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LAWRENCE GUILD WINS NLRB VOTE

Lawrence, Mass.—The revived Lawrence Newspaper Guild has won a consent NLRB election in the editorial department of the Eagle Tribune. The vote was 16 to 2, with two blank ballots. There were 21 eligible voters.

Eugene A. Kelly is provisional president of the group, and Alphonse Pieslak is provisional secretary.

Proposals have been drafted for a contract, and the negotiating committee includes George A. Harris, ANG vice president; John Ullman, New England District Council executive secretary; Warren Rockwell and J. Frank Reynolds of the Salem local.

Pre-election details and organization were directed by the council. The Lawrence Guild's charter had been revoked in 1944 because of inactivity.

The Industrial Conspiracy

Big Corporations, in Concert, Are Battling Labor, Government, Consumer for 'Old Deal'

Washington—When the United States Steel Corporation turned down President Truman's settlement proposal for its wage dispute, Philip Murray charged that Big Steel's action unmasked an industrial conspiracy.

The dictionary gives several definitions of "conspiracy," but the one I think Murray was talking about, and the one that Washington observers have been talking about for at least six weeks, reads:

"Any striking concurrence of persons, classes or agencies."

This definition appears to me as singularly apt, particularly its double entendre. "Striking," in both its senses, is the not just for that concurrence of persons such as Eugene Grace, the duPonts, Donaldson Brown and Sewell Avery; of classes such as the reactionary; of agencies such as those whose headquarters are around Broad and Wall streets, and whose headquarters are squatting on most of America's mass production industries.

As yet, no one has been able to document the conspiracy with

This dispatch is by a Washington correspondent who prefers no by-line. He is a veteran Guildsman, and has been covering labor.

citation of the minutes of various boards of directors' meetings or bankers' luncheons. But sometimes (and this is one of the times) circumstantial evidence is compelling enough to remove any shadow of doubt.

It takes no great sophistication, nor deep grounding in economic intricacies to understand that big business is not bucking the unions on a question of wages. Rather, it is bucking the unions, the government and the consumers on the notion that there be some regulation in the public interest of economic matters in the postwar world. It is fighting for "free enterprise" as described in the Gospel According to the Society of Sentinels.

The chronology of the fight is illuminating as well as compelling.

It seems logical to assume that big business decided to carve out for itself a new dispensation in the weeks immediately following V-J Day. But the first signs of its intentions did not appear clearly until early in November, at the time of the Labor-Management Conference. During that conference, the management delegates, in "striking concurrence," steadfastly refused to endorse the administration's wage-price policy.

Whatever the practical failings of that policy, its basis and objectives were beyond question. It stated, simply, that by reason of past profits, prospective prosperity, tax relief and postwar savings in production costs, business had the capability of paying "substantially" higher wages within the framework of the present price structure; and that payment of such increases was essential for the economic welfare.

The issue arose in concrete form in the General Motors case. Industry was forced to scotch the dreadful heresy that the public had an interest in its affairs and that the union should consider—indeed, should share in—industry's future prosperity.

With the war-cry, "Management's Right to Manage"—phony but full of schmaltz—General Motors rejected an arbitration proposal with the words, "The union proposed that GM relinquish its right to manage its own business," and "an arbitration board would assume the responsibilities of management."

Maybe I'm just a nasty old cynic, but I find it curious that GM could not deliver its answer to the arbitration proposal within the 24-hour deadline set by the union. I should have thought that a company could have said yes or no to this proposition the minute it was offered—unless, of course, the company had to do a bit of consulting, from Detroit to New York.

My disagreeable suspicions are heightened by the fact that at almost the same time, and in almost the exact words, Sewell Avery turned down a union proposal to arbitrate, the Montgomery Ward dispute. And Greyhound Bus took the same attitude.

And U.S. Steel twice rejected a plea from Labor Secretary Schwel-lenbach to let a special mediator, acting for the public, attempt a solution of the steel dispute.

(Continued on Page Two)

5 Wire Service Contracts; Million Bucks in More Pay

WIRE SERVICE—Hed to kum Following enthusiastic approval by the membership, five new wire service contracts which mean a million dollars more pay for 2,000 employees in 1946 have been signed by the Guild.

The new agreements, which set new highs in minimums for newsmen, also establish uniform minimums for Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, long a goal of wire service negotiations.

Contracts, submitted to referendum vote, were approved by heavy majorities, the vote being approximately 4 to 1.

The new agreements cover all news employees on United Press, International News Service, 35 Associated Press bureaus, International News Photos, and Central Press.

AFTER 18 MONTHS

The contracts expire Dec. 31, 1946, and culminated 18 months of negotiations, including several trips to the Newspaper Commission. Top minimum for newsmen in New York, Chicago and Wash-

ington is \$82.50; in other major bureaus \$72.50; and \$62.50 in subsidiary bureaus.

General increases also are provided for those on the payroll Jan. 1, 1945. In lieu of retro-

Another Bureau

The Guild has been recognized as the collective bargaining agent for another AP bureau—Oklahoma City—following a card check. This is the 36th bureau whose employees are represented by the Guild.

Oklahoma City will be covered by the AP contract by a stipulation.

activity and as a consideration for signing the 1946 agreements, a bonus is provided for those on the payroll Jan. 1, 1945, and employed all year.

SOME OPPOSITION

The retroactivity proposal met the most opposition among members, but in the referendum reports, many declared they had voted for the agreements, realiz-

ing nothing further was to be gained at this time.

The contracts have minimums in excess of the proposals made by the Guild for 1945, and which contracts languished before the Newspaper Commission for months after being deadlocked in negotiations.

Other improvements, in addition to uniform and higher minimums, include night differential, improved holiday clause, and a differential for desk editors on UP and for AP correspondents in charge of bureaus and for INS bureau managers.

PAY RAISES

The new minimums will represent an increase averaging \$6 per employee on AP, UP, INS and INP, which total about \$624,000 a year. There is an additional \$240,000 in retroactive pay, with about \$75,000 estimated in night differential pay.

Pay increases will be made as soon as adjustments can be computed in payroll departments, the managements declared.

The AP agreement was signed Jan. 15, and new rates already are reflected in paychecks. The INS, INP and Central Press agreements were signed Jan. 16, while the UP agreement was signed Jan. 24.

SOME OPPOSED

While some members opposed the contracts, most of those reporting referendum results re-

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Billboard Unit Strikes After It is Locked Out

Attempts by the New York Newspaper Guild to reach an equitable settlement with the Billboard Publishing Company and to return the 30 locked out Guildsmen to their jobs in the publication's New York office were stalemated this week when management insisted upon complete "protection" for the scabs who aided in putting out the theatrical weekly. During three days of negotiations, management and the Guild, meeting with U.S. Conciliator C. Harry Young, agreed upon all other points, including wages and hours.

The Billboard, after protracted negotiations covering about eight weeks, locked out its 30 employees, members of the Guild, on January 17, after having agreed previously to terms of a contract. Members of the Billboard staff set up a combination strike-theatrical paper designed to reach the Billboard's regular readers. This paper, in addition to carrying news of the Billboard-Guild fracas, showed the trade that the brains and works of the Bill-

board's New York staff were not on their regular jobs.

All unions in the show business pledged support. These included the American Federation of Musicians, the Associated Actors and Artists of America and its various sister-unions, including Actors Equity, American Federation of Radio Artists, Screen Actors Guild, etc., and the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers.

The Billboard already has been placed on the unfair list by various unions supporting the Guildsmen, including the New York Newsboys Union, Local No. 471, AFL. Similar action is being considered by the Radio Broadcast Engineers of American Communications Association (ACA), International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and others.

First attempt to intimidate locked out employees of the Billboard occurred Jan. 22, when Paul Ross, chairman of the Billboard unit, was arrested on charges of disorderly conduct while picketing the offices. Ross was accused of calling Leonard

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NEW SECTIONS ORGANIZED IN ERIE; MEMBERSHIP DOUBLED

Erie—With organization of the circulation, business and classified advertising departments of the Times and Dispatch-Herald, membership of the Erie Newspaper Guild has more than doubled. The Guild already has been recognized as collective bargaining agent for the new departments.

The organization drive added more than 60 new members to the local.

The Guild is submitting contract proposals covering wages and hours for the new departments, with the general conditions of the editorial contract to be in effect.

Larry MacLean, ANG international representative, ironed out details of organization and recognition. Joseph Meagher is president of the local.

NY Seeks to Settle Disputes on Contracts Without Public Fight

The emergency committee of the New York Guild, empowered to resolve the negotiations deadlocked involving almost 4,000 employees on the Times, News, Mirror, Journal-American and World-Telegram, met with the five managements over the week-end in a final attempt to settle the disputes without a public fight.

Well-attended meetings of the five units had rejected the publishers so-called "final" offers, and had empowered the city-wide steering committee, composed of the five unit councils, to take any action necessary to bring about successful settlements of the current negotiations. The emergency committee is a special seven-man

committee to conduct the final sessions with the publishers.

