for an allowance of \$5 per day for 70 days regardless of the character of the illness. The maximum payment under the Hearst proposal would be \$350, and under the Michigan plan \$365 for non-surgical cases and \$375 for surgical cases.

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Quincy Journal City Room Is a Gym

(Continued from Page One)

ering the city's area. Volunteer reinforcements filtered in as the situation became known to Guild neighbors.

Physical facilities for getting the paper out were pitifully inadequate, yet every day, when deadline arrived, copy was ready, and presses rolled on schedule for the waiting cars of the circulation crew.

The editorial rooms and the business office of the Quincy Journal are located on the third floor of a building facing Quincy Square, a stone's throw from the picketed Patriot-Ledger.

The staff shares space in Joe Boston's gymnasium, where daily workouts in the squared ring and the muffed thumping cadence of a punch-

bag form an unprejudiced background for the clack of type-writers.

The "city desk" is a tiny rectangular table, just big enough to accommodate the elbows of Carl

Scrivener, managing editor, and Virginia Sanborn, his day-shift assistant. The battery of typewriters, some rented and some borrowed, are lined along a makeshift rough-plank table.

Two telephone wires are always busy. They were installed 12 hours after the telephone company had conceded—and insisted on—the impossibility of allotting the instruments. The staff is without a sports editor, yet a sports page is produced, games are covered, and the reading public likes it.

Classified advertising is handled—and capably—by one of the printers, who never dreamed of holding an ad-taker's job until the lockout. Display advertising is being hustled by other printers, who do not sell space on the plea of helping the unions involved, but on the basis that here is a legitimate new medium for reaching Quincy shoppers during the suspension of the regular daily.

The editorial policy of the paper is not that of a union propaganda sheet, but of a "straight" news publication, devoted to filling the void created by the daily's suspension. There has been no play-up of the news of the printers' picket line, and several issues of the paper carried not a line, when there was no news-worth development in the labor difficulty.

Political news, which Quincy residents frequently had complained was woefully one-sided in the Patriot-Ledger, is being halved cleanly between the two majority candidates. In a lead story last week, parallel columns carried the statements of the rivals.

More than 200 of the 300 Patriot-Ledger carrier boys are delivering the new paper, and their profits are two cents a copy instead of the one cent granted them by the suspended daily. They like the doubled income!

Advertising by merchants has been cautious in making its appearance, because of a close tie-in between the Patriot-Ledger publisher and the Quincy Retail Merchants' association. Several food markets last week broke the ice, however, and a legal advertisement by the city's public works commissioner also appeared.

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Scrivener, managing editor, and Virginia Sanborn, his day-shift assistant. The battery of typewriters, some rented and some borrowed, are lined along a makeshift rough-plank table.

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Advertising

Biddeford, Clipped by Delays and WLB action, Calls for Strike Vote

Biddeford, Maine—Members of the Biddeford Journal unit of the Portland Newspaper Guild have petitioned the NLRB for a strike vote, under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act. At a unit meeting attended by all its membership, Biddeford Guildmen voted unanimously to reject an offer from Albert Spendlove, publisher, increasing salaries by 10 percent, and to proceed with the strike vote machinery in the event Spendlove refused to negotiate on the terms of a new Guild proposal.

The Biddeford Journal has the distinction of being the smallest newspaper in point of daily circulation of any organized under Guild contract and until their merger last year with the Portland Guild, the Biddeford members held their own charter as a Guild local.

COMMISSION FUTILITY
Background of the strike vote is a confused maze of time lost in the facility of the Newspaper Commission—Publisher Spendlove frequently serves as an industry member—overlapping contract periods, and legalistic delays of especially irritating quality. It has been three years since contract proposals of the Biddeford people were first laid before the commission, and a satisfactory agreement has not yet emerged from the welter.

Maine people, avers Ralph Armstrong, unit chairman and one-man advertising department of the Journal, are slow to anger, but when they determine an issue, their determination is as granite-like as their state's coastline.

NEW ARGUMENT
Hanson set the pace for the defense by presenting a theory unique in Guild experience. He declared that inasmuch as the original independent unit had been organized by a discharged executive of the company, it was "inimical" with company unionism, and that the Guild, by signing up those who had therefore belonged to the independent, retained some of that taint. The firm, Hanson insisted, was justified in order to "protect the neutrality" of management.

Hanson called no witnesses in defense of Guild charges. The Guild presented 12 witnesses who testified that employees had been fired for union activity.

The Standard-Times has been a notorious labor-hater in its editorial policies, and testimony of Guild witnesses showed clearly that the firings were part of a deliberate union-busting technique.

Sign New Contract In Rochester, Minn.
Rochester, Minn.—The Twin Cities Newspaper Guild has signed a new contract with the Post-Bulletin raising reporter and advertising salesmen minimums \$5, bringing the top to \$52.50 after four years. An additional \$5 is provided by a length of service increase after 10 years.

Severance pay was improved, as was the holiday clause.

Representing the unit when the new contract was presented were John A. Ullman, New England District Council executive secretary, and Charles E. Crissey, ANG international representative.

At the hearing it was noted that the Guild submitted 94 membership cards, not including recent members, which was more than a majority. The unionists at approximately 158 employees, subject to a check of the payroll.

At issue was management's demand that ballots be mailed to all employees new in the armed forces.

The NLRB regulations had been that servicemen must appear at the polls to vote. While the Guild was anxious for all servicemen possible to vote, the matter was left to the NLRB to decide. This question is being decided in another pending case.

The News campaign has been directed by Gerda Martin, ANG international representative, aided by local officers and Baker Marsh, News unit chairman.

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NLRB Hearings On New Bedford Firings Are Over

New Bedford, Mass.—Hearings were concluded this week by the Boston Regional NLRB in a complaint case against the New Bedford Standard-Times, published by Basil Brewer, for the discharge of nine circulation department employees last February, during a union organization drive in that department of the daily.

The case was based on charges filed by the American Newspaper Guild, which signed 38 employees as members when an independent union dissolved after a few weeks existence.

17 DISCHARGED
Seventeen employees of the department were discharged within a short time for stated reasons varying from dishonesty in handling funds to "incompetence" and "interfering" with the work of others. Nine of those discharged were witnesses in the case, which was heard by Trial Examiner Robert Gates.

