

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Paid President Issue Is Before 1946 Convention

The issue of a paid president for the American Newspaper Guild is coming before the 1946 convention in Scranton.

Anticipating debate on the issue at the convention, the IEB directed its subcommittee on the constitution to draft language necessary for changes in the constitution so the membership could discuss the matter in advance of the June conclave.

The IEB approved a motion directing the subcommittee to draft changes necessary in the constitution to:

1—Create the position of president as a full-time, salaried officer, and

2—Abolish the position of executive vice president as defined in Art. VII, Sec. 3 of the ANG constitution, and

3—Provide for an International Executive Board composed of the president, secretary-treasurer, six (instead of five) regional vice presidents, and five vice presidents at large, and

4—Make such changes effective Nov. 1, 1947.

OPINIONS DIFFER

Several board members indicated their vote on the question of a paid presidency was for the purpose of crystallizing the issue, rather than to indicate a position favorable to the proposal. In discussion of the motion, which developed considerable exchange of opinion, several board members replying to questions held that this action did not constitute a recommendation of the IEB, but merely put the matter before the membership in advance of the convention.

On a roll call vote, the motion carried, 8 to 3, with 2 not voting. (Continued on Page Eight)

IEB Votes \$1,000 for UAW Strikers, Sets Up Fund to Aid Strikes

Recognizing that the fight of unions is the fight of all labor, the IEB appropriated \$1,000 from the defense fund to aid striking members of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in its wage dispute with General Motors.

In addition, the board voted to set up a permanent committee to raise an ANG national fund to assist other strike emergencies, with the committee empowered to solicit contributions from Guild locals and members for this fund.

Between meetings of the IEB, the committee would be authorized to contribute from funds raised to meet strike situations.

To start the fund and the program, the IEB appropriated another \$1,000 from the ANG defense fund.

A board resolution pledged "any assistance that may be required" to the United Steelworkers of America and CIO President Philip Murray in the steelworkers' nationwide struggle for higher wages.

The following resolution also was adopted by the IEB:

"Whereas the government now is in the position of subsidizing industry's fight against unions through operation of refund and rebate provisions of the excess profits tax law, and

"Whereas these provisions originally were intended to help

Board Maps Expanded Organization Program

Detailed stories, pages 1 and 2

Members of the IEB, in their final meeting before the pre-convention session, met in New York Feb. 9-11 to review the state of the union and to perfect plans for an expanded organization program.

Organization and collective bargaining gains were reviewed, and funds were voted for a further expanded organization drive in the next two quarters. Additional organizing funds were budgeted, to provide for employment of additional personnel.

COUNCIL POLICY

To clarify the district council program and objectives, a policy statement was adopted on district councils, and council financing. It was stressed that organizers assigned to councils were there for organization work chiefly, and not to assist in collective bargaining.

(The organization program was given further impetus at an ANG staff conference following the board meeting, which was attended also by paid officers of Guild locals.)

To provide the necessary funds for the organizing program set up by the St. Paul convention, the IEB recommended convention approval for a series of six assessments the next fiscal year for organization. In the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1946, the Guild had an operating deficit of \$6,000, with a greater organization expenditure scheduled between now and June.

DUES PROPOSAL

Prior to the board meeting, special committees on finance and constitution prepared recommen-

dations on these policies for IEB action.

The finance committee, in a special survey and report on local dues schedules found most locals had rates too low to provide sufficient operating revenue, and recommended the convention make a model schedule mandatory.

Taking cognizance of the fight of labor for wage boosts, the IEB voted \$1,000 to UAW strikers, and another \$1,000 to launch a fund for assistance in other strikes.

CONVENTION ACT

Plans were made for convention sessions in Scranton June 17-21, with a view to securing a national figure to address delegates.

Los Angeles Hits New Highs With \$100,000 News Contract

Los Angeles—A new contract, establishing new highs in top minimums outside New York City, has been negotiated by the Guild here with the Daily News.

The agreement will mean an additional \$100,000 yearly in increased pay. For the first time here, vacations go to three weeks after five years, with two weeks after one year. New ceiling on severance pay is 50 weeks, at the rate of two weeks per year. Former top was 30 weeks.

Minimums go to \$73.43 for editorial after four years, topping San Francisco's \$73, with \$80.10 for advertising salesmen, and \$68.75 for general ledger bookkeepers. Last October an editorial top minimum of \$70 had been negotiated at Hearst's Herald Express.

STEP-UPS REDUCED

Experience ratings were eliminated for a number of classifications, placing them on a flat basis. In other classifications, experience ratings were reduced. Stenographers get top minimum after one year.

Wage increases range from 18½ percent upward. In no case are they less, and in the lower brackets, they are higher. Servicemen are given an experience rating for half the time in the armed forces, and added pay.

Three classes of apprenticeship schedules have been set up in the contract for the first time:

For reporters, desk men, copy readers, caption writers, full-time correspondents, editorial and

An IEB subcommittee consisting of Vice Presidents McManus, Love, Eubanks and Harris, recommended retaining advantages of general deliberation of the whole convention at St. Paul, and to combine with that some committee operations of other conventions.

The suggestion of the group, which was adopted by the IEB, was that there be small committees designated by the IEB in advance of the convention on rules, credentials, resolutions, finance and political action. For organizing, collective bargaining, Guild Reporter, constitution changes, and report of the executive vice president, the convention meet either as a full convention or as

a committee of the whole so there could be more full discussion.

ORGANIZATION PLANS

In reporting on the organization program, Executive Vice President Sam Eubanks said, in conformance with the St. Paul convention recommendation, five international representatives have been assigned to work with district councils. The ANG organization staff now consists of 10 international representatives, six of whom are assigned to councils.

"We should now be looking ahead to the problem of financing organization work for the 1946-47 period," he stated. The minimum personnel requirement would be 15 full-time ANG representatives. (Continued on Page Two)

promotion artists, retouchers and photographers, display salesmen, and promotion men. This apprenticeship rating calls for a \$40 weekly salary to beginners with no previous experience, provides an \$8.50 weekly increase a year until the journeyman rate of \$73.43 is reached.

OTHER SCHEDULES

For library clerks, display desk men, junior grade bookkeepers, credit men, collectors, secretaries and stenographers. This rating

provides a starting salary (without experience) of \$35 weekly with a \$5 jump yearly until journeyman rates are reached.

The third apprenticeship rating covers junior-grade clerks, establishes a \$30 start with \$2.50 weekly jumps each six months until tops are gained.

ADDITIONAL GAINS

Other gains include a fifth paid holiday, and a four-day week in holiday weeks with an additional (Continued on Page Three)

Convention Date Is Set by Board

The IEB set June 16 through 21 as the dates for the 1946 convention in Scranton. Convention headquarters will be at Hotel Casey.

While actual sessions will not get under way until June 17, as in the past, most delegates will be arriving June 16, when registration will start.

The IEB will hold its regular meeting the week before the convention.

4 Locals Granted Charters by IEB

Four locals were chartered by the IEB, two being revivals of former Guild locals, and one being a unit of a local.

New locals include Lawrence,

Mass., whose charter was revoked in 1944; Richmond, Va., whose charter was revoked in 1943; Biddeford, Maine, which once held a charter and several years ago became a unit of the Portland Guild; and a new Guild in Monmouth county, New Jersey.

The Lawrence Guild was revived by the New England District Council, and recently won an NLRB election in the editorial department of the Eagle-Tribune.

In Richmond, editorial employees of the News Leader and the Times Dispatch joined the Guild following organization of the AP bureau there and the Afro-American unit. An organization meeting was attended by ANG President Milton Murray, and William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer.

The Guild in Monmouth county includes a unit on the new Asbury Park Sun, recently organized by Fred Jaeger, and a unit on the Long Branch Record, which had been a unit of the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild until its voluntary transfer to the new local.

Full Guild Shop Awarded by Arbiter in Pennsylvania Case

Phoenixville, Pa.—The Phoenixville Daily Republican contract, twice in the hands of the Newspaper Commission, and finally handed over to an arbitrator, has at last been decided, with a smashing victory for the Philadelphia-Camden local.

Prof. Alexander Hamilton Frey, the arbiter, awarded the following:

1. Full Guild shop. Publisher had once offered maintenance of membership.

2. Severance pay both upon dismissal and death. Publisher

had opposed severance pay in principle, but had argued that if severance pay were ordered, it should be computed only from the starting date of the contract. The arbiter ruled severance pay up to nine years with a top of 20 weeks.