On this committee are: John T. McManus, local president; James Whittaker and George Proctor, vice presidents; John F. Ryan, executive vice president; Irving Gilman, research director; Ruth Howard Zion and Charles Roland, executive committee members.

The emergency committee met all day Jan. 23. Following the meeting this statement was issued by President McManus:

"The city-wide emergency committee of the Newspaper Guild of New York, set up to determine final action on deadlocked negotiations with the Times, News, Mirror, Journal-American and

World-Telegram, met all day Jan. 23.

"Points of difference still unresolved in all negotiations were analyzed in relation to the yardstick contract negotiated by the Guild at the New York Post.

"The committee has drawn up formulae for satisfactory settlement in each situation. The committee proposes to meet the five managements over the coming week-end to present the Guild's final position to each paper."

The steering committee met individually with the five managements on Saturday. On Monday, the committee will announce whether or not a settlement on

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Pay Increases Are Not the Big Issue As Corporations Plot to Bust Labor

(Continued from Page One)

By the middle of December the whole issue of government participation in wage disputes and the notion that there was a public, and not merely a company and a union, interest involved in the equitable distribution of business income had become crystallized in the phrase "ability to pay." That is, the question arose whether consideration, in behalf of the national economic well, should be given in a wage dispute to the prevention of excessive profits and to the stabilization of prices, as well as to the simple wage equities.

To this question President Truman had answered "yes." Would the newly-devised fact-finding boards take the same position?

The first case before such a board had to do with the oil companies, then operating under Navy control. Manfully the company attorneys argued against the notion. But—and here's where the conspiracy comes in—while the proceedings were under way but before the point had been decided, the maverick Sinclair Oil Co. made a private settlement with the union for an 18 percent wage increase.

Once this settlement was made, it was perfectly clear that all other companies would have to follow suit, and that there was no more need for fact-finding. But instead of turning up the next day before the board and telling it that its services were no longer needed, the rest of the oil companies continued their argument against "ability to pay" as if nothing had happened.

The explanation is simple. In a few days GM was to come to Washington before a similar fact-finding board. It was essential to industry, therefore, that no unfavorable decision on "ability to pay" be allowed to emerge and set a precedent. The oil companies, with no

economic interest in the matter any more, still had to keep their feet in the door until the first team, GM, entered the arena. So far a couple of days the oil boys dutifully shadow-boxed. When the GM case got under way before another board, but not until then, the oil boys told their panel they thought they could settle without fact-finding aid.

The story moves into January. The GM fact-finding board renders a finding that the company can pay a 19½ cents an hour wage increase and at the same time avoid all risk except monetary gout, deriving from a diet too rich in profits. About the same time Reconstruction Director Snyder promises the steel industry a price increase of \$4 a ton. This is just \$1.50 above the amount which OPA had determined was a super-generous sum to permit the industry to make an 18 to 20 percent wage increase and have a lush profit in addition.

So in neither case, GM or steel, is the company's capability of meeting the CIO wage demand any longer an issue, if it ever was.

But about this time it gets around that Big Steel's president, Benjamin F. Fairless, and a few members of the board of directors are turning out to be sissies. It seems that on Friday, Jan. 11, Fairless is about to settle in direct negotiations with Phil Murray. Just as these negotiations are reaching a climax in the afternoon, GM issues its rejection of the fact-finding board's recommendations. It had waited several days before announcing its decision. It chose precisely the optimum time to sound off—exactly at the moment to strengthen the hand of those members of the steel industry who wanted to block any settlement whatsoever with the union.

The steel negotiations move to the White House. But in the meantime, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, negotiations in Chicago are going on to avert the strike in the packing houses. OPA lets it be known that it will do the "necessary" to compensate for higher wages. During the morning, while Labor Department mediators work to effect a settlement, Swift & Co., voice of the industry, indicates clearly that it is about to agree on the union's rock-bottom demand of 15 cents an hour.

Discussions get down to minutiae, the small details which are not talked about until a signing on the dotted line is only a few minutes away. A Labor Department aid phones Schwelienbach, telling him to hold off on naming a fact-finding board because a settlement is imminent. The management crowd at the slaughter houses order killing to proceed up to the end of the day, sure proof that they expect agreement. If a strike comes they stand to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars in pork products which will spoil for lack of processing.

But the packers—the Chicago management group—are wrong. When the meeting reconvenes after lunch it seems that Swift & Co. is suffering from acute amnesia; it cannot remember agreeing a couple of hours before that 15 cents is a good settlement figure.

It says that the workers will have to strike to get a penny more than 10 cents.

It appears that there had been a bankers' meeting that morning in New York. And telephone strike or no, word had reached Chicago.

Back to steel and the White House. On Saturday, Jan. 12, Fairless, that softie, agreed to try to sell the steel industry on accepting Murray's 19½ cents demand. Because Fairless favored settlement and expressed hope he could obtain agreement, Murray postponed the strike for a week. Fairless has subsequently denied all this, but there were too many visible and credible witnesses for his denial to stand. He liked the figure and wanted to settle.

But again the old conspiracy. The rest of the steel crowd would have none of it. Whereupon the rejection.

At the risk of being tedious, I point out again that the wage issue had nothing to do with it. This was and is a conspiracy which determined that the strategy was not to end the labor crisis regardless of the fact that settling on 18½ cents with a \$4-a-ton price increase meant making money on the deal.

Best guess here is that President Truman has finally realized the nature of the fight, and realized that wages are not involved. He is being urged to fight boldly against a "striking concurrence" which is trying to repeat what is left of the New Deal and to move the Capital from Washington back to New York where it was up until 1933.

'Initial \$1,000' Is Voted by St. Louis as Aid in Strikes

St. Louis—Members of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild have allocated "an initial \$1,000 as a strike aid fund" to assist other unions on strike for pay boosts to keep pace with rising living costs.

Action came on unanimous adoption of a resolution meeting industries' which "have gone on strike against the nation."

The fund will be administered by the president, first vice president and treasurer of the local in consultation with the chairman and secretary of the St. Louis Industrial Union Council, and aid may be given to any CIO or AFL union as the committee sees fit.

The resolution stated in part: "Unrest forces in industry, more interested in their narrow aims than in the national well-being, have banded together to fight every reasonable demand of the men and women who work for them."

"Most recent evidence of this conspiracy against the national

welfare is the refusal of U. S. Steel Corp. to agree to President Truman's compromise proposal. The thinly-veiled arrogance contained in the steel corporation's letter denying the president's request makes apparent the twin objectives of Big Steel: Breaking the price ceiling wide open; doing the same to the union."

"This program is not the exclusive property of Big Steel. It shares these objectives with General Motors, the three leading manufacturers of electrical equipment, meat packers, and many others."

The resolution pointed out that chaos would result if this debased program were to succeed. In conclusion, the resolution stated: "Therefore, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild calls upon the people of this community and upon all economic groups in this community to raise their voices in protest against the small but powerful forces in industry who would scuttle the nation to achieve their own selfish desires." The local advised Philip Mur-

Labor Haters in Texas Plotting CIO Name Theft

Texas labor-haters have hatched a new plot designed to harass unions, and which involves stealing the name "Congress of Industrial Organizations."

A Texas outfit, masquerading under the name of "Fight for Free Enterprise, Inc.," is heading the anti-labor drive. Three members of this incorporated organization have secured a state charter to call themselves the "Congress of Industrial Organizations," which, as everyone knows, is the name of the CIO.

The group proposes, by injunction proceedings, to prevent CIO unions from using the name of Congress of Industrial Organizations. Although there is no requirement for unions in Texas to incorporate, those who have pirated the CIO name warn that "unauthorized" use of Congress of Industrial Organizations by CIO unions will be met with injunctive court action.

The same tactic was used by ultra conservatives in the Lone Star state last year in an attempt to steal the name "Democratic Party" and use it against the Democratic party's candidate for the presidency.

The Southern Patriot, publication of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, reveals that one of the incorporators is William Walker of San Antonio who worked for the notorious hate-monger Joe Kamp.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMO Walker, in a confidential memorandum, points out that by stealing the CIO name, sensational literature will be distributed with a CIO imprint, and "no amount of CIO denial will destroy the effect of the releases."

Walker also notes that the matter of involving unions in court proceedings over use of the CIO name will make it possible for the Fight for Free Enterprise, Inc., to smear the reputations of union leaders without assuming legal responsibility for false statements.

Says Walker: "Quite regardless of the chance for success in this suit, it affords an opportunity to make allegations of a sensational nature without regard to libel, and allows the newspapers of the state to print these allegations with complete immunity from any action by CIO or its leadership. This is of greatest importance."

Earlier the pressmen and stereotypers (AFL) and mailers (independent) had agreed on the 15 per cent boost.