Elisba Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, flanked by a local law firm of O'Brien & Bentley, appeared for the Standard-Times management. Robert Green, acting regional attorney for the NLRB, and Morris Isersman, ANG counsel, prosecuted the case.

Hanson set the pace for the defense by presenting a theory unique in Guild experience. He declared that inasmuch as the original independent unit had been organized by a discharged executive of the company, it was "inimical" with company unionism, and that the Guild, by signing up those who had therefore belonged to the independent, retained some of that taint. The firm, Hanson insisted, was justified in order to "protect the neutrality" of management.

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St. Louis Has Profit From Lockout Paper

St. Louis—The five-day publishing venture of the Inter-Union Conciliation committee in the St. Louis lockout made a profit for the St. Louis Guild. Staffed by Guildsmen, the News was published during the lockout here.

A report on finances of the News shows that expenses of \$10,470 have been paid, and that there was a profit of \$4,835, with \$700 in accounts receivable from advertisers.

Net circulation for the five days, when the regular dailies closed their plants, was 494,198. Part of the funds was used to buy new Guild office equipment and the rest was transferred to the defense fund of the local.

Officers Nominated by N. Y. Under New Rules
New York Guild officers for the coming year were nominated without opposition at the Representative Assembly meeting. Nominations were made under the new local by-laws which created two new offices and eliminated three others. Those nominated were:

President: John T. McManus, movie critic at PM. McManus is running for his third term. He also is an ANG vice president.

First vice president and chairman of the committee on finance: Stephen Horton, financial expert of Standard & Poor's. Horton has been a vice president for two years.

Second vice president: James Whittaker, Mirror rewriter. He has been a vice president for four terms.

Third vice president: George Everett, former local president of the Cincinnati City Council.

More than 200 attended to make it one of the best parties ever given here. Everett collected all the cheers and approximately all the votes by refusing to make a speech.

Leaflet Warns On B-B-H Bill
Newark—The New Jersey State CIO Council is distributing 15,000 leaflets warning union members about threats to their welfare in the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

The pamphlet used the material in the last Guild Reporter, prepared by Morris Isersman, ANG counsel, and the editor.

St. Louis Nixes Fine Proposal
St. Louis—A local referendum proposal to assess fines on members for absence from two consecutive Guild meetings lost by 15 votes. The result was 147 against and 132 for.

Our Daily Bread...



Cartoon by Bill Chalmers

"This is newspaper office? Why, no one is wearing a hat!"

Los Angeles Wins Pay Demands On Hearst Paper Strike Threat

Los Angeles—Following day and night negotiations sessions, the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild has signed a contract with Hearst's Herald and Express providing for wage increases, higher contract minimums, and other gains.

Added annual cost of the increases total \$186,630, with individual wage increases for the 425 employees averaging approximately \$8.49 per person weekly.

Negotiations concluded at 6 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 14, after 18 hours of continuous negotiations except for meals. The unit was to take a strike vote the next day under terms of the Smith-Connally Act after protracted negotiations.

\$65 Reporter Minimum At St. Louis Star-Times

St. Louis—Wage increases ranging from \$3 to \$7.50, which bring the main editorial classification to \$65 in the sixth year, are included in a new contract agreed to by the St. Louis Newspaper Guild and the St. Louis Star-Times.

The increases are retroactive to last June 15, the expiration date of the old contract. They will be applied to all minimums on the basis of \$3 for those earning under \$20 a week; \$4 for those earning between \$20 and \$30; \$5 for those earning between \$30 and \$50; and \$7.50 for those earning \$50 or more.

TOTAL IS \$64,800
Increases will total \$64,800 annually for 215 employees. Retroactive raises total \$21,600.

This marks the second increase for the unit in six months, with about half of the members getting pay raises of from \$1.75 per week to \$2.50 last June, representing a \$7,500 annual increase.

Employees now receiving more than the minimums in their classifications will receive increases which will maintain present differentials, with no employee who has been on the payroll for more than three years receiving less than a \$6 increase.

Merit increases made since Aug. 15 are to be offset against the new raises.

Separate Talks, Same Proposals In NY Parleys
With the refusal of publishers of six leading New York newspapers to conduct joint negotiations, the New York local is conducting individual parleys based on identical proposals.

Papers involved are the Times, News, Mirror, Post, Journal-American and World-Telegram.

Proposals include a 20 percent general pay increase, a 35-hour week, night differential, and three-week vacation. Proposals also take into consideration information secured from a job survey.

Vern Fox Heads Sheboygan Guild
Sheboygan—Vern H. Fox has been elected president of the Sheboygan Newspaper Guild. Elwin H. Rich was chosen vice president, and Patricia Bower was named secretary. Carl E. Schmitt was re-elected treasurer.

AKRON TO RESUME ITS GRIDIRON
Akron—The first Akron Guild Gridiron since the war has been scheduled for Dec. 5 at the Mayflower Hotel. Ken Nichols heads the committee planning the skits.

posals was made which was accepted.

New and better conditions include:

A five-day week for circulation distributors, which will add 30 men to the department, and a change to straight salary which will mean more money for the employees.

Five full holidays, with overtime pay for holiday work. An improved hours clause. Additional auto mileage. Preferential hiring.

New minimums set by the contract include \$15 per week for reporters and desk swing men, and \$70 for reporters after five years of experience. Top minimum for display ad men is \$75. Top minimum for stenographers is \$40 after three years, and for junior clerks \$33.61 after 18 months.

OTHER MINIMUMS
Other top minimums are, district circulation managers \$57.50; classified sales guarantee \$48.50; general ledger bookkeepers \$64.60; telephone operators \$40; and senior clerks \$43.02.

In the switch to weekly wages in place of commissions for circulation men, more than a dozen Guildsmen who would have suffered financial losses because of the change were made branch office managers, or otherwise cared for at higher rates.

The old contract had expired Sept. 4, 1944.

Negotiations had gone on, and several months ago Kelly entered the picture. When the IEB rescinded the no-strike pledge, after V-J Day, the unit was the first to ask for a strike vote under the Smith-Connally act. Final negotiations went on for a month.

GIVES UNIT CREDIT
"This tremendous victory belongs to the unit," said William Brodie, Los Angeles Guild administrative officer. "After trying six months to secure a satisfactory wage agreement, only when the unit became militant did the negotiators begin to get results."