3. Payment of overtime in cash. Publisher had demanded time off for overtime.

4. A 15 percent general increase. Publisher had offered 10 percent.

5. Minimum wage rates: Publisher had proposed his prevailing rates. Arbiter set up con-

siderably higher rates. Employees will receive either the 15 percent or the minimum rate, whichever is higher. Some raises will be as high as \$10.

6. The arbiter, arguing that the Republican has a staff of only 13 and that some departments are three or less persons, ruled for a 5½ day, 40-hour week.

All conditions are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1945. The contract expires June 18, 1946. Thus, some employees may receive as high as \$600 in back pay.

(Continued on Page Six)

Philly-Camden Donates \$1,000 To GM Strikers

Philadelphia—The representative assembly of the Philadelphia-Camden local voted \$1,000 to aid families of General Motors strikers.

The RA acted after local officers hailed the valiant fight of the United Auto Workers against GM, declaring the GM strikers had shown the way to the rest of the CIO, which is now benefiting by the walkout.

The RA's appropriation, to be taken in part from contributions of members benefiting by recent wage increases, followed a concerted drive in the various units for individual contributions.

One Guild member came to the Guild office with a personal contribution of \$75. An ex-serviceman, he expressed appreciation of the strikers' labor in making and said he thought his contribution little enough.

At least two departments in the local contributed 100 percent to the individual drive. They are the Inquirer copydesk and the Record phone editors.

The RA vote was unanimous.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPPOSES MANDATORY DUES SCHEDULE

Stockton, Calif.—The Northern California District Council, ANG, is on record against a mandatory minimum dues schedule, as proposed at the February meeting of the International Executive Board.

The opposition was voted at the February 17 meeting of the district council. The council, which is composed of representatives from the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild member representing IEB Member Floyd Healey, outlined the proposed new dues schedule.

Ryan also told the district council of the ANG paid presidency proposal and the various proposals for assessments to finance ANG convention expenses for small locals.

It was agreed that these matters will be studied and taken up as special business at the May council meeting in San Francisco.

Another subject brought up by Ryan was that of financing paid officers for district councils.

President Dick Rodda, of Sacramento, presided at the council meeting in the city's restaurant, The Stockton Guild, headed by President Dick Wollens, was host.

BOARD MOVES FOR FURTHER EXPANSION IN ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

five more than currently employed, requiring an estimated quarterly budget of \$55,000.

DEFICIT SEEN

A deficit of \$60,000 for the year was forecasted, based on current levels of income.

To press the organization program as set up by the convention, the board recommended the convention approve a series of six assessments during the year for organizational work. ANG President Murray asked to be recorded as voting no.

The finance committee reported that the ANG's financial loss in connection with the Quincy lock-out and publication of a daily paper totaled \$122,000 representing salaries and expenses of two international representatives assigned there, and legal fees. A loan of \$1,250 from the defense fund was repaid, as was another \$250 advance, from the St. Louis Guild.

Since the November board meeting, four initial contracts were approved by the IEB contracts committee, and 47 renewal agreements.

On the recommendation of the last convention for the IEB to

IEB recommendations to the convention on proposed constitutional changes will be detailed in the next issue of The Guild Reporter.

evolve a method of insuring transportation costs for at least one delegate per local, the IEB was unable to draft such a plan.

An earlier matter before the IEB involving local had been given locals for comment. One proposal, considered by the board, came from the Washington Guild executive committee, proposing assessments on local treasurers.

IEB Sets Policy on Council Operations and Financing

To further organization work and the expanded district council program, the IEB adopted a statement of policy on basic functions of international representatives assigned to councils.

At the same time, the board also adopted a policy on council financing. The policy statements follow:

1. The primary function of the council executive secretary shall be to organize new membership, new units and new locals within the council area, at the same time assisting in the expansion and maintenance of existing organizations.

2. It shall be the duty of the executive secretary to encourage the development of competent negotiators within the various units to the end that renewal contracts and grievances may be handled by the local membership without the need for personal assistance of the council executive secretary.

3. The council executive secretary shall avoid, insofar as possible,

subtle, direct participation in the settlement of contract grievances and the negotiation of existing contracts.

4. Where locals affiliated with the council specifically request such participation, they, rather than the council or the ANG, shall be expected to pay whatever expenses, other than salary, are incurred by the executive secretary in complying with such request.

5. In order that locals may be assured of sufficient funds to pay for their council affiliation and at the same time defray the necessary costs of purely local functions, every effort should be made to encourage the establishment of realistic local dues structures based on the model contained in the ANG manual. (In the case of locals chartered after Jan. 1, 1944, it is mandatory that the model dues schedule, or a superior one, be adopted.)

6. In the case of single unit locals, efforts should be made to develop a policy of exchanging negotiators with nearby locals, with expenses and lost pay, if any, to be borne by the local requesting the assistance.

7. It shall be the duty of the council executive secretary to file monthly with the president of the council, the president of each affiliated local, and the secretary-treasurer of the ANG, a detailed statement of the council's financial operations, including salary and expenses of the executive secretary, and the amount of council per capita received from each affiliated local. (Forms for these statements to be furnished by the ANG.)

8. The board also recommended to the convention a change in wire service members for all wire service members of locals covered by contracts negotiated by the ANG, McMann and Hutchinson asked to be recorded as voting no.

Not Ringing Speeches, Says Wallace, But Ringing Doorbells, Is Big Need

New Haven (LPA)—"This is not a time for ringing speeches; it is a time for ringing doorbells," Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace declared in an address to the National Citizens Political Action Committee here.

Political parties are not ends in themselves, the secretary emphasized in urging vigorous efforts on behalf of the re-election of Connecticut's four progressive congressmen. "They are merely the instruments by which the people's power is expressed in the political arena," he said.

"There is need—an independent need—for political action independent of organized political parties. There is need for organized but independent effort to

stimulate thought and action by the individual voter—to awaken political consciousness, to keep political parties aware of popular needs, and to keep political controversy on a national level.

"There is urgent need for independent pressure through such organizations as the National Citizens Political Action Committee."

LIVING COSTS SOAR

Los Angeles (FP)—Living costs here reached a 22-year high between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 when they were 23.7 percent over the 1925-29 average. Food was 51 percent over, clothing 47 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Board Urges Senate to Defeat Case Bill

Blasting the Case bill as "hastily conceived, passed without due consideration," the IEB adopted a resolution calling on the senate and President Truman to refuse to pass "the most vicious anti-labor bill ever introduced in congress during the century."

The resolution listed some of the more flagrant hamstringing sections of the bill.

The Milwaukee Guild, meanwhile, called on Wisconsin senators to vote against the measure, citing that employers were engaged in a sitdown strike against the nation as well as union members.

Massachusetts senators were called on to oppose the measure by the Boston Guild, which termed the bill "class legislation."

ILGWU to Help UAW Strikers

President Dubinsky of International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) announced that he had sent a letter to all locals throughout the country asking them to help raise \$500,000 to help members of United Auto Workers (CIO) striking against General Motors.

Convention to Get Proposal to Lift Local Dues

Noting that a large segment of the filing of these reports will be to pay a disproportionately large share of over-all cost of operations, the IEB approved a report of its finance committee calling on the convention to make the model dues schedule mandatory on all locals.

The schedule has been mandatory on new locals since the 1941 convention.

The report noted that 20-odd locals have dues structures which assure an income sufficient to pay the full cost of all local operations, and that these locals rarely, if ever, find it necessary to seek direct aid from the ANG.

If all locals were able to carry their own load, the report noted, the ANG could divert more funds to the council executive secretary's expenses.

All other expenses, including telephone calls and telegrams made or sent from the council executive secretary's home on council business, shall be paid by the district council.

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WEEKLY SALARY	MONTHLY DUES
\$10 or less	\$1.00
\$10.01 to \$15.00	1.25
\$15.01 to \$20.00	1.50
\$20.01 to \$25.00	1.75
\$25.01 to \$30.00	2.00
\$30.01 to \$35.00	2.25
\$35.01 to \$40.00	2.50
\$40.01 to \$45.00	2.75
\$45.01 to \$50.00	3.00
\$50.01 and over	3.25
Associate members annual dues	3.00

The board also recommended to the convention a change in wire service members for all wire service members of locals covered by contracts negotiated by the ANG, McMann and Hutchinson asked to be recorded as voting no.