SETTLED FOR YEAR Through this unusual strategy of the city's two dailies, the Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union, all labor wage problems, save photo-engraver demands, are settled for a year.

Here's what happened: The Sacramento Valley Newspaper Guild negotiated just prior to the holidays straight 15 percent increases for editorial and advertising workers at the Bee, and for editorial and circulation workers at the Union.

A few days later representatives of the mechanical unions were called in and advised in effect: "We've settled with the Guild for 15 percent; we'll give you fellows the same deal, starting Jan. 1, 1946, regardless of when your contracts open. All you do is waive the opening."

This meant, of course, wages would be frozen for more than a year—about 15 months for the photo-engravers and until September, 1947, for the stereotypers.

The pressmen, stereotypers and mailers readily accepted but the types and photo-engravers, knowing that the San Francisco scale

had jumped \$13.50 in the meantime, said no.

NEW OFFER Then management made the offer more attractive by moving the effective date back to Oct. 1, at the same time voluntarily granting this to the Guild at the Bee only.

The printers and photo-engravers reconsidered. This time the composing room boys said "okay, we'll take it," but the photo-engravers stood pat.

Executive Secretary L. L. Holtman of the ITU led a losing fight for rejection of the second offer.

2 CIO Unions Plan to Merge Two more CIO unions have announced plans to merge. United Office and Professional Workers and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, both in the white collar field, plan to combine forces.

The move is to be acted on by conventions of both unions. Earlier, similar plans were announced by State, County and Municipal Workers and the United Federal Workers.

McCarthy Wins Chicago Guild President Race Chicago—Justin McCarthy, local editor of the Chicago Sun, has been re-elected president of the Chicago Newspaper Guild. He defeated Wade Franklin of the Times unit 140 to 123 in a mail ballot.

"Ira Cox was named vice president, and Alice Bennett was elected secretary. Chan Forman was named treasurer without opposition.

Newark Votes Strike Funds Newark—A \$3 per capita assessment for the local's quota of almost \$300 of the New Jersey State CIO million dollar strike war chest has been voted by members of the Newark Newspaper Guild. Almost \$100 already has been raised.

Seattle Wins Wage Boosts in Star Contract

Seattle—The Seattle Newspaper Guild has signed a new contract with the Seattle Star providing for a general increase of 20 percent for employees earning under \$40 and 15 percent for those earning over \$40, with a minimum of \$5 and a top of \$7.50.

Most minimums were raised by the same formula. The reporter top minimum was raised from \$32.66 in the fifth year to \$45 in the sixth.

The agreement is similar to settlements previously signed with the Seattle Times and Post-Intelligencer.

Under the new contract, desk editors will receive a minimum of \$71 after two years, compared to \$63.26. Employees in this classification received a flat \$7.50 increase instead of a percentage raise.

Switchboard operators were raised from \$27.95 to \$33.54 after two years' experience; top minimum for stenographers was increased from \$39.02 to \$44.82.

Other contract gains include a night differential of 50 cents per shift, an improved mileage allowance for district managers using their own cars, and pro-rata vacation pay on employment termination.

All employees will now receive six holidays with pay per year. Previously editorial employees were required to work on three holidays without overtime pay.

The new contract will be in effect until Dec. 31, 1947, with a wage reopening Jan. 1, 1947.

Sacramento Printers Extend Contract for Pay Boost Given Guild; Photo-Engravers Say No

Sacramento—Despite the fact printers in San Francisco, Seattle and elsewhere have won increases of \$13.50 a week or more, the Sacramento Typographical Union has voted to accept a publishers' pre-contract offer of \$8.40 a week (15 percent), effective until April, 1947.

The Photo-Engravers Union remains the only AFL printing craft in the city which has rejected the offer.

"We'll take the whole melon, \$13.50, when our negotiations come up in regular order," said a spokesman for the photo-engravers.

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15 Percent Pay Raise on Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph

Pittsburgh—With the signing of a new contract, members of the Sun-Telegraph unit of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild are receiving a general 15 percent raise.

The increase, which has a \$4 weekly minimum and a \$9 maximum, is effective Jan. 26 and is retroactive to April 1, 1945.

Five positions never before covered in a Sun-Telegraph contract are now included in its classifications. They are the transcription manager, store room circulation manager and credit manager at not less than a \$42.50 salary a week; the city home

delivery manager with a \$70 minimum; and the suburban-country circulation manager at a \$75 weekly minimum.

Also for the first time the new editor, assistant news editor, the sports director, women's editor and picture editor are covered by an hours provision. The contract stipulates they will receive time and one-half overtime for all hours in excess of 44 worked in a six-day week.

Editorial department minimums include: department heads and editors, \$75; copywriters, general desk men, makeup editor and assistant editors, one year—\$33.25, two years—\$45, three years—\$52.50, four years—\$62.50, and five years and more, \$70.

Reporters, photographers and artists: one year—\$31.50, two years—\$40, three years—\$47.50, four years—\$57.50 and five years and more, \$65.

Minimums for office boys, in both the editorial and business departments, start at \$19.50 for the first year, increase to \$23.25 for two years, and to \$26.50 for three years or more.

Clerks, including accounting, advertising and circulation employees and telephone operators are divided into junior, intermediary and senior groups. Junior division salaries begin at \$24 a week, and were ready to walk out to get it, management came through with \$14.64 a week. Then the companies called in other unions and voluntarily granted increases to "qualify" the settlement, and, it is suspected, to head off strikes later.

The Guild, which had just signed, was given an extra \$2 pay boost, and a sort of super top minimum of \$72 after five years for reporters.

WANT THE SAME Pressmen state they had agreed to accept a \$4 weekly pay boost in October on assurances no other craft would get more. Then came the ITU settlement, and pressmen demanded the same.

Publishers hoped Maj. George Berry, pressmen's president, would order the men back to work, but he didn't. Federal conciliators gave up. The mayor's committee on industrial peace, of which Guild Executive Secretary Bill Derry is a member, met frequently to avail.

Meanwhile, the overcast piles up, and everybody but the pressmen is working and drawing pay—but no papers are being printed. About 1,300 employees are affected, and daily reports are reflecting there will be a lock out.

California Governor Learns Some Angles on Child Labor

Sacramento—If you are naïve enough to believe industrialists would never think of exploiting child labor again, just ask Gov. Earl Warren of California about his experience in administering the wartime relaxation of this state's laws affecting women and minor workers.

I had some pretty bad experiences, particularly with some of the canneries in San Jose," commented the governor at a recent press conference.

"Imagine! They wanted to work boys and girls on the night shift so they wouldn't have to work the high priced help at night. They got school people and organizations to send letters and telegrams.

The governor is asking the legislature, now in special session, to repeal the relaxation power now that the war is over.

A Weird Story As Cleveland Has No Papers

Cleveland—For three weeks Cleveland has been without local daily papers, due to a strike of printing pressmen, who demand the same pay increases granted to printers under threat of a strike.

Managements of the three papers, however, are offering \$10.84 a week, instead of the \$14.64 given ITU members.

While the strike goes on, reporters write stories, ad men solicit ads, printers set type and compose ads, and engravers engrave. But no papers are printed. Mailers shoot the breeze, and drivers sit in trucks, ready to go nowhere.

THE PRINTERS WON

When the printers stubbornly demanded more than the \$10 offered, and were ready to walk out to get it, management came through with \$14.64 a week. Then the companies called in other unions and voluntarily granted increases to "qualify" the settlement, and, it is suspected, to head off strikes later.

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BACK POLIO DRIVE

All branches of organized labor are united in support of the 1946 March of Dimes drive conducted for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Jan. 14 to 31.

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Seattle Goes Back to Work As Printers Win Walkout

Seattle—An eight-week black-out of newspapers ended here as striking members of the International Typographical Union won daily scale increases of \$2.65 days and \$2.90 nights. The new weekly rates are \$65, days, for a 35-hour week. The boost is retroactive from Sept. 1 to Nov. 18, beginning date of the strike.

As the walkout ended, the Post-Intelligencer, Times and Star staffs trooped back to dust-covered desks. It was the longest shutdown of the three Seattle papers, and all employees of the papers, except the striking printers, received paychecks regularly each week.

The P-I and Times resumed publication Sunday, Jan. 13, while the Star, which has no Sunday edition, came out Jan. 14. Readers were swamped with comics as the papers tried to catch up on eight weeks of back strips. Nearly 500 obituaries had piled up during the shutdown, and editors were counting accumulated vital statistics by the pound, instead of by the inch.

Guild members worked during the strike as long as their work did not require them to cross picket lines.

P-I editorial workers voluntarily made their headquarters in the

Seattle Guild office, where Eddie Mitchell, assistant city editor, handed out assignments and paychecks. James Farmer, local executive secretary, had a hard time getting in and out of the office, or using his overworked phone. Circulation employees used hotel rooms.