Negotiators in the final sessions, in addition to Brodie, were George Hutchinson, local president, and G. K. Williams, local treasurer. In early stages the committee also included Philip Connolly, Los Angeles CIO council secretary; Vern Farlow, Harva Sprague, secretary, Don Kirby, and Ruth Marrow.

WIN WAGE BOOST
Detroit—The UAW (CIO) has won a 30 percent wage increase at Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J.

Staff of American Weekly Joins Guild in Speedy Drive



Clifton Harby Levy, new Guild member on the American Weekly unit in New York, is claimed to be the oldest member. He was 78 last June, and clings to his old-style Oliver typewriter. He has been with the Weekly since it was formed in 1896.

California two days later, he, too, gave his approval.

Aside from its speed record, the American Weekly Guild Unit believes it has established another item in Guild history, signing up the oldest new member. He is Clifton Harby (Doc) Levy, who was 78 last June—a member of the staff since the Weekly was founded in 1896. Levy is a legendary figure, but a live one who puts in as many hours as those half his age. The unit is talking about making him the local's first chaplain.

The unit's first chairman is Joseph C. Peters, a staff writer. The treasurer, Tony Dispensier, is a photographer.

PM Agrees to \$95 Minimum With Some Buts

PM, New York's liberal daily, has offered to accept a \$95 minimum for journeymen editorial workers which would include reporters, rewriters, copy readers, photographers, makeup men, and artists.

PM agreed to accept the entire schedule of new minimum wages proposed by the Guild. This would mean apprentice reporter and apprentice photographer with top minimums of \$60 after two years.

BALK ON OTHER RAISES
Management has refused, however, to consider any wage increase for persons who would be above the adjusted minimum wages. Instead, it offered to the Guild and the rest of the unions in the plant a profit-sharing plan which would amount to \$125 per year per person.

Guild negotiators are also at odds with the PM management on the application of the recent directive order of the Newspaper Commission calling for a \$4.50 increase retroactive to October, 1944. PM insists that the Newspaper Commission made an arithmetical error in computing the amount of money available under the Little Steel formula, contending that the amount available is \$2.82. A letter has been sent to the commission requesting clarification.

2 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
The \$95 minimum wage for the top editorial group would be applicable to those with two or more years of experience. Step up to \$75 to start, \$85 after one year, and \$95 after two years. The \$95 figure is \$2 above the proposal which the Guild has made to publishers of six major papers in New York. Under the citywide program, however, some of the minimums asked of PM would be higher, but in most cases they are the same.

Agreement on the \$95 minimum is the first tangible gain made in New York as a result of the recent job-evaluation survey. The survey soon will be discussed in six major negotiations now under way.

Barney Taylor In Regular Army
Washington—Capt. Barney E. Taylor, former Washington Guild president and ANG international representative, has joined the regular army to be public relations officer of the 8th service command in Texas. He was a Post advertising salesman.

Capt. Taylor saw action in Europe, and was wounded in France, in a raid behind the German lines, for which he was decorated.

UAW Group Starts Education Project
Racine, Wis. (LPA)—UAW locals in Racine have launched an ambitious workers education project financed by an annual assessment of \$1 per member.

Hugh Reichard, formerly with the UAW consumer division, has been engaged as director, and the first basic stewards' course has been completed, with 48 graduates finishing the course.

The council is now embarking on another stewards' course, to be followed by a class in time study and job evaluation. Classes are also under way in public speaking, parliamentary law, labor's past and future, and full employment problems.

New War Relief Clothing Drive
Washington (LPA)—President Truman has asked Henry J. Kaiser, noted shipbuilder, to organize a clothing-for-relief drive similar to the one successfully conducted last year.

Hearings Ready Due to Start in Guild Wage Case Showdown

(Continued from page 1)

Proposed minimums for key classifications, exclusive of the general increase, are:

Reporters: beginners, \$32.50; after one year, \$43.33; after two years, \$54.16; journeymen, after three years, \$65.

Stenographers and telephone operators: beginners, \$27.50; after six months, \$35; after one year, \$37.50; after 18 months, \$40.

Typists: beginners, \$27.50; after six months, \$30; after one year, \$32.50; after 18 months, \$35.

Other minimum rates are to be fixed by establishing proper differentials with the above classifications, under the proposal.

The program also includes a joint committee to survey job classifications, and establishment of a plan for length of service increases and a merit increase fund.

The holiday clause proposes six recognized holidays, and the week in which holidays occur would be a four-day, 32-hour week, with overtime for work after that. A night differential, servicemen's benefits, and retroactivity to the expiration date of the old agreement also are proposed.

The Guild's brief presents arguments and statistical charts to show the decline in relative wage status in the newspaper industry, where earnings were not bolstered by incentive pay or substantial overtime pay. Government charts also are introduced to show that newspaper gross weekly earnings which had ranked second in a group of 28 industries in 1941, had dropped to twelfth place in 1945.

BEFORE STABILIZATION
The Guild's brief states: "It is clear from the data that the deterioration in newspaper wage levels pre-dated the national wage stabilization program—and that it was perpetuated by the application of wage stabilization principles to the newspaper industry."

The Guild argued many times before the Newspaper Commission that rigid application of wage ceilings without regard to the special circumstances prevailing in the newspaper industry resulted in decreases in real wages and ran counter to the principles of the stabilization program.

"There is no economic justification for the newspaper industry's loss of wage status," the brief argues. "Productive activity was heightened during the war... and publisher profits increased."

PROFITS CLIMBED
Pointing out that publisher profits have climbed during the war years, and that curtailed staffs have had to achieve greater

productivity, the Guild's brief declares that the newspaper industry, like all industry, has improved its financial position.

The brief states that while newspaper profits cannot be measured as readily as those of other industries because of exemption from public report requirements, "the financial condition of the industry can be reliably judged from the abundant data available on the two principal sources of newspaper revenue, circulation and advertising."

The data shows for the newspaper industry in general that during 1941-44:

"1—Circulation revenues were almost doubled by single copy rate increases of approximately 20 percent and circulation increases of more than 20 percent, and further augmented by substantial increases in home delivery rates."

"2—Advertising revenues were swelled by an increase in length of approximately 4 percent and ad rate increases averaging more than 10 percent. To this must be added the increased revenue resulting from increased length in expiration date of the old agreement commanding the highest rate."