Rename Schram Detroit Prexy

Detroit—The Newspaper Guild of Detroit re-elected Donald F. Schram president and Ernest D'Hondt, treasurer, and chose Gerald Holland for vice president and Felix B. Wolf for secretary.

For delegates-at-large to the executive board, Paul Weber, Michigan, and George G. Schram, Michigan, were elected. Schram, D'Hondt and Wolf were unopposed.

Board Urges Senate to Defeat Case Bill

WHEREAS, on Feb. 9, 1946, the house of representatives passed the Case bill, and

WHEREAS, the bill was hastily conceived, passed without due consideration by the house of representatives in a fit of ill-temper, without public hearing, and

WHEREAS, this is the most vicious anti-labor bill ever introduced in congress to destroy free collective bargaining, and to hamstring the trade unions whenever they are called upon to use their economic strike weapon, and

WHEREAS, said bill provides for the oft-condemned cooling-off period, and

WHEREAS, the said bill creates a mediation board and gives it powers to obtain injunctions to restrain labor from striking and carrying on normal strike activities, and

WHEREAS, the said bill contains the following penalties all aimed to punish labor, to wit:

(a) Permits the mediation board created under the act to obtain injunctions;

(b) Nullifies the safeguards given labor under the Norris-LaGuardia and Shoeness acts, and the National Labor Relations act;

(c) Invites harassment of unions on strike by permitting civil suits for damages;

(d) Prohibits the organization of supervisory employees and denies them rights under the NLRA;

(e) Penalizes unions and employees which refuse to handle struck work by denying them their bargaining rights under the NLRA; and

WHEREAS, the bill is conspicuous by its failure to provide any penalties against employers,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Newspaper Guild calls upon the senate to refuse to pass the most vicious anti-labor bill ever introduced in congress during the century, and we also call upon President Truman to use his powers and influence to defeat this ill-considered legislation, and if necessary to exercise his rights of veto.

Pay Increases Boost Defense Fund in Detroit

Detroit—Detroit Guild members have succeeded in establishing a defense fund of \$3,000 through contributions of the amount of pay increases gained through newly negotiated 1946 contracts. From a practically negligible amount in August of last year, the fund has grown steadily, with a \$5,000 figure in sight.

Times employees who received their pay raises last November have contributed \$1,551.15 and contributions are still coming in.

Free Press collections began last month following the signing of the new contract. Contributions are pouring in, with \$1,003.80 already collected.

Recent News donations new amount to \$118. The balance of the fund was collected through previous raises of \$1.25 at both Times and Free Press during 1945.

Contributions are voluntary. Almost every Guild member on the Times and Free Press has given the amount of his first week's increase to swell the fund.

Collections are made through the Guild steward system at each paper.

AFL, CIO Join in Wage Boost Plea

Cincinnati—A joint appeal for public support for labor's drive for wage boosts has been issued by the Central Labor Council (AFL) and the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council (CIO).

"The American labor movement today is engaged in the fight for a better America," the AFL-CIO statement said. "It is fighting to better the nation's living standards, to achieve a wider distribution of the produce of mines, mills and factories."

Calling on the people to help, the two labor groups warned: "If the labor movement fails, then another disaster—widespread unemployment—will befall the nation as it is faced by an inevitable."

Los Angeles Hits New High

(Continued from Page One)

day's pay for those working a holiday.

Mileage for employees outside the circulation department is 8 cents per mile, with a weekly guarantee of \$3.50. The circulation allowance is 7 cents a mile, or a \$21 weekly guarantee, whichever is greater.

Chief negotiators for the Guild were William Brodie, administrative officer, and Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles CIO council secretary. Others were George Hutchinson, local president; G. K. Williams, treasurer; Alma Goudy and Arthur Williamson.

New Minimums on Los Angeles News

Reporters, Copywriters, etc.	
Start	\$40.00
After 1 year	45.00
After 2 years	50.00
After 3 years	55.00
After 4 years	60.00

Display Salesmen	
Start	40.00
After 1 year	45.00
After 2 years	50.00
After 3 years	55.00
After 4 years	60.00

Stenographers	
Start	35.00
After 1 year	40.00

Phone Operators	
Start	25.00
After 1 year	30.00
After 2 years	35.00
After 3 years	40.00

Attend meetings regularly—the Guild is what you make it.

Annual Average Raise to Total \$680 In Three New Philadelphia Contracts

Philadelphia—An unofficial estimate reveals the new contracts on three papers here will result in \$700,000 annually in higher wage minimums and general increases, an average of about \$680 per employee for the year.

The agreements, reached a day before the Inquirer vote was to go on strike after a 306 to 95 vote and shortly before a strike vote was to be taken by the Record and Camden Courier-Post units, affect 1,815 employees.

Under the contracts, employees receive a general increase of 16 percent, with a floor of \$6 and a ceiling of \$13, but higher minimum rates with shortened steps bring the minimum increase actually to an average rate of approximately 27 percent. Employees will get the percentage increase, or the minimum increase, whichever is greater.

Payment of retroactive increases, dating back to Aug. 15, 1945, will be made by the Inquirer the week beginning March 4, with the Record and Courier-Post expected to make payment about the same time.

In addition to the wage increases, clauses on general working conditions were improved generally in the three agreements. On overtime, a clause prohibits management from changing the schedule of hours to avoid

Cleveland Pressmen Win Wage Fight As Arbitrator Makes \$14 Weekly Award

Cleveland—The formula which publishers of the daily Press, News and Plain Dealer used in wage negotiations with printing trades unions last year has been overturned by an arbitration board in the case of the Pressmen's Union.

Three arbitrators, meeting in Cincinnati Feb. 14, decided that the pressmen should receive a wage increase of \$14.02 a week for day work, \$15.02 for night work, retroactive to Sept. 8, 1945. This was just short of the \$14.64 increase whose refusal by pub-

Detroit Free Press Has \$90,000 Pay Day

Detroit—Washington's birthday was celebrated on the Detroit Free Press with a payoff of retroactive raises of more than \$90,000 to employees covered by the Guild contract. It was also the regular weekly pay day. The payoff went to approximately 250 employees in the editorial and commercial departments. The checks averaged \$375 apiece, less Uncle Sam's withholding tax cut.

The retroactive payoffs covered the period from April 25, 1945 to Jan. 20, 1946, when increases recently negotiated in a Guild contract renewal went into effect. The raises averaged more than 16.7 percent.

Those receiving \$90 or more got a 15 percent raise with no ceiling. Those receiving \$53.35 or less got a dollar more than 15 percent, with a \$6 floor. Those between \$55.35 and \$60 got an even \$9 increase.

In many cases, where minimums went up more than 15 percent, employees received more than the formula raise by going to the new minimums.

The raises averaged \$9.40 per week, or 23.5 cents per hour.

The new contract, which runs to July 31, 1946, also contains a Guild shop clause. It was negotiated in behalf of the unit by President Don Schram and Executive Secretary Paul Weber.

Elizabeth Votes Strike Aid Funds

Elizabeth, N. J.—Members of the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild have voted \$50 to the state CIO strike fund, and additional weekly funds are being collected from the membership.

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Big Drive Bared To Destroy Many Of Labor's Gains

Chicago (LPA)—A nationwide drive by some labor's wartime gains including union security, dues checkoff and paid vacations was disclosed here by Ralph A. Lind, New York industrial consultant, in an address to the American Management Association.

"The majority attitude of management regarding some of the provisions they were compelled to accept during the war under War Labor Board orders" includes the following, according to Lind:

"1.—Maintenance of membership clauses should be removed if possible and if renewed, the company should try to get in return the benefits it wants.

"2.—Checkoff provisions should be refused. If continued they should be voluntary instead of compulsory.

"3.—Paying for holidays not worked should be refused.

"4.—Premium pay should be given for Sunday work, as such, but not for Saturday, as such, unless Saturday is the sixth continuous day of work.

"5.—Bonuses for the second and third shifts acceptable. Some object to bonuses where the shifts rotate."

Lind echoed all of the discredited arguments of General Motors when he told the management gathering that "what is new and alarming in the present attitude of some unions is that they are trying to control the prices that the employer shall charge, and the profits be may retained."

"The real significance of this attempt is that if it should succeed it would mean that industry no longer will be free, that management will have lost the most essential functions of management and that our government will undergo a fundamental change by taking over management's responsibilities."