The Star set its employees up in hotel rooms across the street from the plant, and Times employees worked out of their homes.

The printers went on strike Nov. 18 after turning down a management proposal of \$1.65 per day. No attempt was made to publish by the three papers.

Signing New Contract With Associated Press



Here is the signing of the new AP contract for 1946, covering 35 major bureaus. The agreement sets new high minimums, and includes a night differential and other benefits. Seated, left to right, are Claude Jagger, AP assistant manager, and Sam B. Eubanks, ANG executive vice president. Standing are Charles E. Smith, AP unit chairman in New York; Prudence Tucker, Mary Wright, AP personnel director; Peggy Radd, Woodrow Emanuel, New York AP unit treasurer; and Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services.

Signing for Raises on Three Wire Services



Guild members are witnessing the signing in New York of wire service contracts covering three Hearst services, INS, INP and Central Press. The new agreements provide pay increases, higher minimums and other benefits. Standing, left to right, are William Steele, INS unit; Louis Allwell, INS superintendent of bureaus; Frances Pagliaro, INP; William Ryan, INP business manager; Flora Ferguson, INP; J. Rich and Shaver, INS unit chairman; Sidney Edelberg, INP unit chairman; Theodore Koslow, INS; William J. Kenney, INP; and Jack Kriedman, INP. Seated are E. M. Gundy, management negotiator, and Joe Colangelo, ANG director for wire services.

Simmons Heads Atlanta Guild

Atlanta—Paul Simmons, of the Associated Press Atlanta bureau, has been re-elected for his third term, as president of the Atlanta Newspaper Guild.

Other officers are Burns Bennett, United Press, vice president; Madeline Homer, Associated Press, re-elected secretary-treasurer; Ben Price, AP unit chairman, and Bernard Brenner, UP unit chairman.

Ray Warwick, public relations director for the Southern Regional Council, has been elected second vice president of the Atlanta Industrial Union Council.

Norwalk Helps Y & T Strikers

Norwalk, Conn.—All members of the Norwalk Hour unit of the Norwalk Guild are contributing \$1 per week to strikers at the Yale & Towne plant in Stamford, Conn. On strike are members of the AFL Machinists Union.

CIO PARLEY CANCELLED

Washington (FP)—CIO Secretary James B. Carey has announced that plans for a CIO executive board meeting Jan. 28 and a policy conference Jan. 29-31 at Atlantic City had been cancelled due to current negotiations and negotiations conferences.

Milwaukee Votes Dues Boost; All Members Must Contribute One Week's Pay Raise to Guild

Milwaukee—In a record breaking referendum in which 10 questions were submitted and which drew forth the greatest response in the history of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, the membership not only raised its dues but also placed a fine on any member missing three meetings in a row and wrote into its by-laws a provision making compulsory the donation of an amount equal to one week's pay increase from members where increases are negotiated by Guild bargaining.

The vote was especially significant in view of the fact the local's bargaining committee now is in session with management of the Milwaukee Sentinel on wages and hours and that the membership is demanding a 30 percent pay increase after having rejected unanimously a management offer of a straight \$2.50 per week increase, which offered the company later raised to \$3.21.

The increase in dues followed a plan by local officials at the January meeting at which time a referendum was ordered by the membership with instructions that officers also issue, along with the ballots, the straightforward statement of reasons an increase in dues was needed. The officers had showed it is costing the local \$1.60 to \$1.75 per member per month to operate. The increase is expected to bring in about \$100 per month additional.

Monthly dues start at \$1 for those earning less than \$20 and go to \$3.50 for those earning \$70 per week or more.

The new schedule is the same which conventions of the American Newspaper Guild have advocated for the last four years.

STRANGE CONTRAST
Trenton, N. J.—As Gov. Walter Edge demanded measures outlawing strikes in almost every major industry, several hundred pickets sought unemployment benefits for strikers.

ANG EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET IN NEW YORK FEB. 9-11

The International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild meets in New York Feb. 9-11 to review progress of the last quarter, and to plan for expanded future activity.

Earlier, two IEB subcommittees will meet to lay the groundwork for future IEB action. The constitution subcommittee will review the ANG constitution for changes necessary or desirable, and will submit a report to the board. The IEB will recommend constitutional changes to the next convention for action.

Proposed changes, needed clarifications, and any inconsistencies in the present regulations will be reviewed by the committee, which includes Vice Presidents John T. McManus, Gervase N. Love, Joseph F. Collis, George A. Harris, and William W. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer.

The finance subcommittee, consisting of Collis, Rodgers and Vice President Ralph Novak, will submit a proposed budget to the IEB for action, and will propose an over-all fiscal policy for the ANG. A plan for uniform minimum dues schedules for all locals also will be considered, together with a form of a monthly financial report for district councils.

The group will recommend proposals to the IEB for action, and will review ANG expenses and contemplated expenditures.

Following the IEB session, the ANG staff will meet in New York Feb. 13-16 to discuss organization, collective bargaining, and district council work.

\$250,000 More Pay for UP
Six vice presidents were elected: Fred Wilson, Chester Times reporter; Wilson, just discharged from the Army, where he advanced from private to captain, is a former Chester striker and editor of the Chester Reporter, daily paper issued by the strikers.

Ruth Lear, Inquirer bookkeeper. She has been a member of the representative assembly from her unit. She has also been an active shop steward.

Harry Robert, Record sports writer. He formerly was chairman of the Bulletin unit and chairman of the local's representative assembly.

John A. Hanlon, Camden Courier-Post advertising salesman. He has been an RA member and vice chairman of his unit.

Joseph McClellan, Norristown Times Herald advertising salesman. He has been active in the unit's contract committee.

Harry Raynor, Inquirer photographer. He has been an active Guild member for years, both on the Inquirer and with Wide World.

The officers, together with the representative assembly chairman, to be elected by the RA, will constitute the local's executive committee.

SACRAMENTO IS STUDYING DUES INCREASE

Sacramento—Proposals to increase dues and levy fines for failure to attend membership meetings will be discussed at the special order of business at the March 10 meeting of the Sacramento Valley Newspaper Guild. Vice President Howard Kennedy, who suggested the dues increase at the January meeting, pointed out the schedule here is low compared with other Guild locals and other unions and does not afford the local an adequate operating revenue.

A suggestion that fines be levied for non-attendance also was made.

SEXSON HUMPHREYS WINS PROMOTION

Warrant Officer Junior Grade Sexson E. Humphreys has been promoted to chief warrant officer. He is assistant adjutant both of the Allied Commission in Italy and of the 267th Regiment, the latter being the administrative unit of the U. S. contingent of the commission.

Warrant Officer Humphreys, who is on military leave from his duties as foreign news editor of the Indianapolis Times, is a former president of the Indianapolis Newspaper Guild.

and William W. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer.

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\$250,000 More Pay for UP



Signing of a new contract on United Press will mean in excess of \$250,000 more pay for staffers this year. Seated, left to right, are Jack Blisco, UP vice president; Hugh Baillie, UP president; William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer. Standing, Joe Colangelo, ANG director for wire services; Frank Borey, New York UP unit chairman; Rose Williams, unit treasurer; Thomas Edwards, Scripps-Howard attorney; and Ralph Salazar, unit vice chairman.

Petition Filed For NLRB Vote In S. Norwalk

Norwalk, Conn.—The Norwalk Newspaper Guild has filed an NLRB petition for certification as collective bargaining representative of the editorial employees of the South Norwalk Sentinel, where a large majority has joined the Guild.

The petition was filed after management indicated it was unable to agree to a card check.

Meanwhile, the Norwalk Guild, which had not been operating, has been reorganized, and all members are in good standing. A new contract will be sought with the Hour in Norwalk.

Organization work was headed by Fred Jaeger, of the ANG staff.

WIN STRIKE DEMANDS
London—British dock workers have won a strike for pay raises and vacations.

Guild Members at California Legislative Parley



A non-partisan legislative conference of labor leaders recently held in Sacramento was an occasion for a get-together of delegates of the Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guilds. Seated, left to right, are: Bert W. Kuntz, past president of the Sacramento Guild; Art Gilbert, James Murray and Bob Brown of SFONG. Standing are Richard Rodda and President Robert J. Devard of the Sacramento Guild. Gilbert and Murray are members of SFONG's government relations committee and Brown is executive secretary of SFONG.

SPRINGFIELD PARLEYS END AS OWNERSHIP MYSTERY DEEPENS

Springfield, Mass.—Sherman Hour Bowles, alleged publisher of the four Springfield dailies, yesterday answered the Guild's \$64 question: Who is the owner of these papers?

His answer was a terse: "I don't know."

Bowles' reply to the Guild was delivered by his four negotiators, Horace Hill, M. Crosby Rogers, Frank H. Kelly and Richard Hunsland.

They had requested a 10-day period from the time of the first negotiation session to talk with Bowles and learn the names of the owners, since the corporations under which the newspapers are being published have been dissolved by the state supreme court.