"The over-all picture is that newspaper publishers are manufacturing more copies with a greater advertising content, at no significant increase in unit cost, and selling them at a higher rate than before the war."

With no price ceilings on newspapers or advertising rates, publishers have been able to charge what the traffic would bear, the brief points out.

WAR AND PROFITS
Security Exchange Commission data on the few papers available shows what effect the war had on newspaper profits.

Profits before taxes in 1945 for the eight newspapers and periodicals listed with SEC were 114 percent above the 1936-39 average, and for the one newspaper listed throughout 1936-43, the 1943 profits were also 114 percent above the 1936-39 average.

Financial statements available for five of the newspapers involved in the wage case, Chicago Times, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Oakland Post-Enquirer, San Francisco Examiner, and St. Louis Globe-Democrat show profits climbed.

For the Chicago Times, the percentage increase above 1941 profits before income tax was 41 percent in 1942, 365 percent in 1943, and 410 percent in 1944.

Increased profits for the San Francisco and Oakland papers, in the absence of individual statements, must be inferred from profits of Hearst Consolidated

papers, all regular work also was carried on by the staff.

The brief reveals:

How—and by how much—the publishers increased their profits during the war:

The continuing prosperity in store for the newspaper industry:

The extent to which increased living costs and higher income taxes pulled down the level of real earnings for newspaper workers:

The impact of wage stabilization on newspaper wages:

The inequities that abound in the present wage structure:

How the wage structure can be rationalized by the determination of appropriate "guide-post" rates:

The appropriate apprenticeship period for reporter and clerical classifications, and the "cheap labor" tradition which has

Publications, the parent corporation. For the corporation the percentage increase above 1941 profits before income taxes was 65 percent in 1942; 322 percent in 1943, and 498 percent in 1944.

The brief argues that the high profit level for the few papers on which complete financial data is

available "appears to be substantially representative for the newspaper industry as a whole, and for the individual papers involved in the wage case."

Representing the ANG at the hearings will be Sam Eubanks, executive vice president; Morris Iserman, ANG counsel; Clara Handelman, consulting economist who was secured by the ANG to prepare the wage case and to assist with preparation of the wire services case; and Jean Weinstein, research director.

Members of locals involved also will attend the sessions to present local non-wage issues.

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Follow Wage Program

Three more units negotiating on ANG National Wage Program proposals, the St. Louis Star-Times, Detroit Times and Los Angeles Herald Express, have concluded agreements establishing new contract minimums supporting the levels set in the wage program and providing substantial general increases.

Here are new minimums for typical classifications:

	Los Angeles Herald Express	Detroit Times	St. Louis Star-Times
REPORTERS			
Beginners	\$34.79	\$35.75	\$39.00
After 1 year	44.45	41.25	46.00
" 2 years	50.03	53.00	45.00
" 3 "	58.48	65.00	50.00
" 4 "	64.60	—	60.00
" 5 "	70.00	—	65.00

	Los Angeles Herald Express	Detroit Times	St. Louis Star-Times
STENOGRAPHERS			
Beginners	29.58	33.25	22.25
After 1 year	32.27	35.00	25.75
" 2 years	36.30	37.50	28.75
" 3 "	40.00	40.00	35.75

	Los Angeles Herald Express	Detroit Times	St. Louis Star-Times
CLERKS			
Beginners	24.87	25.50	22.25
After 6 mos.	26.89	—	—
" 1 year	29.58	31.75	24.75
" 18 mos.	33.61	—	—
" 2 years	—	35.00	26.75
" 3 "	—	—	32.00

Other locals still are in negotiations, and some units have completed contract talks with general increases, higher minimums, and other gains.

New Bill in Senate Would Ban Union Political Expenditures

Washington (FP)—Adding to the growing pile of anti-labor bills in the 79th Congress: Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) introduced a measure to ban political expenditures by labor unions.

Although Wiley's measure (S 1487) applies also to banks and corporations, his speech stressed only organized labor as a menace that he said was "inimical and injurious to the America which I would want my children to enjoy."

As now written, the act prohibits contributions by unions as well as corporations, but expenditures is a broader term that could be used to include distribution of statistical tables of votes by members of Congress showing how they voted for or against bills in which labor is interested.

Wiley indicated his special target is the CIO Political Action Committee, which he claimed is "crawling with both alien communist doctrines and alien-minded communist representatives."

USES Expects 6-Million GIs
Washington (FP)—Six million veterans are expected to apply to the U.S. Employment Service for jobs between now and June 1, 1946, according to Director Robert C. Goodwin.

The brief reveals:

How—and by how much—the publishers increased their profits during the war:

The continuing prosperity in store for the newspaper industry:

The extent to which increased living costs and higher income taxes pulled down the level of real earnings for newspaper workers:

The impact of wage stabilization on newspaper wages:

The inequities that abound in the present wage structure:

How the wage structure can be rationalized by the determination of appropriate "guide-post" rates:

The appropriate apprenticeship period for reporter and clerical classifications, and the "cheap labor" tradition which has

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New Members To Take Office At IEB Session

Members of the new International Executive Board will take office at the meeting here at Hotel Warwick, Nov. 3-5. Term of office is two years from Nov. 1.

Five new vice presidents will take office, along with eight other IEB members who were on the former board. New vice presidents are:

Dorothy Rockwell, Washington Guild president, and a member of the Washington bureau of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ralph Novak, former Detroit Guild president, secretary and treasurer, an accountant at the Detroit Times.

Joseph Collis, president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, and assistant managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Chandler Forman, treasurer of the Chicago local, and on the foreign desk of the Chicago Times.

Gervase Love, controller of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild and desk assistant on the Philadelphia Record.

Other members of the IEB who continue in office are Milton M. Murray, president. He is a member of the Washington bureau of P.M. Sam Eubanks, executive vice president, William W. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer, Rodgers was re-elected over Charles Whipple, Boston, in the only contest.

Vice presidents who were re-named include George Harris, president of the New England District Council, and a circulation route manager for the Boston Record-American, W.A. Copeland, former Memphis Guild president, and now CIO sub-regional director for western Tennessee.

George Hutchinson, Los Angeles Guild president, and a circulation district manager for the Los Angeles Herald and Express.