Boston Votes Aid to Strikers

Boston—The Newspaper Guild of Boston has voted contributions of \$25 each to the following striking CIO unions: United Steelworkers of America, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and United Auto Workers.

The Guild also voted to examine the strike situation monthly with a view to continuing contributions as needed.

Detroit Assists UAW Strikers



Donald Schram, left, Detroit Guild president, is pictured handing box to UAW President R. J. Thomas the first \$100 box at the Detroit rally to raise funds for GM strikers. At the rally, an initial check for \$400 was presented. Contributions of \$25 each were made by a committee led by Andy Bishop and Patricia Besant. Many Guild members have pledged \$1 a week for the duration.

Here Are Members of ANG Organizing Staff



Photo by Harold Stogman, NY Guild

Members of the ANG organization staff, together in one place for the first time, are pictured during the staff meeting last week in New York City. Seated, left to right, are Edna Berger, Larry MacLean, Sam Eubanks, executive vice president, and Joseph G. Colangelo, director for wire services. Standing, Ward B. Melody, Steve Ripley, Charles E. Crissey, John A. Ullman, Karl Weber, J. William Blatz, and John Blawie.

Freedom of Press Ruled Out In Wage-Hour Law Test

Washington—The freedom of the press was brushed aside by the U.S. supreme court, which ruled that publishers of daily newspapers are subject to the wage-hour law in two 7 to 1 decisions which served to extend the law's coverage over daily newspapers.

In a joint case involving the Paterson, N. J., Evening News Co. and the Oklahoma Press Publishing Co. the high court held that federal investigators have the right to demand books and records of newspapers to determine if the fair labor standards act has been violated.

WITHOUT MERIT
The freedom of the press plea was labeled as without merit by the decision.

The publishers had contended

they were not covered by the wage-hour law because out of state circulation was nil or less than 1 percent of the total circulation. The court ruled that a decision of the wage-hour administrator that newspapers are subject to the provisions of the fair labor standards act is sufficient basis for a demand for access to books and records of the publisher.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED

In another case involving the Daily Reporter of White Plains, N. Y., which ceased publication in 1941, a new trial was ordered on claims of six former editorial employees for back overtime pay under the law.

The decision did not settle the question of whether the employees involved were covered by the act;

this must be settled by lower courts. The publisher had contended the paper's out of state circulation, 45 of 10,000 copies, was too small to place it in interstate commerce. The employees, appealing reversal of an earlier award of \$42,140 for back overtime pay, contended that handling of news via interstate communication constituted business of an interstate character.

The court held that the paper could not be exempted on the grounds out of state circulation was minor, noting that congress had exempted small weeklies and semi-weeklies "to put those papers more on a parity with other small town enterprises." Justice Murphy dissented in both cases.

California Lawmakers OK Horseback Funds, but Turn Down Jobless Study

Sacramento—While in session to consider a series of social measures, the assembly of the California legislature displayed some weird reasoning in acting on several measures.

At 11 a. m. Feb. 10 the assembly approved by a 60-0 vote an appropriation of \$300,000 to build riding trails throughout the state for horsemen. The expensive hobby of horseback riding is indulged in by a small fraction of a percent of the state's population.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

At 2 p. m. the same day the same assembly defeated an appropriation of \$280,000 for a commission to study full employment.

LOS ANGELES IS PROVIDING AID TO STRIKES

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild is in the southern California strike picture with both feet. The local voted two assessments to aid CIO strikers, and is campaigning for weekly pledges of an hour's pay from members.

Guild members have participated in about every one of the 47 picket lines now singing the Los Angeles area, and are active on CIO council committees to unify strike assistance, raise funds, provide publicity and furnish speakers.

So far more than \$700 has been raised through the Guild, with fund raising campaigns continuing.

Recognize Guild For Afro Bureau

The Guild has been recognized as the collective bargaining agent for employees in the Richmond bureau of the Afro-American, agreement having been reached on the appropriate unit during an NLRB hearing. All employees except the editor-manager are included in the unit.

Recognition was by card check. The bureau had been organized by Edna Berger, ANG international representative.

SALEM FROLICS REVIVED

Salem—The Salem Newspaper Guild recently revived its annual Guild Frolics with a dance and floor show which netted the treasury several hundred dollars. The frolics had been suspended during the war.

Staff Conference Sights New Goals

Members of the ANG staff at New York headquarters, international representatives, and executive secretaries of Guild locals attended a four-day conference in New York City that:

- 1—Surveyed organization projects for 1946.
- 2—Discussed organization methods and techniques.
- 3—Outlined procedures before the NLRB.
- 4—Planned new collective bargaining objectives.
- 5—Discussed administration of district councils and locals.

Highlighting the discussion sessions were exchanges of ideas through practical solutions of such matters as organization, grievances and collective bargaining, together with clinical sessions on specific situations now under way.

Those attending the staff conference, which met right through the day, starting at 9:30 a. m., called for another meeting later in the year and were enthusiastic in the accomplishments of the discussions. As talks progressed, it was necessary to hold one night meeting that extended almost to midnight. It was the first conference of its kind.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

ANG President Milton Murray addressed the group briefly at the opening session, saying their deliberations and experience would help the IEB tackle the problems before the Guild. Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president, presided. Staff members and local officers led discussions of various problems.

NLRB procedure and regulations were explained in a special session by Morris Isserman, ANG counsel.

Those attending the conference included Edna Berger, international representative; Charles E. Crissey, John A. Ullman, Larry MacLean, Karl Weber, J. William Blatz, Edna Berger, Ward B. Melody, Steve Ripley, John Blawie, and Joseph G. Colangelo, director for wire services.

OTHERS ATTENDING
Others of the ANG staff on hand were Jean Weinstein, research director; Eva Jollos, research assistant; Julia Schneider, ANG office manager; Fred Jaeger, Guild Reporter assistant, and Wilbur Bade, Guild Reporter editor.

William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer, spoke on financial matters involving locals and district councils.

Local officers who attended the parleys included Mrs. Mary Fox Herling, Washington; James Farmer, Seattle; William Brodie, Los Angeles; Milton J. Lapine, Cleveland; Paul Weber, Detroit; Robert Brown, San Francisco-Oakland.

New York Guild officers also joined in discussions, including John T. McManus, president; Thomas J. Murphy, secretary.

However, this was the only one of a series of social measures that reached the governor.

A fair employment practices measure was defeated and a permanent child care center act was beaten. The lawmakers passed only a temporary child care center bill.

Other officers had been elected without opposition.

Guild Problems Reviewed, New Plans Made



Photo by Harold Stogman, NY Guild

Executive officers and secretaries of locals also attended the ANG staff meeting which reviewed collective bargaining progress, grievance procedure and set plans for new contract standards, and organization. Paul Herling, Washington executive secretary; Eva Jollos, ANG office manager; Mrs. Mary Fox Herling, Washington executive secretary; Thomas J. Murphy, NY secretary-treasurer; William Brodie, Los Angeles administrative officer; Robert Brown, San Francisco-Oakland executive secretary; Fred Jaeger, Guild Reporter assistant; Milton J. Lapine, Cleveland vice president, also representing the Northern Ohio District Council; and Weber. The sessions lasted four days.

Tax and Pension Boys Busy Again In California

Sacramento—The "ham and eggs" promoters who plagued California voters in 1938 and 1939 with those fantastic schemes to bring prosperity to the old folks are at it again.

More grandiose than ever is their latest proposal for which they are circulating petitions to have it put on the November ballot. Willis Allen and Roy G. Owens of "ham and eggs" and "thirty thousand" fame are the sponsors.

Here's what the latest proposed constitutional amendment promises:

A \$30 pension every Thursday to every person over 50 or unable to work, payable in pension bonds.

School allowances of \$3 to \$20 weekly to students.

The issuance of pension bonds to be redeemed by the sale of redemption stamps.

The formation of a commission to appropriate of \$100,000,000 to get it started.

The repeal of all state and local taxes, licenses and fees.

The prohibition of any new taxes except a 3 percent gross income tax payable monthly.

The regulation of political party nominations.

The reapportionment of the state senate.

The regulation of legislative use of school buildings as public meeting places.

The prohibition of legislative or judicial interference with the amendment.

The school building section is in the amendment obviously because of the resistance of Californians recently to appeasement of Gerald L. K. Smith. His statewide tour was sponsored by Allen and Owens.