Bowles' representatives admitted they had never seen a stock certificate, didn't know whose stock they were voting, and in fact, had not attended any stockholders' meetings.

Contract discussions terminated when Morris Isserman, ANG attorney, asked management representatives if there were any point in continuing the face, and they replied further discussions would be futile because of the ownership mystery.

Ownership must be established so that a valid contract can be signed.

Meanwhile, Isserman and Edna Berger, ANG international representative, pressed NLRB charges of discrimination for Guild membership, and refusal to bargain. Civil suits also were started to collect overtime pay.

MILWAUKEE TO STAGE PARTY
Milwaukee—Members of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild will start their fiscal year off with a bang on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, with a dinner and entertainment at the Schroeder hotel. The show will be "on the Guild," with members in good standing admitted free.

The floor show is being arranged by Buck Herzog, movie critic of the Sentinel.

Detroit Free Press—\$9.28 Weekly Raises



Pay raises averaging more than \$9 per week on the Detroit Free Press went into pay envelopes for Guildmen last week as a result of the above scene, witnessed by a Guild delegation. Signing the new contract are, left to right, Donald Schram, Free Press state editor and local president; Harry C. Weidner, FP business manager; and Paul Weber, Guild executive secretary. Standing are Elmer Gaede, Francoise Martin, Joe Wilkins, Elizabeth Coulson, Veronica Irvin, Eugene Hartley, Adrian Fuller and Beatrice Jeap. The contract also has a Guild shop clause.

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Floyd Gonyea New President Of Milwaukee

Milwaukee—Floyd Gonyea, who laid aside the reins as president of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild to serve with the Red Cross as a field director in the recent wars and who returned to Milwaukee a short six months ago, again will head the Milwaukee organization as a result of the nominations for office.

Because of the press of personal business Sherman Stuebel refused to be a candidate to succeed himself for the presidency. Sidney Kaufman also withdrew as a candidate.

There will be no race for vice president, either, that post going to Gene Kania after Hy Loden withdrew as a candidate. Loden is presently vice president.

Starting his fourth term as treasurer and his second in the combined office as secretary-treasurer will be J. Nash McCrea, also named without opposition. McCrea also had served as treasurer in 1935 and 1936.

Gonyea and McCrea are editorial department employees, Kania is in circulation. All are on the Milwaukee Sentinel (Hearst).

There is a contest for places on the executive board.

Quincy Elects New Officers

Quincy, Mass.—Carl P. Scrivener, copyreader at the Quincy Patriot Ledger, has been elected as the new president of the Quincy ANG local. Others elected are Harry Johnson, vice president; Virginia Sanborn, secretary; Joseph Cavannah, treasurer; Stanley Hatch and Percy N. Lane, executive board members.

All of the new local officers participated in the production of the Quincy Journal, a Guild-International Typographical Union sponsored newspaper, during the recent 10-week lock out in Quincy.

Guild Veteran Dies in Seattle

Seattle—Edwin J. Dalby, 60, veteran Guildman who retired three years ago after 20 years as marine editor of the Post-Intelligencer, died here recently.

He was considered the greatest authority on the languages and customs of Pacific Northwest Indians.

Pittsburgh Courier Unit Has Party



Above are some of the members of the Pittsburgh Courier unit at their Christmas party. Left to right are Hannah Fletcher, Mildred Allen, Revella Tooney, Lorraine Robinson, Edna Chappell, Beatrice Sanders and Mary Amaker. In back are Clifton L. Brown, Jr., unit chairman, Esther Austin and Velma Robinson.

MONEY TALKS

Many Locals Need Higher Dues Rates

By William W. Rodgers
ANG secretary-treasurer

One after another, Guild locals throughout the country are moving toward more realistic dues structures. It is high time, for successful operation of a union, no matter how small its size, cannot be accomplished today on a shoe-string. Negotiation of contracts is not a simple process. Expense items are many, and sometimes heavy. There should be an office for keeping the union's records, a telephone and, in most cases, at least a paid office secretary. There may be salary and expenses for an experienced negotiator. Sometimes there are arbitration fees. Legal services may be required.

And every local ought to maintain at least a modest reserve against possible strike emergencies.

In the few short years since the Guild's founding, gigantic strides have been taken toward the economic betterment of newspaper workers.

Huge wage increases and other benefits of immense economic value have come to the bulk of the Guild's membership. But all this did not come for the asking.

In addition to mass support of the membership, it took weeks, and months, and years of persistent, nerve-racking work, and personal sacrifice, by a relatively small segment of every local's membership—the handful who do the union's actual work, day in and day out.

Many a Guild leader has given freely of his own time and energy—often five and six nights a week, week after week—seeking benefits for his fellow workers. And many's the time these same leaders have dug into their own pockets for Guild expenses that should be the obligation of all members.

It had to be that way—in those early days. Salaries were low and contract benefits were yet to be realized. Members could not be asked to pay the real costs of operating their union. So the handful of enthusiasts voluntarily carried the bill—and often much of the expense. I think that era is rapidly drawing to a close.

Through the years the membership has come to see and enjoy the real benefits of Guild membership and, if all cannot participate personally in the actual running of their union, at least it will be anxious to pay his proportionate share of the cost. This is evidenced by the overwhelming votes for more adequate dues reported recently by several locals.

As long ago as the Toronto convention in 1938 it was recognized that locals should be encouraged to provide for paying their own way, rather than continue to rely on the free, voluntary efforts of the handful of workhorses constituting their leadership.

The Boston convention in 1943 made mandatory upon newly-chartered locals, the adoption of a model minimum dues schedule starting at \$1.00 a month and progressing in steps of 25¢ to a top of \$5.00, on the basis of weekly salary.

The Milwaukee convention of 1944 took another step toward uniform minimum dues when it wrote into the constitution a floor of \$1.00 and a ceiling of \$5.00 a month on all rates.

In my judgment, every local needs an average monthly per capita income of approximately \$2.00 over and above its 75¢ per capita payment to the ANG, to function at peak efficiency.

The following model schedule, if adopted by all locals, would soon put the entire Guild on a sounder, more stable financial footing. Current minimum salary schedules in Guild contracts indicate that almost any local with dues at least equal to this model, is assured of regular local income sufficient to pay the full costs of efficient operation, including maintenance of an office, personal expenses attendant upon contract negotiations, limited legal services, and the sending of delegates to annual Guild conventions.

MODEL DUES SCHEDULE		
Weekly Salary	Monthly Dues	
\$20 or less	\$1.00	
\$20.01 to \$24.99	1.25	
\$25.00 to \$29.99	1.50	
\$30.00 to \$34.99	1.75	
\$35.00 to \$39.99	2.00	
		\$4.00 to \$4.99 — 2.25
		\$5.00 to \$5.99 — 2.50
		\$6.00 to \$6.99 — 2.75
		\$7.00 to \$7.99 — 3.00
		\$8.00 to \$8.99 — 3.25
		\$9.00 and up — 3.50

*Existing constitutionally recommended model varies slightly in these brackets.



It's a girl for Gustav Miller of the Washington Times-Herald, and a boy for John Connolly of the Washington Star. . . . Allen Green, chairman of the Washington Star unit, has returned from a junket to the CBI theater where he gathered material for a book. . . .

Julius Ebbelstein, former Washington UP unit chairman, has decided to stay on in the Navy as aide to Paul V. McNutt, now commissioner of the Philippines. . . . W. Klinghoffer, for Midwest Stream of Washington Transradio. . . .

Ben Price and C. W. Gilmore back on Atlanta AP staff after military service. . . . Jim Thomas elected chairman of the San

Francisco AP unit. Elmer Vogel named treasurer. . . . Nine Le-Belle has been named managing editor of the Brooklyn Digest. . . .

Albert J. Zuck named GR correspondent for Springfield, Mass. . . .

John Whitaker, Hammond Press sports editor, will broadcast nine basketball games in one day at the February state tournament.

New Hammond Times staffers and Guild members include Steve Satch, from Chicago Herald American, and Jack Rosenthal, from Chicago News. . . . Steve Christowicki, first Hammond member to enter military service, back after five years in the Army. . . .

Jack Fein, president of Los Angeles Superior Guild, now is night editor of the Duluth News-Tribune.

New Officers Being Elected By Guild Locals

With the start of a new year, new officers have been elected by a number of Guild locals. Following are some recent elections:

HAMMOND

Hammond—Ernest G. Bayton, display advertising salesman, was installed as president of the Hammond Newspaper Guild at the January meeting. He is beginning his fourth consecutive term as president of the local.

Other officers are Kenneth V. Petersen, vice president; James Bralson, re-elected secretary; AP news reporter, re-elected treasurer; John Whitaker, unit chairman, and Charlie Klemsman, unit controller.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Portland, Me.—William Galbraith of the Press Herald unit has been elected president of the Portland Newspaper Guild, succeeding James H. Wallace.