John T. McManus, president of the New York local, and movie critic for P.M. Floyd Hawley, special writer for the San Francisco Chronicle.

Retiring IEB members, who did not seek re-election, are Kenneth Crouse, William Farson, Joseph Walsh, Eleanor Conkley and Gordon Cole.

Veteran Back at Muskegon Post
Muskegon—The first of eight Muskegon Chronicle newsmen to serve in World War II is back at his old desk and has joined the Guild.

Tom Fallon's the fellow—returned from service as an accredited correspondent with the AAF in Europe. He entered the armed forces in the spring of 1942, and went overseas as a radio operator on a Flying Fortress in June 1943. He later saw service along the front as a correspondent. He was discharged late in September.

He won the Bronze Star medal for his work in support of combat operations.

Cincinnati Post Shifts Position
Cincinnati—Posters saying that men on military leave from the Cincinnati Post (Scripps-Howard) will have their service time included in computing severance pay have been put up on the bulletin boards by the Post management.

The clause has been asked in Guild contracts and had been refused. No explanation of the welcome reversal was given.

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Publishers in San Francisco Make an Offer

San Francisco—A 15 percent increase with a \$7.50 ceiling on all other minimums has been proposed to the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild by the managements of five papers in city-wide negotiations.

The proposal would raise the minimum to \$72.25 in the sixth year, compared to a present top minimum of \$64.75, also in the sixth year.

The Guild has not accepted the offer, and at a membership meeting the negotiators were instructed to seek further benefits from the publishers. The local has been negotiating on the ANG National Wage Program.

The publishers' offer provided that the contract would run until Jan. 26, 1947, without the customary annual wage reopening. Increases would be retroactive to last March 12. The contract now in effect expired last Jan. 26.

Reporters, under the publishers' offer, would start at \$36.75. Stenographers and telephone operators will go from \$37.10 to \$40.00 after one year, and junior typist-clerks will start at \$33.95 and go to \$37.80 after one year.

AMVETS PRO-LABOR
Chicago (FP)—Anti-labor leaders in the American Veterans of World War II took such a drubbing in the organization's first national convention just concluded here that they walked out and formed a ramp outfit to carry on labor-baiting.

Being posed for his picture is Lt. Robert Ford of the U.S. Marines, home from the Marshalls, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Lt. Ford, twice

wounded, was picture editor of the San Antonio Light before he joined the Marines. In 1942 he was president of the San Antonio Guild.

When he arrived home he visited friends at the Light, and he was interviewed and his picture was taken.

The man with the camera is recently out of the Army, where

he was Capt. George Bartholomew of the 8th Air Force. Twice wounded, Bartholomew saw action in England, France, Germany and Italy as a photographer.

So both Lt. Ford and Bartholomew think they know how pictures should be taken.

The experts can't agree; and besides, the merits of the Marines, Air Forces and the Coast Guard. He also knows how pictures should be taken.

The city editor got his picture, but the matter of reconversion, what with all the experts, hasn't quite been solved.

Employers Get Advice On Pleading Poverty

Employers are being given information on how to act so as to avoid pay increases by pleading inability to pay. The information comes from "Labor," a report for "management control" issued by the Research Institute of America.

"The institute is a private organization which offers a service at an annual fee to some 22,000 subscribers. The service includes interpretations of government rulings, as priorities, War Labor Board, NLRB, etc."

After reading the article the employer gets the idea he can avail himself of some trick book-keeping in order to plead inability to pay, and also offers some other bonanzas, such as a wage reopening at a later date. (Without retroactivity, he saves money in future raises he may have to grant.)

Two Men Return to Grand Rapids Post
Grand Rapids—With the return of the Grand Rapids Press' two regular photographers from the wars, Earl E. Spielman, who has served the Press with his news camera for the last 34 months, is leaving the editorial staff of that paper to enter business for himself.

The two regular photographers are Aury D. Strohman, who rated as chief photographer's mate in the Navy, and Max Winter, Marine technical sergeant, who both saw service in the Asiatic-Pacific theater. Winter was awarded the Navy and Marine corps medal for an attempt to rescue airmen from a crashed plane.

With the worthless Philippine

Woman Fotog Solves Reconversion Problem



Here's the solution. (Story below.)

By JEAN WORTH
Guild Reporter Correspondent

San Antonio—Now about this business of reconversion. . . . In the picture above, a scene in a newspaper office, the matter of reconversion comes to the fore.

Being posed for his picture is Lt. Robert Ford of the U.S. Marines, home from the Marshalls, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Lt. Ford, twice

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Raises Won on Two Contracts In Indianapolis

Indianapolis—As a result of new negotiations following the lifting of stabilization regulations, the 150 employees covered by the 1944-45 Guild contract at the Indianapolis Times will profit by \$7,500.

The agreement came after the Newspaper Commission had remanded the disputed wage sections for further negotiations.

Meanwhile, agreement also has been reached on the Star contract, providing a seven percent increase in contract minimums, and a wage increase that will be \$3 or will bring the wage to 26 percent more than the 1941 wage, whichever is greater. Star raises are retroactive to May 26.

New top minimum for reporters on the Star is \$60 for night work, \$68 for days. Minimums in the Times contract, which expired last July 31, were not changed, but negotiations are under way for a new agreement.

The expired contract on the Times was settled on the basis of a bonus of one and one-half weeks' pay to those on the payroll June 1, 1942, and now receiving the top minimum or more; one week's pay to those on the payroll Nov. 6, 1944.

Those employed after this date are to receive one day's pay for every 54 days' employment until July 31. Several new classifications also were established. The Times is a Scripps-Howard paper.

In the Star contract, severance pay is payable on retirement to a maximum of 30 weeks. The new agreement also guarantees two consecutive days off.

CIO Asks Army Discharge by Mail Request
Washington (LPA)—Hundreds of thousands of soldiers could have speedier discharges in the next few months if a CIO proposal is accepted by the War Department.

Discharges by mail was the idea suggested to the War Department by Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee. With increasing bottlenecks in Army separation centers, mail discharges would work for faster releases, Golden told Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry, who heads the Army's discharge system.

Employers Get Advice On Pleading Poverty

As the Guild Argued for More Money for Wire Services at the Newspaper Commission



Wright Named Boston Prexy

Boston—Four officers of the Boston Newspaper Guild were elected unopposed. John R. Wright of the Herald-Traveler unit was named vice president.