Mary Smith Named To New Local Post by Phila-Camden Guild

Philadelphia—Mary E. Smith has been appointed administrative officer, a new post, by the representative assembly of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden.

Miss Smith has been office manager for the local for three years. She was one of the pioneer business office members of the Guild, serving the Inquirer unit as vice chairman, and the local as treasurer. She was a delegate to the Memphis and Detroit conventions.

She has been an active participant in the local's negotiations. Leads Moberley has been unanimously elected chairman of the representative assembly.

Moberley, a reverend, is vice chairman of the Record unit. He is former chairman of his unit and was formerly controller of the local.

At RA chairman, he completes the local's executive committee.

WIRE STRIKE ENDS

The Western Union strike in New York City ended with an agreement to arbitrate differences.

Scranton Guild First Union to Buy Bonds for Local Employment Plan

Scranton—The Scranton Newspaper Guild has gone into big business—in a small way, of course.

The city's largest manufacturing plant, the Murray Corporation of America's sprawling B-29 bomber wing units closed down after V-J day and 4,000 employees were out of work.

Civic interests worked out a reconversion plan which would provide peacetime employment for the former war workers, but about \$1,500,000 is needed to effect the transition.

As Gary Guild Went Back to School



Left to right, Robert Dault, Arthur Todd, Prof. J. Wymond French, and Helen Hinshaw, Hobart, Ind., journalism instructor. Sessions are sponsored by the Guild and Post-Tribune management.

Gary—The first of a series of 12 lectures on journalism, sponsored by the Gary Newspaper Guild and the Post-Tribune, proved highly successful with 42 knowledge seekers attending a lecture and discussion on the technique of reporting directed by Prof. J. Wymond French of the University of Indiana Journalism Department. Purpose of the seminars is to explore new techniques, and to provide "refresher courses" in journalism.

Almost all editorial department employees attended, together with

supervisors, staff members of the Gary American, Negro weekly, and journalism instructors from nearby schools.

Six of the meetings will be addressed by Indiana university faculty members, with Post-Tribune executives directing three seminars. Three lectures will be by prominent writers from the Chicago Newspaper Guild.

A dinner meeting will wind up the series, which was arranged by a Guild committee headed by Arthur Todd and including Ora Mae O'Donnell, Cash Adcox, Charles

Smith, and Joseph Kutch.

Expenses of the series are borne largely by the Guild and management, with a small fee for those participating in the educational venture.

The New York Times sent a reporter to poll women shoppers on current strikes, sampling public opinion in working class stores on 14th Street and in swanky Fifth Avenue shops.

Twenty-two of 30 shoppers felt management was to blame for the strikes, with only three blaming labor. Twenty-seven felt newspapers were not giving the whole story.

Two Groups of Strikers Aided By Wilkes-Barre

Wilkes-Barre—The Wilkes-Barre local voted to contribute \$50 to the General Motors strikers and another \$50 to strikers at the Wilkes-Barre plant of the American Chain and Cable Company, United Steelworkers of America.

NEW CONTRACT PARLEYS
New Brunswick, N. J.—Negotiations have begun for a new contract with the Home News. New Brunswick is a unit of the Elizabeth Guild.

PUBLISHER DIES
Scranton—William R. Lynett, 46, publisher of the Scranton Times, died Feb. 14 in Mercy hospital here, following an illness of several weeks.

Attend meetings regularly—the Guild is what you make it.

New Guild Contract with New York Times

Above is the scene at the signing of the new Guild contract with the New York Times. Similar standards were negotiated for the major papers. Reading clockwise around the table, starting at lower left, Turner Catledge, assistant managing editor; Louis M. Loeb, Times counsel; C. C. Lane, assistant business manager; William Burkhardt, Jr. and Muriel Hursley, unit vice chairmen; A. J. Isserman, Guild counsel; John F. Ryan, Guild executive vice president; Irving Gilman, Guild research director; William Cherson, unit chairman, and Herman Storey, unit vice chairman.

BRIDGEPORT DINNER
Bridgeport, Conn.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Bridgeport Guild, postponed from January, will be held March 14, at the Candlelite restaurant here.

Interest bearing bonds were decided upon as the financing method.

The Scranton Guild was the first of the area's labor unions to invest. In the first few days of the subscription campaign, approximately \$500,000 has been pledged.

The council expressed its thanks to Jo Leonard, of the Tri-City

Army Ordered Not to Violate Picket Lines

Washington (LPA)—The War Department's policy of refusing to permit troops to violate picket lines without a prior understanding with local leaders was clarified in a strong statement of policy recently by Col. Foster L. Purdy, director of the Army service forces industrial personnel division.

"In a democracy," said Purdy, "the military should not be responsible for, or intervene in, the solution of civilian problems. The Army must remain strictly non-partisan if it is to maintain the respect, confidence and support of all groups of Americans. The training of Army personnel generally is not directed toward the handling of the complicated human, economic and social problems incident to a labor dispute."

On Jan. 19, Purdy continued, the problem of Army trucks crossing striking picket lines of meat packing industries was discussed. As a result, instructions were sent to all service commands, all Army ground forces commands, and Army air forces commands restating Army policy as follows:

"Until further orders, Army trucks under your command will not be permitted to cross picket lines established by striking meat packing unions without agreement with local labor representatives concerned."

Printing Trades Form Permanent Union Drive Body

Chicago (FP)—The temporary Organization Committee of Printing Trades Unions, set up to coordinate unionization of R. R. Donnelley's, America's largest non-union printing plant, has been made into a permanent body to be known as the Chicago Federation of Printing Trades Unions (AFL).

Originally formed to enable various craft unions to present a united front against Donnelley's Lakeside plant, the central office now assists local unions in preparation and negotiation of contracts, in organizing drives at other plants and in presenting the unions' point of view to magazine and book publishers and other buyers of printing.

The federation represents typographers, printing pressmen, mailers, paper handlers, ink workers, bookbinders, photo-engravers, electrical workers in printing plants, teamsters and office workers.

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The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

By ALBERT DEUTSCH
New York Guild

The big showdown on the so-called socialized medicine issue may come in mid-March, when the Senate committee on labor and education is scheduled to hold hearings on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill establishing a national compulsory health insurance system for the American people.

Would its passage bring "socialized medicine" to this country?

President Truman says it wouldn't. Messrs. Wagner, Murray and Dingell say it wouldn't.

The American Medical Association and most of its state and local constituent societies—which, collectively, make up what is known as "organized medicine"—say it would.

So does the National Physicians Committee, which is the acknowledged propaganda arm of organized medicine and the chief spokesman for such legislation as the WMD bill.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, factotum of the AMA, editor of its weekly organ and its chief spokesman, screams "socialized medicine" at the WMD bill at the drop of a hat.

Socialized Medicine Is Only a Bogey Phrase

Now, what is this thing called socialized medicine?

Nothing but a bogey phrase, brothers. It has no generally accepted definition. It means many things to many people.

Students of semantics would probably place it next to "free enterprise" as one of the most overworked conditioned terms in current American usage.

To those exclusively exposed to Dr. Fishbein's editorials and National Physicians Committee propaganda tracts (circulated by the millions), the term conjures up vague associations of "regimentation," "political control of medicine," "medical dictatorship," "governmental enslavement of doctors," and the like.

I found one of the sanest definitions of socialized medicine in an article published back in 1943 in the *Journal of the AMA*.

The definition was Dean Wilbur

Is it Socialized Medicine? What Difference Does it Make?

C. Davison of the Duke University Medical school who, in one of the rare sympathetic pieces on the subject ever allowed to appear in the AMA's official organ, "Perhaps the simplest as well as the most comprehensive definition of socialized medicine," Dr. Davison wrote, "is that it is any organized method in which adequate diagnostic and therapeutic medical service can be made available to all of the people, regardless of their ability to pay."

Is that bad?

At the annual meeting of the AMA house of delegates in Chicago last December, I asked around Roger L. Lee, incoming president of the AMA, what he meant by socialized medicine.

"It simply means the extension of public services," he answered. "Most doctors are in favor of that."

"Then why does the AMA oppose it so hysterically in its official statements and publications?"

Dr. Lee shrugged his shoulders and smiled.

Dr. Fishbein Explains His Propaganda Technique

I asked lively, loquacious Dr. Fishbein to define socialized medicine for me. (Wow, how he knows that term around in public speech and in private.)