Frank N. Best and William Langsettel were named vice presidents. Dominic Germaine was elected secretary, and Harold Bulger was re-elected treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE

Terre Haute—Mabel McKee, reporter of the Star, was installed as president of the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild at the January membership meeting.

Also taking office were Robert M. Nesbit, Tribune sports editor, vice president; Louise Williamson, Tribune reporter, treasurer, and Richard M. Forbes, Star reporter, secretary.

Miss McKee, Nesbit and Forbes are charter members of the Terre Haute local.

The new officers succeed the following 1945 officers: Bruce McCormick, president; Miss McKee, vice president; Richard Forbes, treasurer, and Curtis O. Bridwell, secretary.

PUEBLO

Pueblo—Members of the Pueblo Newspaper Guild have elected Hazel Smith president, succeeding Ed Orazem. Terence Curran was named vice president, Elinor Nelson and Gertrude Roy were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield, Mass.—At its first meeting following the successful NLRB election, members of the Springfield Newspaper Guild elected George Memmott as president. Edward Trembuck was named vice president, and Mrs. Mildred Rodgers secretary. Mary Helfant was named associate secretary and Frank Murray treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Springfield, O.—New officers of the Springfield Newspaper Guild are Robert Cartmell, president; Robert Sullivan, executive vice president; Alfred G. Hall, vice president; Frances Millard, secretary, and Mildred Sprague, treasurer. The latter two were re-elected.

NEWARK

Newark—W. Kenneth Flester, of the Sunday Call unit, has been elected president of the Newark Guild. Joe Rosh, Malcolm Stevenson and Donald McLaughlin were named vice presidents, with Evelyn Dubrow secretary and Mort Foster treasurer.

CINCINNATI

Cincinnati—Russell Lushy has been re-elected president of the Cincinnati Guild, with Leo Hirtle vice president and Gertrude Baran secretary. Clifford Weitzman is treasurer and William Peters assistant treasurer.

HEAD CLOTHING DRIVE

Schmappolis—The collection of clothing for overseas relief is being handled on the Indianapolis Times by the Guild unit.

It Seems to Us..

WIRE SERVICE NEGOTIATORS LAUDED

New York

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

With the new nationwide wire service contracts due for signing this week, I want to say a good word for the heads-up bargaining done by ANG representatives.

Bill Rodgers, secretary-treasurer, and Joe Colangelo, director for wire service, turned in a big league performance at the climax of UP negotiations, when management finally began to crumble.

No one could have observed those last days of give-and-take without admiring their address and persistence. Bill Bode, Edna Berger and other ANG people who came in on the deal earlier also rate credit as do those at the ANG who drew up that inch-thick, diamond-clear wire service brief for the War Labor Board.

As a good New Yorker, I have one other point that seems to me important. Without detracting anything from the ANG officers, who are wholly responsible for wire service contracts, I think the New York Guild deserves mention.

In early talks with management Tom Murphy, now New York local secretary-treasurer, was always on hand to help out. Later, when it became clear that efficient negotiation required unified handling of all phases of our relationship with management—such as the UP New York shop paper and membership drive—the New York Guild stepped aside without a murmur. In view of past rivalry between New York and national leaders, this showed no small magnanimity.

All Guildsmen should find reassuring this display of co-operation. The boys may have their political differences, but when it comes to basic Guild business, they pull together.

FRANK DORSEY, Unit Chairman, United Press, New York.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE AP CONTRACT

New York

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

There is a large group of members in AP's New York office who feel that the 1945-46 contract leaves much to be desired. A number of staffers only favored approval because they felt that there was something further to be done at this time.

No one denies that gains over the 1944 agreement have been made, but the New York members would like other bureaus to be fully aware of the contract's shortcomings.

First off, we must point out that in the matter of minimums we are lagging behind the New York Guild.

WILKES-BARRE MEMBER HOLDING OFFICE IN THIRD MUNICIPALITY

Wilkes-Barre—A Wilkes-Barre Guild member has started a term as burgess in the third municipality in which he has been elected to the same office.

He is George Williams, veteran Wilkes-Barre newsmen, who took office in Dallas borough. Previously he served as burgess of Courtland and Forty Fort boroughs, suburbs of Wilkes-Barre.

He started his newspaper career as a correspondent in 1903, later joining the staff of the old Morning News, where he was telegraph editor, court reporter and eventually city editor. For many years he was managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre Evening News and later, with the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Telegram as president and publisher.

He now is the court reporter for the Wilkes-Barre Record.

CIO LEADER NAMED TO LABOR POST

Washington (FP)—President Truman has nominated John W. Gibson, former president of the Michigan State Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) as second assistant secretary of labor. Gibson was head of the Michigan department of labor and industries from 1941-43, and has served as special assistant to Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach since last August.

RECONVERSION NOTE

Washington (LPA)—The haste to get business to go all-out on production has retarded reconversion. A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics of the U. S. Labor Department has declared.

Guild members in good standing here may discuss affairs of the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry, keeping in mind that 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.

York City newspapers. Of course, we realize that the top minimums went up \$7.50, but next year the gap between AP New York and the metropolitan newspapers must be closed. Otherwise, with us trailing \$7.50 behind them, we are a menace to our fellow Guildsmen on the city papers. Publishers can say: "You've signed AP at \$12.50, why should we pay you \$90 or \$95?"

Members should also be aware that we weren't primarily concerned with today's gains, but were playing for the future. That's why the dropping of the maintenance of membership clause is such a grievous loss—and one which has not been satisfactorily explained by the ANG. Without it, the checkoff means nothing. There is nothing to prevent a member from dropping off the checkoff list whenever he wishes.

As for the transfer clause, the New York unit already has repaid a bitter harvest on it. Three members have been ordered transferred against their will and the grievance committee was unable to prevent it. How could it, when the transfer clause expressly gives management the right to transfer for the "good of the service." That kind of phraseology doesn't belong in a union contract. ANG Officer Sam Eubanks admitted at the unit meeting that the Guild did NOT propose it. Well, how did it get in there, Sam?

To get back to the pay cuts, an interesting disclosure was made by AP's Marty Wright during discussion of the transfer grievance. He jokingly said that the no-pay-cut clause was in the contract only because he thought of it—that Colangelo had forgotten all about it. We don't think the Guild can afford such lapses of memory.

The lesson to be learned is this: Members must take a fuller interest in the Guild and must sit in as observers in the negotiations sessions, as is the practice in the N. Y. local. We must know what is going on all the way through and not find ourselves presented with a fait accompli, as happened this time.

PEGGY RUDD.

Poll-taxers' Filibuster Shows Need for Reforms in Congress

Nature is wonderful. Nothing, really, is wasted in nature. Even Senator Theodore Gilmore (The Man) Bilbo has his usefulness. We repeat—nature is indeed wonderful.

The point is: That The Man and his equally-progressive cohorts, in their valiant effort to preserve the Negro's right to second-class, non-voting citizenship, have succeeded.

This review of the sad state of congress is by a Washington Guildman who has an expert view of the congressional scene from long experience in covering congress.

cedon in tying up the United States senate into such a beautiful knot that they might—just might—shock enough people into forcing congress to reform itself.

The filibuster against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, which has completely blocked even the possibility of senate action on the series of progressive measures which President Truman has repeatedly if rather despairingly thrown at congress, supplies the most immediate and spectacular example of what is wrong with the organization of congress.

THE FILIBUSTERS

If the senate did not permit unlimited debate, there could be no filibusters. If there were no filibusters, the FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills would have been law long ago. If there were no poll taxes, there would be no Bilbos in congress—or, at least, there would be a damn sight fewer of them.

Oh yes, there is cloture. If two-thirds of the senate vote to limit debate, it will be limited. But we have the word of no less a statesman than Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, that cloture is ineffectual. A great deal of the reorganization of congress must begin at the polls.

But there are many things which congress itself can do, as repeatedly pointed out before the joint congressional committee on the organization of congress.

SENIORITY SYSTEM

Congress might, for example, scrap the seniority system. This system makes The Man Bilbo "mayor" of Washington—a city with a considerable Negro population—because he is chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia.

It made Buncombe Bob Reynolds chairman of the senate military affairs committee for most of the war period; it has placed such

BILLS AWAIT ACTION

In the meantime, in addition to FEPC, President Truman has

Annual Banquet at Kingston

John Blawie, right, is being congratulated by Henry P. Highmeyer, Kingston Guild president, as his return to the ANG staff after Army service. Others pictured, left to right, are Eugene Corwell, local treasurer; Mae Brodhead, vice president; James D. White of the Tri-City Guild, and Joseph Kelly, vice president.

Kingston, N. Y.—Current labor relations and improvement in labor conditions in the newspaper industry as the result of recent Guild contracts highlighted talks at the second annual banquet of the Kingston Newspaper Guild, by Charles E. Crissey and John Blawie, ANG international representative.