Re-elected were James Glennon, Record-American unit, secretary, and Frank O'Donnell, Herald-Traveler unit, treasurer.

In the contest for executive board vacancies, four were elected: Abbott Hall, George Harris, Marguerite Stewart and Thomas Travers.

It Seems to Us...

B-B-H BILL ANALYSIS DRAWS PRAISE

ALBANY, N. Y. Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Congratulations on the piece about the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill in the Sept. 28 Guild Reporter. It's one of the best things I've seen and is going to be a big help in Albany. I think, in arousing interest in fighting the bill.

Will you send me a dozen extra copies of the GR of that date?

We could use more, if you have them, because various AFL and CIO leaders have expressed interest in the material.

JANET SCOTT, President, Tri-City Guild.

LABOR EDITOR DIES

Cleveland—Max S. Hayes, 80, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, died recently.

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Wednesday NOV. 14 8 P. M.

This is the scene as the Guild presented its case for pay increases for wire service employees. Hearings ran over three days. In the picture are all Guild witnesses and AP management witnesses. Seated clockwise, Judge William Lee Knous, public member; P. B. Stephens, assistant business manager, N. Y. Daily News, industry member; Paul Weber, executive secretary, Detroit Newspaper Guild, labor member; Leonard Millman, San Francisco AP. Standing, left to right, Claude A. Jagger, assistant general manager, AP; Charles E. Smith, New York AP; Marion Sheen, AP central division news editor; Felix B. Weid, Detroit AP; J. Richard Shaner, New York INS; Alvin Orton, Minneapolis AP bureau chief; Harry Selzer, New York AP; Morris Isersman, ANG counsel; William J. Kenney, New York INP; Paul Simmons, Atlanta AP; Edward V. McKeown, ANG counsel; Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services; Sam B. Eubanks, ANG executive vice president. Commission findings will be referred to the WLB for final action. A thick brief bolstered the Guild's case.

St. Louis Now in Bigger Offices

St. Louis—For the first time in its 11-year history, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild now has an office with room to swing a cat. New headquarters were opened Oct. 1 at 412 North Twelfth Street, with space sufficient for offices and membership meetings. Remodeling is continuing, and new office furniture and equipment have been purchased.

The new office is close to all three newspaper plants.

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McNeel

J. S. McNeel, Jr., city hall reporter for the San Antonio Light, and San Antonio

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McNeel said formation of the council was preliminary to an organization drive in Texas.

Writer Admits Anti-Semitic Column in N. Y. Paper Untrue

John O'Donnell, NY Daily News columnist who was awarded a Nazi Iron Cross by President Roosevelt for "services to the axis," confessed in his column Oct. 19 that the "facts" on which he based a recent Jew-baiting attack were "untrue."

O'Donnell's Oct. 8 column had attributed removal of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. from the military administration of Bavaria to the influence of four persons: Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, and David K. Niles, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt.

In the language of native fascists such as Gerald L. K. Smith and the Rev. Charles Coughlin, O'Donnell had remarked that "Christian Americans" would find it difficult to recognize the names which some of the four had been christened. They "got" Patton because he slapped a Jewish soldier, the fascist columnist said, and because Patton referred to the soldier's Jewish ancestry.

Admitting he had not checked the story thoroughly before printing it, O'Donnell said on Oct. 19 he had discovered the soldier involved was of German descent, a member of a protestant church, and that three of the four public officials he had named categorically denied his false charges. The fourth was Justice Frankfurter, whose judicial position restrained him from commenting.

"On the position, our statements in 'Capital Stuff' were untrue," O'Donnell admitted. "We regret having made them."

It was the first time he had ever apologized for a falsehood in his column.

As the paper appeared with his retraction, veterans of World War II were picketing the Daily News office, aroused by its consistently fascist editorial policies.

LABOR DEPARTMENT FAVORS SMITH-CONNALLY ACT REPEAL

Washington (FP)—Faced with an "almost impossible administrative job" the Labor Department has joined the NLRB in asking repeal of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act, with retention of certain sections.

Appearing before the house military affairs committee, Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel Tracy asked especially repeal of Section 8. This section establishes the procedure for filing notices of labor disputes, holding secret strike votes and providing for the so-called "cooling-off" period.

Instead of reducing labor disputes, the bill has, in effect, so increased the number of strikes

District Council Formed in Texas

Houston—Following a preliminary meeting, representatives of five Texas locals have formed the Texas District Council at a meeting here. Larry MacLean, ANG international representative who has been meeting with Texas Guilds, assisted in the formation of the council.

Present at the meeting were delegates from Houston, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Sabine-Neches and El Paso locals.

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Prexy Renamed In Twin Cities; Precedent Set

Twin Cities—For the first time in its history the Twin Cities Guild has re-elected a president for a second successive term. He is William Hendrickson, St. Paul Dispatch artist, who defeated Angelo Cohn, Star Journal copy desk head, in the first contest for the post in nearly 19 years.

Vice President (editorial) is George Fritchard, Star Journal; vice president (commercial) is Carl A. Carlson, Times advertising secretary; Mrs. Falsum Russell, Dispatch editorial; treasurer, Mrs. Caroline Clogston, Star Journal; executive secretary, John Biddison.

Directors who, with the officers make up the executive board, were elected as follows: Al Bloom, Times editorial; Earl Vogt, Dispatch editorial; Earl Almqvist, Morning Tribune; Milton Kaplan, Morning Tribune; Walter E. Quigley, Dispatch editorial; E. R. Isaacson, Dispatch-Pioneer Press promotion.

Officers were installed October 14, at the annual membership meeting.

The membership voted to resume this season the Guild's traditions. Griddon dinner, which was laid on the shelf for the war years.

PRINTERS WIN UTICA STRIKE

Utica, N. Y.—Striking printers have returned to work on the Utica Observer-Dispatch after winning contract demands for an increase of \$5.50 and \$6.50 per week and a reduction in the work week from 40 to 37½ hours.

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What the Government Can Do About Jobs

MONTANA SENATOR EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES OF THE FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

By SENATOR JAMES MURRAY Democrat, Mont.

The Full Employment bill represents the faith of its sponsors in the producers of the nation, and their conviction that through concerted expansion, our vast resources can be mobilized in peace for a steadily rising standard of living that will provide jobs for all who are willing and able to work.