Dr. Fishbein leaned over confidentially:

"We both know it means anything you want it to mean. It belongs logically to the realm of semantics, not to medicine."

"Then why do you use it so often as a bogey word?"

"In a controversy," he replied, "we all grab any weapon conveniently at hand."

Getting Down to Actual Facts of the Measure

So much for socialized medicine. Let's get down to the actual facts about the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. There have been

three successive versions of this bill, dating back to 1943, and introduced by Senators Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), James E. Murray (D., Montana) and Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.).

The first two were comprehensive social security measures, greatly expanding existing coverage, liberalizing benefits for unemployment and old age insurance, and including a national health insurance program as part of an integrated "cradle to the grave" security system.

The first plan was to be financed mainly by a 12 percent tax on payrolls, with employers and employees sharing the expense equally.

The second (introduced early in 1945 and known as S. 1659 in the Senate) pared the payroll tax to 8 percent to cover everything.

The third bill, officially known as the National Health Act of 1945 (S. 1686 in the Senate, H.R. 4726 in the House) was then introduced into the congressional hopper last November. It is exclusively concerned, as its title indicates, with a national health program which presumably will be tied in later with an expanded federal security system.

Truman Proposed Five-point Program

The introduction of the present bill was preceded by a special health message sent to Congress by President Truman on Nov. 19 last.

In this message, which included a vivid outline of the unmet health needs of the nation, Truman pro-

posed a five-point health program:

1. Federal aid for construction of hospitals and health centers wherever needed, so that modern facilities might be made available to all the people. (This point is covered in the Hill-Dutton Hospital Construction bill which has passed the Senate and is now awaiting action in the House.)

2. Expansion of public health facilities for maternal and child care, tuberculosis and venereal disease, and including a national health insurance program as part of an integrated "cradle to the grave" security system.

3. Aid for medical education and research.

4. Establishment of a national compulsory health insurance system, to cover nearly all the people, within the framework of an expanded social security program.

5. Protection against loss of wages from sickness and disability through "disability pension" (Under the present unemployment compensation system, a jobless worker gets benefits only if he's thrown out of a job and is able to get another if offered. He gets nothing when he's sick or disabled—the time he needs help most.)

Big Controversy Is on Health Insurance Plan

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was introduced on the day the president submitted his message. It covers points 2, 3 and 4 of his program. The disability compensation point was left untouched, pending a promised presidential message on this specific issue at a later time.

The most controversial part of the WMD bill is, of course, that pertaining to the national health insurance plan.

Here's what it proposes:

Coverage: The health insurance system would cover every American who works for a living (employed or self-employed). It provides full medical insurance for these workers, their wives or disabled husbands, their children under 18 (or of any age if the insured person is disabled), their dependent parents. Provision is made to cover people on relief through special arrangements with public agencies.

Benefits: All needed medical services are included under the plan—preventive, diagnostic or curative. Medical service would be furnished by a general practitioner or the individual's choice, from among those doctors participating in the system.

Specialists and laboratory services also are included. Necessary hospital care is provided up to 60 days in any one year, or 120 days if funds permit.

Limited dental and nursing services are also included, depending on available personnel and facilities.

Special provisions are made to assure high quality medical service. Grants are advanced for preparation of medical education, research and training with the aim of speeding up preventive defense against disease, and improved treatment.

Administration: The system is to be administered by the U.S. Public Health Service, headed by the surgeon general. Detailed directions are made to assure maximum decentralization of the administrative system. State and local agencies are to administer the benefits under federal supervision.

A national advisory medical policy council is set up, composed of professional and public representatives, who must be consulted by the surgeon general in all matters of policy.

Bill

The policymaking role of the council is safeguarded by special provisions, one of which requires the surgeon general to transmit to Congress annually all recommendations made by it. Local and regional advisory committees also are established.

Finances: A "personal health service account" is created in the Treasury to finance the benefits provided in the bill. No specific provision is made for actual taxation.

This step was deliberately avoided by the sponsors to prevent the bill from being committed to the reactionary Senate Finance Committee, headed by Georgia's Senator George, which had effectively vetoed the previous WMD bills without permitting public hearings.

How Health Insurance Fund Will Be Built Up

Without a tax clause, it was possible to route the bill to the more sympathetic Senate Committee on Labor and Education, presided over by Senator Murray himself. These public hearings were assured.

The health insurance fund will be built up mainly by amounts equal to 3 percent of wages, up to a maximum of \$3,000 a year. Presumably this will be shared on a 50-50 basis by employers and employees, with special arrangements being made for contributions by the self-employed.

Thus, if a worker earns \$1,000 a year, he and his boss each throw \$15 a year into the kitty. If he earns \$3,000, they split a contribution of \$90 between them.

If a man gets \$3,000 a year, he and his boss split \$180 to cover himself and his family. He pays nothing extra on anything over \$3,000 a year.

Doctors Can Decide On Various Fees

Physicians and dentists are given the right to decide, locally, for themselves on how they want to get paid for their services—by fee-for-service (payment for each visit), capitation (so much for each patient on a doctor's panel), or full-time or part-time salary.

The decision is made by democratic vote of the local doctors. If a doctor disagrees with the majority, he still can be paid according to his own preference.

Patients have the right to choose their own doctors. Doctors have the right to accept or reject a patient. Hospitals also may choose the method of payment.

No doctor need join the system if he doesn't want to. He can join up and continue his private practice on the side to any extent he pleases.

The only real "compulsion" in the measure is that compelling covered workers to pay into the system for the benefits they desire, exactly as is the case with our present "compulsory" unemployment and old age insurance programs.

Nobody in his right mind would deny the possibility of abuses in the proposed national health insurance system. A vigilant watch must be maintained against the cropping up of political infirmities, individual and group chicanery, and the like.

But there's a goodly amount of this sort of thing in the present practice of private medicine.

We have as an encouraging precedent the amazingly clean and efficient ten-year record of our federal social security system. The inclusion of health insurance in this program is a natural stage in its evolution; it poses no new dangers for our way of life.

It does bring a bit closer the goal of a decent, healthy, buoyant life.

New Officers Are Selected By More Locals

Following are results of additional elections in Guild locals:

WASHINGTON

Phil Austensen of the Washington Post unit was elected president of the Washington Guild in the annual election, succeeding Dorothy Rockwell, ANG vice president. Vice presidents are Samuel Shaffer and Norman Kahl.

Allen Green is secretary, treasurer is Milton Magruder, and financial secretary is Florence Byrne.

Named to the executive board are Nick Blatchford, Gordon Cook, Ethel Denny, Elizabeth Donahue, William Flynn, Harry Gabbett, Miriam Ottenberg, Frank Read, Mary Spargo and Henry Woodard.

YOUNGSTOWN

Joseph P. O'Brien, slot man on the Vinicator, has been elected president of the Youngstown Guild, succeeding Richard Riley, who held the post for two years.

James Jolly was named vice president and Mary Lou Kennedy secretary. David Lewis was re-elected treasurer.

ST. LOUIS

Adolph J. Rahm, Post-Dispatch veteran and new oil and transportation editor to the St. Louis local were re-elected except one. Only new officer is Ray J. Gillespie, named treasurer to succeed Charles Meece, who declined nomination to give full time to his job as president of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild Credit Union.

Other officers are Herbert J. Monk and Warren Jackson, vice presidents, and Robert Hanson, secretary.

HOUSTON

Gordon Hanna, Army air corps veteran and new oil and transportation editor to the Houston local were re-elected except one. Only new officer is Ray J. Gillespie, named treasurer to succeed Charles Meece, who declined nomination to give full time to his job as president of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild Credit Union.

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HOUSTON

Typos, Photo Engravers Iron Out Differences Over Varityper Copy

Cleveland (FP) — Differences between the International Typographical Union and International Photo Engravers Union (both AFL) over the latter's handling of varityper or parts-up copy during composing room strikes were ironed out by the two unions' executive councils here.

Although declining to make specific reference to the varityper dispute, the two unions issued a joint statement declaring that neither shall "engage in any strikebreaking procedure by doing work not previously handled."

Determination of these facts will be left up to the two unions involved "and shall not be subject to outside interpretation or application," the statement said.

Least known, when the ANG members pledge was declared no longer operative, Guilds were notified, in an ITU statement of policy, to respect those in performing duties of employees on strike or to accept changes in duties or scheduled hours of work which would not be necessary under normal conditions.