The Kingston Guild recently won a Guild shop contract after being forced to a strike threat at the Daily Freeman plant.

Alms and purposes of the Empire State District Council also

were discussed. A collection for striking employees at the General Electric plant in Schenectady netted \$10.75.

Joseph J. Kelly and Milton H. Wagoner planned the annual banquet and dance.

URGES UNION MERGER

San Francisco (FP)—"One big union" of all CIO marine workers was proposed here by Fred Harry Bridges of International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

asked for, but has had no action on, bills to:

Guarantee full employment. The bill now in house-senate conference is meaningless.

Increase unemployment insurance, both for civilians and veterans.

Increase minimum wages.

Provide a health and medical care program.

Keep the U. S. Employment Service under federal control.

Provide for a comprehensive program for scientific research.

Increase the pay of federal workers.

Provide Social Security coverage for veterans for the period of their service in the armed forces.

Extend crop insurance.

Build airports.

Repeal the Johnson act on foreign loans.

Develop the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence river basin.

Provide for presidential succession if both the president and vice president should die or become incapacitated or disqualified.

Then, too, congress has done nothing, one way or the other, on the president's proposals for anti-strike legislation, universal training, unification of the armed forces, domestic use and control of atomic energy, permitting the sale of ships by the maritime commission, and stock-piling strategic materials.

No one contends that reorganization of congress would immediately get the legislators off their fatigues and plunge them into violent activity. A great deal of the reorganization of congress must begin at the polls.

Higher pay should attract higher caliber men—perhaps, it says here in a whisper, even more trade union members—and at the same time and the premium on personal wealth.

Congress might hire more help to do the errand-running for constituents. It might give the District of Columbia self-government to take the load off itself—not to mention the right of D. C. residents to vote.

THE PORK BARREL

It might eliminate the claims bill pork barrel, turning all claims against the government over to a special court, so the congressional calendar would no longer be cluttered up with such vital bits of legislation as "A Bill for the relief of Minnie Q. Kernodle."

Congress might even crack down on the dictatorial house rules committee, which under the domination of Gene Cox and Howard Smith has arrogated to itself the task of acting as censor of all bills headed for the house floor.

Representative Mary Norton, of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee on labor, might then have cause no longer to complain that none of her committee's bills ever went through the rules committee on its own momentum. Each had to be dragged out by discharge petition.

SOME OF THE THINGS . . .

These are just some of the things congress might do. There are sincere, hard-working men in congress who have been trying for months and years to streamline congress. Congress' very faults hinder them. No committee chairman—at least, very few—want to give up seniority and risk standing for their accomplishments on their own merits.

The same affinity for prerogative makes committee chairmen extremely reluctant to consider liquidation of their own committees. And, of course, there is always the senate filibuster to block almost anything too forward-looking for reactionary tastes.

Nevertheless, there are such things as hope, and time, and a breaking point for public patience. Perhaps, ironically, it may prove to be the Bilbo who were, however unwittingly and unwillingly, the men who reformed congress.

Members Laud New Contracts Bringing Wire Service Raises

(Continued from Page One)

laved praise for negotiators in achieving substantial pay boosts, as well as uniform minimums for the three news services.

INP members in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles voted against the contract, protesting lack of classifications, and management's stand on several sections.

Felix Wald, chairman of the Detroit AP unit, which voted 23 to 0 for the proposals, wrote that he "was instructed by the unit to convey our appreciation to the ANG negotiators for a good job well done." Noting that considerable progress had been made, especially with uniformity in wire service minimums, the Detroit AP group went on record favoring continuation of the fight to eliminate wage differentials between cities.

OTHER REACTIONS

Pittsburgh AP unit backed up Harrisburg on the contention that the latter bureau should have been in a higher classification. The Harrisburg UP unit, however, voted for the agreement.

The UP and AP agreements provide for a dues checkoff. First unit to return its check-off cards was Boston AP. Richard Fiske is chairman. Second was Pittsburgh UP. Sidney Shore, unit chairman.

One UP member who wrote he was one of the few who wouldn't profit from the new agreement, said "the new contract is fine."

Members of the UP unit in Chicago and St. Louis also sent along praise for the long task of the negotiators in securing in-

crease and uniform minimums.

Atlanta AP, which voted 23 to 0 for the contract, sent congratulations, terming the holiday clause and the checkoff "surprises."

Washington INP sent "sincere thanks" to negotiators. The Central Press unit in Cleveland, which approved the agreement almost unanimously, protested management's stand on several points.

Chicago INS called the agreement "a swell job." Chicago INP rejected the proposal, however. New York INS unit also lauded the work of negotiators in achieving pay boosts and uniform minimums.

A number of wire service members assisted in the extended negotiations, under the direction of Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services.

Catholic Labor Talk Censored

Cincinnati (LPA)—A program director at radio station WKRC is under fire for his rejection of an address prepared for delivery by Fathers Francis J. Flanagan and Stanley J. Bertke, on "The Right to Organize to Strike."

Here is one passage in the script marked by the station, apparently as being obnoxious: "Under present conditions unionization is the most practical way by which the worker is able to resist the immense power and despotic economic domination which is concentrated in the hands of a few. It is impossible to conceive of the economic equality that is necessary for bargaining, existing between an individual and a billion dollar corporation."

Long, drawn-out negotiations over the 1945 contract at Newsweek, national news magazine, were successfully concluded last week, when management agreed to bring Newsweek's editorial minimum wage schedule to parity with the 1945 minimum wages at its chief competitor, Time, Inc.

Under the agreement, negotiated by Irving Gilman, New York Guild research director, writers, photographers, editors and photo technicians will be raised to a minimum of \$39 from the present \$36. Researchers move from \$65.50 to \$66; secretaries and copy assistants to \$50 from \$46; library assistants, photo flers, makeup assistants to \$55 from \$52.50. Other groups are raised correspondingly.

Also under the agreement, in addition to the improved wage schedule, every editorial employee will receive a 5 percent general increase. This 5 percent will be added to all minima, step-ups, and to new employees' pay.

Employees in the newly organized fulfillment (commercial) departments also will benefit under the agreement. The New York Guild won an NLRB election in mid-October, 1945. In an effort to bring the contract period for the two groups into line, these Guildsmen will receive a 5 percent general increase immediately.

All increases for editorial and fulfillment departments are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1945. Negotiations for the contract period Jan. 1, 1946-December 31, 1946, are now under way.

Pay Boost in Woolen Mills

Wage increases that will put nearly \$7,000,000 more a year into the pay envelopes of 22,000 employees of the American Woolen Co. are provided in a new agreement completed by the company and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO). It was announced by Emil Rieve, general president of the union.

The over-all effect will be a 17½ percent wage increase. Under the new agreement, which affects workers in 20 mills and eight states and runs from Feb. 1, 1946, to Feb. 1, 1948, workers will get a general wage increase of 15¢ an hour, a minimum wage of 75¢ an hour, time and a half for Saturdays and double time for Sundays, and a modified union shop.

The American Woolen Co. is the largest manufacturer of woolen and worsted cloth in the United States. Its wage schedules usually set the pattern for the entire woolen and worsted industry.

Murray Urges Full Support in Tobacco Strike

Philadelphia (FP)—The issues involved in the strike at the American Tobacco Co. "merit the complete support of every American concerned with the welfare of our nation," CIO President Philip Murray wrote President Donald Henderson of Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers (CIO).

Employees of the American Tobacco plants here and in Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C., have been on strike since Oct. 15. Since that time the company has refused to negotiate the union's demand for a 66¢ minimum wage, 25¢ hourly wage increase and a no-discrimination clause.

Calling refusal of the company to bargain with FTA typical of the "arrogant defiance demonstrated on the part of many corporations throughout the country," Murray said he was confident the CIO wage increase drive would result in victory.

Newsweek Wins Pay Boosts on Long Parleys

Long, drawn-out negotiations over the 1945 contract at Newsweek, national news magazine, were successfully concluded last week, when management agreed to bring Newsweek's editorial minimum wage schedule to parity with the 1945 minimum wages at its chief competitor, Time, Inc.

Caught ON THE RUN

A brazen confession



Our colleague, E. M. Schoffstall, of Textile Labor, reports a brazen admission on the part of textile manufacturer that they are using federal tax funds for union busting.

The cat was eased out of the bag by Harold Lamb, president of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., at Union Point, Ga.

In an effort to influence employees against voting to strike in a Smith-Connally act election, the head of the cotton mill frankly confessed the government was footing the bill in his union-busting drive.

The cotton Lamb pointed to the loss of pay in the event of a strike, and then came this clincher: "Any losses we sustain in 1946 will be made up to us by government out of our profits in 1944 and 1945." This would be via excess profits tax provisions, and the carry-forward plan. Congress called it tax relief.