At the same time it recognizes that only the government is in a position to underwrite such concerted expansion, because only the government has a broad enough influence, and only the government can assume the risks involved.

The federal feature of the bill is its declaration of the right to work. It constitutes a promise that the number of would-be workers in this country will be accepted as a goal, and that total purchasing power will be kept large enough to employ this number.

Fears and misapprehensions are rampant as to how the measure would work.

Some anticipate that it would operate by decree. To these it should be made clear that this is not a plan for directing the economy from a Washington blueprint. As members of congress would hardly impose upon ourselves such a heavy and impossible responsibility.

There need be no guarantee of specific jobs or of individual profits; no government allocation of materials or equipment or production quotas; no bureaucratic determination of prices or output. Producers would still face competition and the ordinary risks of enterprise. Private enterprise rights would not be affected.

Others think the measure is offered as a pay-off. They regard it as a proposal for the government to take over whenever and to the extent that private business fails to generate enough demand. To these it should be emphasized that the aim is to prevent gaps, not to fill them.

This is precisely why the bill instructs the president to submit to congress an annual inventory of the spending plans of the various groups in the economy, consumers at home and abroad, businessmen, local, state and federal governments.

The idea is to sum up these estimated outlays to see if they are likely to yield a total large enough to utilize the whole labor force. If it appears that together these groups will be trying to use more resources than are available, anti-inflation controls will be called for. But if the various groups plan to make use of fewer resources than are available, the government should be ready to take steps to stimulate private spending and production.

How might the government go about encouraging private production? Actually the legislation offers no cure-all; it does not commit congress to any specific measure. It provides only the framework within which the functional groups in the economy can through their elected representatives co-operate in thrashing out a co-ordinated many-sided program for achieving full employment.

There are, of course, many ways in which the government

and the authority of the central government would not be expanded.

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Caught ON THE RUN

Newspapers will have to produce a better product or die, is the warning of Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal, writing in Editor & Publisher. While sounding his warning and noting the factors to be faced in the post-war period, Ethridge said he was not downhearted about "the future of intelligent papers."

And then he had this to say about poor editorial salaries:

"What's my point? A very simple one, too simple for most publishers not to regard with contempt. It is that you can't have \$75 a week editors and \$400 a week business managers and expect to meet the competition."

"Advertising and circulation men are important. I am not derogating them. But if we want to get out good newspapers, we have got to pay for news and editorial brains—and see that we get the brains."

"Nowhere is it truer than in a newspaper that we get what we pay for. Most of us wouldn't start an advertising solicitor on what we are willing to start a reporter."

"It is something to be ashamed of; I think, that during the war we newspapers lost more than a thousand good men to Washington. Many a bureaucrat is a refugee from the low pay of newspaper offices."

"A lot of our problems of competition will answer themselves if we spend judiciously in the news and editorial rooms some of the vast sums we have put in the past into circulation promotion."

E & P comments editorially on Ethridge's article, with a nod of approval, for earlier E & P had spoken up in favor of higher wages in the newspaper industry. "Even the American Newspaper Guild approved, saying that is what they have been trying to accomplish," said the magazine.

E & P worries, however, about incompetents (if any) who would be raised by higher minimums.

With all this talk in favor of higher wages for newspaper people—the men and women who put the paper out—one fact stands out. That is that while there is talk, there is little action.

It is most obvious that collective bargaining and Guild contracts are bringing the real wage increases. The unorganized newspaper worker must be content to read an editorial that urges more money for more people.

But one can't pay the rent with an editorial.

No. 47 the local publication of the St. Louis Guild, reports that 63 new members were signed since mid-September, "including numerous newspaper workers previously on the fence as to the Guild" who were convinced during the three-week layoff during the lockout that the Guild offers more than a monthly social gathering.

The Post-Dispatch unit for the first time has a membership of more than 300.

The Philadelphia Record, self-styled friend of labor, is using John L. Lewis' mine foremen's drive as an excuse for a demand that congress "draw the line between labor and management."

Says Labor's Friend: "Foremen, the lowest level of management, this year? What next? The way would be open to progressive organization of each successive level of management and ultimate control of the industry."

The Record, though boasting it never opposes unionization, is having a bitter fight with the Carriers' Union. The carriers of Philadelphia operate routes for more than one paper, an arrangement which has saved the managements money. The carriers,

completely dependent on the papers for their existence, organized into a union, a subsidiary of the AFL Pressmen's Union.

The Record enjoined their picket line with an injunction issued several days before the pickets actually appeared and handed down by a judge who didn't bother to notify the carriers he was acting. The case is now being fought in the courts. The carriers have been attacked for handing out pamphlets to their customers telling of their fight.

But the Record, in the Lewis editorial, took advantage of freedom of press to say this: "May independent contractors organize, call themselves a union and then bargain collectively for a better price on the products furnished them?"

And a little later the Philadelphia Record refused an ad (claimed it was libelous) giving the United Steelworkers of America's side of the lockout at SKF Industries, Inc.

The ultra-conservative Evening Bulletin, the rather reactionary Inquirer, and even the Daily News printed the paid ad with no visible evidence that consciences had been compromised.

Mr. Andrew Bernhard, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, writes to object to the implication in the last Caught on the Run that the P-G publisher killed a story which might have been construed as sympathetic to labor.

He says he himself killed the story for the opposite reason.

However, our informant says the reporter involved was told the story was killed for the reasons listed.

EMPLOY NEGROES

Washington (FP)—FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross said that more than 100 Negro women are working as switchboard operators for the New York Telephone company in New York and vicinity.

Guild Winner 72-32 in NLRB Vote at Newsweek Department

The Newspaper Guild of New York was named the collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election Oct. 19 among employees of the fulfillment division of Newsweek magazine.

The vote was 72 for the Guild and 32 against, with one void ballot. Prior to the election a majority of the approximately 135 employees in the department had signed Guild application cards. This marks the first unit in commercial departments of news magazines here.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1945, by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)
"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IBE, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to collect its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the Reporter shall constitute notices to the entire membership."—From Art XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

Guild Reporter deadlines at 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.: letters and features—the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 10¢. Yearly \$2.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

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

October 26, 1945

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Collection of Clippings Stirrs Comment on Pistol Sales

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

Washington—I have been putting together a slightly ghoulish collection of clippings. They recount occurrences which are perhaps more dramatic than significant; and my own interest in them, I confess, stems more from what they leave untold rather than from what they tell.