The varityper is a new machine which produces pages that can be photographed and reproduced on cuts for printing. It circumvents the typesetting process and has been called a "newcomer in the field of strikebreaking" by ITU Vice President Elmer Brown.

A meeting of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association a day earlier received from the ITU a proposed supplement to the agreement covering its five member unions. It brings its five member unions.

Among Ourselves . . .

Col. Robert S. Allen of the Washington Guild has joined the American Veterans Committee. He now is serving as special assistant to the secretary of war and in a month will become chief of the Philadelphia Record Washington bureau.

Chairman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch unit is George Landa. Recently out of the Navy, he also heads the local's veterans committee for housing and jobs.

Charles O'Connell, Wilkes-Barre local vice president and secretary of the Pennsylvania District Council, has been installed as vice president of the Wilkes-Barre Industrial Union Council. . . . William Chapp, Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader Evening News dispatcher, is recovering from an operation. . . .

Veterans are returning to desks at the Youngstown Vinicator. Pete Sheehan is reporting again, and Clyde Osborne, a former copy boy, now is police reporter. Others back include William FitzGerald, Adrian Siffka and Len Darnell. . . .

Bill Burke, who was Chester Times sports editor, now is Delaware county clerk of courts, and still writing several sports columns a week. New addition to sports staff is Jim Fluence. . . . George Hayes, Chester Times reporter, also is president of Upland school board. . . .

La. Camde, Perry C. Hill, Jr., former Milwaukee Guild president, has been appointed aide and flag secretary to Admiral W. H. P. Handy. Hill also has been awarded the bronze star medal. . . . Stanley Lemers, Madison Capital Times business office employee, out of the Army and back at work. . . . Martin Wolman, Wisconsin State Journal deskman, also back after four years in service. . . .

Returned veterans include Stanley Beaman and Vernon Stronell, on Brockton Enterprise, and John Walsh, Bruce Jolly, Walt Taylor and Edward Brennan on Gary Post-Tribune. . . . Mrs. Ora Mae O'Donnell, Gary Guild vice president, has left her typewriter for housekeeping with return of her husband from overseas.

Other executive board members include Don McCrea, William Newhart, Patrick McClynn and Chic Feldman.

Lewis Attempts Raid Upon CIO

Washington.—The NLRB has announced that District 60, United Mine Workers (AFL), John L. Lewis' catch-all union has petitioned for elections in seven plants of the American Viscose Corporation which are under contract with the Textile Workers Union (CIO).

Textile union representatives termed the move "an old fashioned jurisdictional raid with political overtones."

Lewis' union has had organizers at the plants involved for two years, with no success.

ANG FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD—STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, JAN. 31, 1946

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Irving Trust Co. and on hand	\$9,685.98	Payroll Taxes	\$ 363.52
Advances Receivable	3,158.78	Due to Locals	222.27
Prepaid Salaries	325.00	TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 585.79
Security Deposits	300.00		
Exchanges Receivable	29.85	FINANCIAL SURPLUS	\$13,313.82
TOTAL ASSETS	\$13,599.31		

Allocated to:

General Surplus	\$ 6,625.52
Reserve for 1946 Convention	1,000.00
Reserve for Officers' Severance Pay	2,588.00
TOTAL SURPLUS AND RESERVES	\$10,213.52

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses for the Period Nov. 1, 1945, to Jan. 31, 1946

INCOME		BUDGET	
Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945
Per Capita	\$38,975.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Initiation Fees	2,047.00		
Reinstatement Fees	328.00		
Assessments	307.00		
"Guild Reports"	15.00		
Miscellaneous	138.00		
TOTAL INCOME	\$41,795.00		

EXPENSES		BUDGET	
Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945
Per Capita to CIO	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Organization:			
International Representatives—Salaries	6,625.00	11,400.00	12,545.00
International Representatives—Expenses	5,212.00	6,900.00	6,900.00
Secretary—Stenographer—Salary	458.00	450.00	455.00
Publications	800.00	500.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	1,247.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
TOTAL ORGANIZATION	\$15,940.00	\$20,810.00	\$24,450.00

RESEARCH		BUDGET	
Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945
Salary—Director	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,010.00	\$ 1,010.00
Assistant	650.00	650.00	650.00
Special Economist	1,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Secretary—Stenographer	458.00	450.00	455.00
Travel	342.00	100.00	100.00
Printing and Publications	1.00	50.00	200.00
Books and Periodicals	5.00	50.00	30.00
Miscellaneous	(20)		
TOTAL RESEARCH	\$ 3,471.00	\$ 4,176.00	\$ 2,005.00

GUILD REPORTER		BUDGET	
Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1946	Quarter Year Ended Jan. 31, 1945
Salary—Editor	\$ 1,235.00	\$ 1,235.00	\$ 1,235.00
Assistant	845.00	845.00	845.00
Clerical	335.00	357.00	325.00
Printing	1,900.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
Mailing and Postage	912.00	900.00	900.00
News Services	171.00	150.00	150.00
Pictures and Special Materials	161.00	250.00	200.00
Engraving	250.00	250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous	50.00	75.00	100.00
TOTAL "GUILD REPORTER"	\$ 5,853.00	\$ 6,262.00	\$ 6,900.00

Caught ON THE RUN

Where there's a will...



As a result of some fast talking and some faster calculating a Guild grievance committee has eliminated a situation which has irritated editorial employees of the Madison Capital Times for nearly 15 years.

Bone of contention was the low desks, barely large enough to hold typewriters, which now have been replaced by shiny, new metal desks for the reporters.

During the war management expressed willingness to buy new desks, but was unable to find any. With the end of the war came a rumor that executives were to get new (and roomy) desks, but nothing new for reporters.

So a Guild committee of President Herbert Jacobs, Herman Lochner, and Cedric Parker bearded management again on the desk situation. The company pleaded space limitations prevented installation of the standard-size desk.

There was a lot of discussion. Then the Capital Times management said if the Guild could show how the new desks could fit into the city room, they would be ordered forthwith.

The Guildmen went to work with tape and rulers, and reported that if the nice big desks of the executives were moved back a little, there was room for regular desks for reporters... and that if the equipment were ordered before the end of the year, it could be listed as a 1945 tax deduction.

So the editorial department now is glorying in nice new standard-size desks, and awaiting the swivel chairs that go with them. Now the business office is agitating for similar improvements.

The Allentown Morning Call won first prize for front page makeup in the contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association for newspapers with 25,000 or more circulation.

Responsible was Bill Peeler, Lehigh Valley Guild secretary and telegraph editor. Peeler, 28, came to the Call April 1, 1945, from the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News and previously worked for the Evening Post in his native Salisbury, N. C.

Here's a tip for police reporters:

John L. Bowen, Chicago News copyreader and veteran Guildsman, has blossomed out with a sideline—publisher of a tabloid catering to crime and mystery fans. Title of the new magazine is "America's Crime and Mystery Weekly," and Bowen puts it out weekly as a sideline.

Write your own moral



In 1941, the Philadelphia-Camden local, through a strike vote by the Inquirer unit, won a three-weeks' vacation clause on the Inquirer, Record and Camden Courier-Post. But those with the three-week vacation had to give up three holidays.

Through the years, the three papers tried to wipe out the three-week vacation clause. In 1942-43 negotiations, the papers took the matter to the Newspaper Commission, but the clause stayed. And in the recent parleys, managements again sought to kill the clause. Again the Inquirer unit took a strike vote (306 to 85), and when the contracts were wound up, the three-week vacation clause stayed—without anyone having to give up holidays.

Then a week or so later the three managements posted notices in non-Guild departments they, too, would receive the three weeks' vacation after five years of service.

In a grievance session on an upstate New York paper recently, management complained some employees in one department were wasting time.

To prove its point, the company went back 27 years, alleging that back in 1919 one of the staff members had spent an hour or so a day phoning his wife-to-be.

As this was the first time this incident had been raised, matters soon were dropped.

ANG Vice President Ralph Novak of Detroit did such a capable job in negotiations on the Toledo Blade that, when the contract was signed, management offered him a job!