The same idea of starving employees back to work is happening not only in other textile strike situations, but also in other industries.

Arbitration—foeey



Those who eye arbitration as an easy out card for grievances can ponder the illogical reasoning behind the decision saddled on the Washington Guild in the case of the Afro-American bureau there.

After ordering minimums lower than on any comparable Negro paper, lower than those for similar jobs in Washington, the arbiter excused himself by alibing, "we must crawl before we can walk."

He forgets that in dispensing justice there can't be any half-measures; one gets justice, or one doesn't.

But that wasn't all. The arbiter failed to rule on merit increases, night work premium pay, increases over the minimums, pay for experience rating and level increases in pay because "such proposals are more or less matters which tend to stir up controversial issues between the employer and the union."

Just like that. Because he felt such matters already at issue would stir up things, the arbiter refused to rule! He overlooked, of course, the fact that had there been agreement, his services would not have been required.

Just for the record, the party who concocted this weird ruling is John E. Dwyer, of the U. S. Department of Conciliation. Fortunately, not all federal conciliators believe they have to hand down a decision that is lower than the minimum on any comparable paper.

Lesson for the timid



Let this be a lesson to "timid hearts" both in and out of the Guild—a lesson for the fellow who always hollers he can't afford to "stick his neck out" to fight for better conditions for his fellow workers.

Back in 1936 when the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild declared the first Guild strike against Hearst—one of the events that led to the Hearst national contract with the Guild, covering 15 Hearst papers—one of the most active strikers was Ray Grody. He attained additional distinction by being one of the first Guild strikers to be married while he was on the picket line. (Well, all right, he was not married ON the picket line, but in a religious service.)

And when J. Donald "Stoney" McGlynn resigned as sports editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Ray Grody was named sports news editor.

Grody had started newspapering on the Wisconsin News (Hearst) as an office boy and was in the sports department when the strike was declared. Returning from the strike he worked on the News until it folded then went to the Milwaukee Sentinel in sports, where he has been since.

They didn't want any publicity, but the office girls at ANG headquarters, and the ANG staff, signed up for a checkoff to aid the United Auto Workers on strike against General Motors as soon as the walkout started.

UAW hasn't the funds to provide strike benefits and enough soup kitchens. Contributions should be sent to the GMC strike fund, United Auto Workers, 411 West Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Capitalism Renounced by Capitalists Jan. 18, 1946

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

Washington—Write it down in your diaries, mark it on your calendars, that on Friday, Jan. 18, capitalism was abandoned by the capitalists, the private enterprise system was renounced by the biggest of the private enterprisers. They decided that it wouldn't work.

The could be wrong about this, of course. It is a matter of historical record that they have been wrong before. For my own part, I wish they could have seen it differently. Free private enterprise is worth a try at the very least. And its alternatives are not altogether enticing.

But when the chips were down, the strong, silent men who govern steel and motors, oil and meat, voted against giving it a try. A conspiracy, very ably described and documented in this issue of The Guild Reporter, the captains of finance turned thumbs down—not merely upon a particular wage proposal recommended by the president of the United States for the settlement of a particular steel strike, but upon the whole concept of capitalist enterprise of which they are the leading exponents.

CAPITALISM, to survive, must do two things. It must afford a satisfactory hope of profit to the men who venture their capital within its system. And it must afford a satisfactory standard of living to the men who live by its wages.

This was easy enough in the days when the barest subsistence was considered a satisfactory living standard for wage earners. Profit possibilities were then high enough to lure even the most cautious capital into risk.

But subsistence will no longer satisfy workers. Indeed, there is no force on earth that can again make them satisfied with it. Capitalism can be continued, therefore, only if it can provide steadily rising standards for its labor.

And it can be continued only if capital can be made venturesome by more modest incentives than in the past. If private capital will not finance enterprise under such circumstances, then public capital will have to take its place.

THIS IS NOT to suggest by any means that I look upon the profit incentives now before the steel and automobile manufacturers as modest. They are immense. The pent-up demand of the moment promises fabulous earnings, almost without risk.

But the big boys are looking ahead. They are in rebellion against the concept that their undertakings are affected with the public interest and therefore subject to a measure of public control.

Their overriding thesis is simply this: that capital, to be free, must be irresponsible. The emergence of this philosophy is traced in the piece on page one.

So, they have chosen the present time, when their treasuries are swollen and tax conditions are favorable, to fight it out with labor and the government. Like the filibusterers in the senate, they figure that by threatening to wreck reconversion they can bend the public to their will.

IT IS ALTOGETHER possible that they will win this battle. Make no mistake about their strength or about the shrewdness of their strategy.

They will win it unless newspapermen, school teachers, drug store clerks, stenographers, housewives, federal bureaucrats, gas station attendants, actors recognize their identity with steel

workers and auto workers. The men on strike—the men facing a winter in which they will have no pay envelopes—will be able to live and to go on fighting only if they get support from the rest of us.

Their fight is the fight of every man and woman who lives by wages. If you want them to win, chip in.

BUT EVEN if it should win this battle, big industry has entered upon a suicidal war, a war in which it cannot escape self-destruction.

For it can break these strikes and maintain its irresponsibility only at a terrible cost to the economy of which it is a part and at the cost of an enduring bitterness among workers which will mean, in the end, the overthrow of private enterprise.

Jacobs Again Heads Madison

Madison, Wis.—Herbert Jacobs, Capital Times reporter, was re-elected president of the Madison Newspaper Guild for a fifth term. A Guild officer in various capacities since 1935, he served two terms in 1940-41, and was named president again in 1944.

Henry Femrite and Margaret Farrell, both of the Capital Times business office, were re-elected vice president and treasurer respectively, and Helen Matheson, Wisconsin State Journal, was elected secretary to replace Mat Moore Taylor. Femrite was opposed for election by Harold McClelland of the State Journal.

Named delegates to the Dane County CIO council were John Hames of the Capital Times business office and James Roy Miller, Aldric Revell, Frank Custer and Miles McMillin of the Capital Times editorial office. Miller and Revell were also re-elected as delegates to the Midwest District Council.

VOTE STRIKE AID

Indianapolis—The Indianapolis Guild has voted a \$100 contribution to United Auto Workers strikers here.

There is even serious danger that it's overthrow will be violent and reckless, dragging down value and freedoms much more significant than any economic system. There will be demagogues eager to capitalize the bitterness by telling workers that the Jews, the Negroes, the Catholics or the aliens are at fault.

There will be need for all the sobriety that we can muster.

BUT THE SYSTEM itself, in any case, will go—unless it can be made responsible. The refusal of the men who manage the system to accept responsibility—a refusal made manifest on that historic 18th of January, 1946, at Washington—was the obituary of private enterprise.

Maybe, of course, they'll change their minds. If they don't we'll have to try public enterprise instead.

ITU Upheld in Mailer Fight

Indianapolis—A federal court here has upheld the right of the International Typographical Union (AFL) to expel members who join the rival, unaffiliated International Mailers Union.

The IMU was formed several years ago by mailers who claimed their interests were not properly represented by the ITU. Reason many IMU members wish to retain ITU membership is because of payments into the ITU pension fund, which they now stand to lose.

Walter Hard Dies in Duluth

Duluth—Walter Hard, one of the early Guild members here, died recently at the age of 57. He was news editor of the Herald.

He was a veteran of World War I, and had been managing editor of two dailies at the head of the lakes.

DENIED JOBLESS PAY

Columbus—Almost 60 percent of all applicants for unemployment insurance in Ohio are disqualified by jokers in the state law, the Ohio CIO council has disclosed.

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. 1, ANG Constitution.

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January 25, 1946

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American Tobacco Company Products UNFAIR

2,500 workers of the American Tobacco Company in Philadelphia, Pa., Charleston, S. C., and Trenton, N. J. (Henry Clay & Bok & Co. in Trenton—a subsidiary of American Tobacco) are on strike for:

- Full Employment
- 65¢ Per Hour Minimum Wage
- 25¢ Hourly Increase
- No Discrimination Against Negro Workers
- Union Shop

This is the public's fight as well as ours. Help us get a living wage—so that we can buy your products and you can buy ours again. Write to the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Ave., New York City, telling them to meet our demands.

Meanwhile don't buy the following brands:

CIGARETTES	PIPE TOBACCO	CIGARS
Lucky Strike	Bull Durham	La Corona
Pall Mall	Half-and-Half	Bock y Ca.
Melachrino	Tuxedo	Henry Clay
PLUG & TWIST	Blue Boar	Cabanas
Piper Heidsieck	Pearless	Antonio y Cleopatra
Cotton Ball	Liberty	El Rei Tan
Mayos	Five Brothers	Chancellor
Spear Head	Cutty Pipe	Cremo
Penn's Natural Leaf	Ivanhoe	CIGARETTE PAPERS
		Riz La Croix
		La Croix Wheatstraw

FOOD, TOBACCO & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION, CIO