Nevertheless, here are a couple of samples. First, the lead of a story in the Washington Post a few months ago: "An argument between two neighbors over \$3 worth of grass seed yesterday caused the death of 35-year-old Clarence Bladen of the upper apartment, 1113 C Street, Southeast, who died in Casualty hospital 10 minutes after he was shot with a 32-caliber Mauser pistol."

Note the meticulous care with which the reporter ascertained the age and address of the victim—and even the caliber of the weapon with which the grass seed controversy was resolved. This was certainly very expert reporting; but nowhere in the story is there any mention of whence or how—or why—Mr. Bladen's choleric neighbor came into possession of a Mauser pistol.

ALL RIGHT, here's another from the New York Times which starts off as follows: "Three women were injured slightly and scores of shoppers were endangered in the Saks-Fifth Avenue department store, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, when a man customer drew a revolver and fired three or four shots at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon."

The Times story goes on to say that the man "described himself as Valentine Michael Smith, 26 years old, of Cohoes, N. Y. He had become annoyed when he

was questioned about his attempt to charge a \$3.50 cravat." And it discloses that he "had obtained the 32-caliber revolver used in the shooting from children playing near his home some time ago." But what I want to know is, where did the children obtain it? And why?

WHY ARE PISTOLS so readily available to children or to gentlemen who have a tendency to lose their tempers? Mr. Smith's annoyance at being questioned when he merely wished to charge a \$3.50 cravat is, of course, altogether understandable. Would it not have been preferable, however, if he had been forced to express it by a mere stamping of his foot or by a few appropriately abusive remarks to the salesgirl or even by throwing a few handy objects at his fellow customers?

A pistol is a lethal instrument. Some company manufactured and sold the 32-caliber revolver which Mr. Smith obtained from the children playing near his home. But nobody thinks of bringing criminal charges against the manufacturer.

If Mr. Smith had taken out his spleen on the customers of Saks-Fifth Avenue by putting prussic acid in their coffee, the police would no doubt have been very eager to discover the source of the prussic acid. And they probably would have been very tough on the druggist who supplied it.

Prussic acid being a lethal poison, it is against the law to dispense it without proper medical authorization. But a revolver, which is lethal too, can be sold over the counter, or, for that matter, even by mail, to any malcontent imbecile who feels like popping it off in the direction of his fellow-citizens.

FOR MY PART, I think that the ordinary law-abiding fellow has about as much use for a revolver as he has for a mine-layer or a bazooka. If he wants

to go hunting, he uses a rifle or a shotgun. But if he keeps or carries a revolver, it is only on the pretext that he needs it to defend himself against unlawful persons who can buy revolvers in most any sporting goods establishment.

Generally, of course, he puts it away somewhere and never thinks about it again until one day Junior finds it and pulls the trigger on the assumption that it wasn't loaded.

Another one of my clippings, an old one from the N. Y. World-Telegram, has a jaunty headline which reads: "He Was Mean, So I Shot Him," Doctor Quotes Mrs. Ryan. Well, I don't know what became of Mrs. Ryan; she probably pleaded temporary insanity—perhaps quite truthfully.

But if there hadn't happened to be a gun lying around handy just when she went temporarily insane, Mr. Ryan might be alive today, and Mrs. Ryan would no doubt have managed to cope with his manners in some more temperate fashion.

THERE ARE VARIOUS state laws against indiscriminate possession or purchase of firearms. But it's fairly apparent from a casual glance at any newspaper any day of the week that they don't prevent a good deal of indiscriminate shooting.

Murder and mayhem can be committed, to be sure, with a variety of sharp and blunt instruments. And rigid restrictions on the sale of guns could not be expected to put an end to these pastimes. But they might reduce mortality a bit—at least of the I-didn't-know-it-was-loaded type.

We have a federal law rigidly restricting the sale of narcotics. Would it not make equal sense to have a federal law forbidding private profit out of the manufacture or sale of an article which has utility only for homicide or suicide?

A shot in the arm, after all, is a good deal less serious than a shot through the head.

NLRB Report Upholds Guild In Fight with Hudson Dispatch

(Continued from Page One)

Exceptions to the report and recommendations may be filed with the board before Nov. 8.

Elisha Hanson, ANPA counsel, represented the publisher.

Compliance with the recommendation by the Dispatch management would include the 60-day posting of a notice to the employees that the publisher will not interfere with Guild membership or activity, an offer of reinstatement to Allan with all rights and pay losses restored, and bargaining collectively with the Guild on the Guild's request looking to a signed contract covering wages, hours and working conditions.

8-YEAR FIGHT

The bargaining unit is determined in accordance with the Guild's representations to the board, obviating the need for an election, which had been insisted upon by the Dispatch management.

The Guild victory in the Hudson Dispatch case ends an eight-year struggle to establish Guild rights in the Union City daily.

The Guild in 1937 had a majority of 32 out of 35 eligible employees, but mass firings and demotions, with the establishment of an "independent" union under management sponsorship, together with a two-year delay in obtaining any determination of the case through NLRB channels, caused the unit to disband.

Last winter an organization drive resulted in again reaching a majority in the editorial department, whereupon Allan was summarily fired for "incompetence," despite his phenomenal advancement during his eight months of employment as reporter and rewrite man, and on swing desk assignments, including a turn at the city desk once a week.

The Guild filed charges of refusal to bargain, and of unfair labor practices against employees, under the Wagner act.

Since the July hearings, two other employees, one newly named as vice chairman of the Guild unit, have been discharged, and complaint cases in these two instances have also been filed.

The Hudson Dispatch unit is affiliated with the Hudson County Guild Local, of which Joseph O. Hoff is president. Substantial assistance has been lent in the Hudson County case by Guild locals from coast to coast, and by New Jersey CIO unions.

AFL LEADER URGES CIO UNION BACKING

San Francisco (FP)—In the midst of NLRB hearings to determine the bargaining agent for 60,000 cannery workers in northern California, President Fred Less of the California State Cannery Council (AFL) resigned and urged all cannery workers to vote for the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers (CIO).