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1946, by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)



Editor: William E. Bode
Assistant: Fred Jaeger

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ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

President: Milton Murray
Executive Vice President: Sam B. Eubanks
Secretary-Treasurer: William W. Rodgers
Regional Vice Presidents: 1—George A. Harris, 196 Cedar Ave., Arlington 74, Mass. 2—W. A. Copeland, 1595 Forrest Ave., Memphis 12, Tenn. 3—Ralph Novak, 14824 Park Grove Ave., Detroit 5, Mich. 4—George E. Hutchinson, 1003 No. Niagara St., Burbank, Calif. 5—John T. McManus, 1 Christopher St., New York, N. Y.
At Large Vice Presidents: Joseph F. Collis, 352 Pierce St., Kingston, Pa. Chandler Forman, 3740 Columbia Ave., Lincolnwood 45, Ill. Floyd Healey, 1617 Grand Ave., Piedmont 11, Calif. Gervase N. Love, 2041 Appletree St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dorothy Rockwell, 1810 Calvert St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

International Representatives: Joseph C. Colangelo (Director for Wire Services), Edna Berger, J. William Blatz, John Blawie, Charles E. Crissey, Larry MacLean, Ward B. Melody, Stephen Ripley, John Ullman, Karl Weber.
Director of Research: Jean Weinstein.

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

February 22, 1946

119

Vol. XIII—No. 5

Truman Finds Winning Friends Doesn't "Influence People"

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

President Truman has now demonstrated that he's quite capable of fighting—when he has something he considers really worth fighting for.

He seemed a pretty tractable fellow when congress was cutting up his legislative program. He took it on the chin with quiet fortitude when General Motors and the U. S. Steel Corp. told him to go climb a tree. The word "must" was not in his lexicon; and he persisted in trying to cooperate with a phenomenally uncooperative congress.

But when it came to the confirmation of Ed Pauley, he showed himself to be made of stern

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

and stubborn stuff. It is unclear at the moment when this is being written whether he will win this battle or not. If he does, it will be one of the most pyrrhic victories in all the annals of politics.

It has already cost him a secretary of the interior who is a symbol of the New Deal tradition to which Mr. Truman has expressed, and no doubt feels, deep devotion. It has lubricated the grinding gears of the antique GOP machine. It has put him desperately on the defensive. It has intensified the reluctance—which he has frequently deplored—of the ablest young New Dealers and liberals to stay in the government or to return to it. It has, when looked at in conjunction with the Allen and Vardaman appointments, strengthened the tendency to compare his administration with that of Warren Harding, after World War I.

What price this inglorious? Well, I'll hazard a guess that one of the factors behind the president's decision to fight on this particular issue was that he got tired of being tractable.

And maybe that's a pretty healthy sign. It's a pity, of course, that he let so many magnificent issues go by and that he chose to battle it out on grounds so personal and so barren of principle. But at least he must have learned that it takes more than a friendly luncheon with old cronies on the hill and a fireside chat to get what he wants out of congress.

He must have learned that winning friends and influencing people aren't necessarily the same thing.

But the dominant motive behind the president's toughness in this fight, I should suppose, is loyalty. If you are brought up as he was in a party organization, you learn that standing by your friends is the sine qua non of political existence. You remember how faithfully Harry Truman defended Tom Pendergast?

He believes Ed Pauley to be an honest guy, despite the oiliness of his background; he has accepted Ed Pauley's help; and it just isn't in his code to let Ed Pauley down when the going gets really rough. That's a not altogether discreditable reaction, either.

The appalling thing, however, is the president's apparent failure to grasp the implications of what he has done. A president, even more than ordinary men, is known by the company he keeps. This is so because a president is peculiarly obliged to rely, if not for advice, at least for the information upon which his decisions are based, upon the people he puts into the key positions surrounding him.

It is natural enough for a president to want in his immediate political family men on whose personal loyalty he can count ab-

solutely. It's natural, therefore, for him to want men who owe their offices to him. No doubt this is why Mr. Truman never felt altogether comfortable with Henry Morgenthau or Francis Biddle or Harold Ickes.

The trouble is he seems to feel comfortable only with men like John Snyder and Robert Hannegan and Ed Pauley. They're indisputably loyal; consequently he is disposed to trust them. And when their ideas are assailed by such fellows as Chester Bowles, he tends, out of his own sense of loyalty, to back them up.

If there were any nefarious plot among these men, if they were a Missouri gang in the sense that Harding's friends were an Ohio gang, the dangers might be more apparent to him. But they're not.

They're well-meaning men, like

the president himself—without much understanding of the social and economic currents in which they're trying to swim.

No president can be intellectually equipped to grapple with all the widely varied and often highly technical problems of his office. He must lean heavily upon subordinates. The character of his administration is thus necessarily colored and conditioned by the capacity of the men whom he enlists, by the ardor which he infuses into them and, in turn, by his own capacity to give effect to their drive and daring.

If they are timorous and conventional, he will be so, too. If they lack vision, he will not easily find it. The torpor and defeatism that pervade Washington today stem from the inadequacies of the men in whom President Truman thus far has chosen to repose his confidence.

Paid Guild President Issue Will Be Before 1946 Convention

(Continued from Page One)

after a substitute motion was defeated, 9 to 4.

Vice President W. A. Copeland, who introduced the motion, said: "The issue is in the Guild today for the addition of a third paid officer, and I do not think we can afford it now or in 1947, as we are operating with a deficit." He said he personally was opposed to a paid presidency. He explained he was bringing the matter up now so that the IEB could consider the matter and make a recommendation to the convention.

Vice President John T. McManus pointed out few unions save the Guild are in a position to call upon a man of prominence, talent and standing for leadership. Persons of prestige, such as Heywood Brown, would not be available if it meant taking a full-time, paid position, he declared.

Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers asked to be recorded as not voting, stating he had given much thought to the problem but could not yet make a decision. A recommendation of the IEB at this time would be a mistake, he said in declaring he wanted to hear more opinions at the convention before taking a stand.

Vice President George Harris then asked also to be recorded as not voting, declaring he had not discussed this issue in New England.

AROSE 3 MONTHS AGO

Executive Vice President Sam Eubanks stated the issue was presented informally three months ago, and Rodgers and Harris were present, and since then it has become a matter of common discussion throughout the Guild.

"The board merely is taking official notice of an issue which will come before the convention. I think the IEB can fulfill its obligation by submitting a proposal so the convention can debate it," he declared. "The question can't be dodged, and we can't pretend it does not exist."

Eubanks held that a vote for the proposal would not necessarily indicate support of it.

He saw two alternatives to the present set-up whereby the president is a working newspaperman in an unpaid capacity with two full-time officers handling the administration of the Guild:

1—Adding a third paid officer, or

2—Abolish the office of executive vice presidency and creating that of a paid presidency.

He held that three top officers would be impractical from an administrative standpoint.

Vice President Floyd Healey declared he favored a proposal

which would help crystallize discussion, and get it out where it can be debated in all its implications.

MURRAY'S VIEWPOINT

"As an interested party," ANG President Milton M. Murray declared he had some views on the subject, stating he felt there should be three paid officers, feeling that the president should be a "super-salesman," and could improve our public relations.

For an unpaid president, Murray said, we can get a big figure in journalism—a "stuffed shirt"—or a working newspaperman who has to make sacrifices personally and in his journalistic career. Earlier Murray had said he would not be a candidate for president if it continued an unpaid office.

He attacked the motion as seeking to lend the political weight of the board to one of two proposals. He agreed the matter should be brought before the membership and that there should be the broadest possible discussion. Murray suggested the matter should be referred to the constitution subcommittee for further study.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION

Rodgers then made a substitute motion that "without recommendation of the IEB, for or against a change in the existing constitutional structure, the IEB constitution subcommittee be directed to prepare language for possible constitutional changes involving the creation of a paid ANG president; either through creation of a third paid officer, or the elimination of the executive vice presidency, for presentation to the 1946 convention."

Opposing the substitute motion, Eubanks charged it was the old method of referring to committee to avoid disposing of an issue, pointing out that the committee could have brought such a proposal in earlier as the situation was known to most members of the committee.

On a roll call vote, the substitute motion lost, 4 to 9. Voting for the motion were Rodgers, McManus, Harris and Murray. Voting against were Eubanks, Collis, Love, Forman, Rockwell, Novak, Copeland, Healey and Hutchinson.

On the original motion, the roll call vote was 8 for and 3 against, with Rodgers and Harris recorded as not voting. Voting for were Eubanks, Copeland, Forman, Novak, Rockwell, Love, Collis and Healey. Voting against were Murray, Hutchinson and McManus.

It was stated that the idea of a paid presidency had been broached last November by Murray, and that a number of Guild members knew of the proposal.