

THE GUILD REPORTER

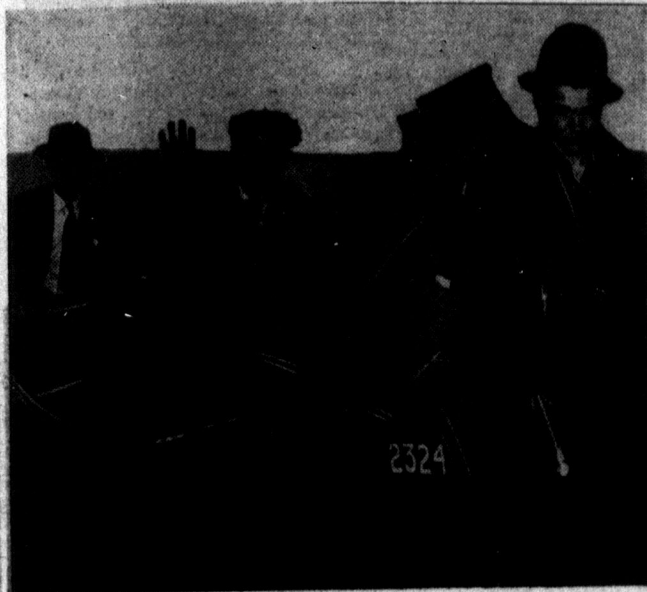
Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

Vol. XIII—No. 7

NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 22, 1946

Registered as second class matter May 27, 1940. Published the 2nd and 4th at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Fridays of each month.

Lake Rescue Climaxes Quest for Dog Picture



Dazed by a soaking of half an hour in ice-cold water, James Roy Miller, Capital Times photographer, still manages to wave a greeting when he reached shore after a rescue by Harold Roche (in stern of boat), Capital Times reporter. Miller explained later that he waved because Phil Harrington, of the rival Wisconsin State Journal, who took the picture, was the only person he recognized in the crowd.

Madison, Wis.—Two Madison Guildsmen narrowly escaped death here when they plunged into the icy waters of Monona Bay while trying to take a picture of a dog lost on the ice for three days. Firemen and police, hampered by a heavy fog which made the men invisible from shore, aided in the rescue of the two men.

Photographer James Roy Miller had been assigned to take a picture of the dog, which had been seen by shoreline residents. Harold Roche went along to get the story. Both are from the Capital Times.

OUT ON THE ICE

Leaving his camera on shore, Miller laid a ladder to span the open water between shore and the ice, and walked out onto the honey-combed ice, intending to chase the dog to shore, and then

take his picture. Roche remained on shore.

But the dog refused to go to shore, and ran out on the ice, with Miller after him. Both disappeared into the fog.

Roche estimated that Miller must have gone three blocks from shore. He had started back, guided by Roche's voice, when Roche suddenly saw Miller sink from view into water several hundred yards out. Miller, in 30 feet of water, was unable to get out, because of the honey-combed ice, and began calling for help.

Running to a nearby home, Roche borrowed a canoe which had no paddles, and set out to save the photographer. At the same time, a fireman strolling on his day off saw the accident and pulled an alarm box.

Paddling with his hands and (Continued on Page Six)

Strike Called at Amsterdam News

Unable to adjust wholesale violations of the Guild contract including pay cuts, demotions, ignoring the sick leave provision, and firings, Guild members have closed the Amsterdam News with a picket line.

The walkout on the Negro weekly in Harlem was the Guild's first strike since the wartime no-strike pledge was rescinded. The paper has not been published since the walkout was called March 12.

Guild proposals for a public hearing on the grievance dis-

putes, to be followed by arbitration was spurned by Samuel Zack, management attorney, who also runs an arbitration program on a local radio station.

The local charged the publisher had created various dummy corporations to handle different operations of the paper in an effort to avoid compliance with the contract.

Whole-hearted support of the strike is coming from the Harlem community, and from other labor unions.

Detroit's Executive Board Rejects Memphis Resolution

Detroit—The executive board of the Detroit Guild unanimously has refused to concur in a resolution from the Memphis Guild urging opposition to any type of full-time ANG presidency.

The Detroit board's action was predicated on the claim that the Memphis resolution called, in effect, for a "stop Murray" crusade, instead of a decision on the merits of the issue.

Donald F. Schram, president of the Detroit Guild, said the board's action neither endorsed nor con-

demned the various full-time presidency proposals.

"The board was of the unanimous opinion," said Schram, "that this issue should not be subject to snap judgment on personalities, and that insufficient facts are available to make a sound decision."

The Detroit board set up a committee to draft a statement calling upon other Guilds to "aid in preventing a battle of personalities" by withholding judgment until all arguments have been heard.

NY Labor Papers Are Squeezed by Lack of Newsprint

Labor paper editors in New York City this week were plagued with a new problem, the specter of insufficient newsprint with which to publish normal editions regularly.

First publications hit by the lack of newsprint were the Advance of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO); Justice of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL); the World of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL); and the Hat Worker of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union (AFL), together with fraternal, religious and trade publications.

Four labor papers, plus several other papers, were delayed 10 days because newsprint shipments had been reduced sharply. All are printed by the Rogowski Press, which suffered a 40 percent cut in paper delivery.

While plants publishing labor papers, and fraternal and religious publications, were unable to secure as much paper as in 1945, the Newsprint Service Bureau revealed production for the first two months of 1946 was up 21.9 percent over the same 1945 period, and that stocks at North American Mills was up sharply over a year ago.

Daily papers, meanwhile, had sufficient paper for usual needs.

At the same time other labor papers were delayed. The Guild Reporter received notice that because of "constantly curtailed deliveries" of newsprint, "the number of pages as well as the amount of printed copies" has to be reduced.

A similar notice went to editors of papers for the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers (CIO), the Fur Workers Union (CIO), National Maritime Union (CIO) and the Textile Workers Union (CIO). All, including The Guild Reporter, are printed by Pentagon Press, which also prints fraternal and religious publications.

PAPER SUPPLY CUT

Pentagon reported that it now was using 125 to 130 tons of newsprint monthly compared to 150 tons a year ago, but was unable to get a full quota from mills. Both plants declared no new business was being taken on, except to replace other work.

(An eight-page Guild Reporter uses only about 1,500 pounds of newsprint per issue.)

Rogowski, in January, received three cars of paper instead of

four, or approximately 96 tons. In February, when 150 tons were needed (some papers are monthly), only 83 tons were received. In March, when 150 tons were needed due to short shipments the previous two months, only 78 tons were delivered, causing a crisis for labor papers printed there. The company has been notified it will get only three cars a month—between 75 and 85 tons, instead of five cars.

Pentagon reported that despite a reduction of from 20 to 25 tons per month over 1945, monthly shipments were decreased two cars (50 to 60 tons).

Managements of both plants offered to submit all reports and records to government agencies, or to other interested parties after it was whispered they were getting the same tonnage.

RESTRICTIONS OFF

On the first of the year government restrictions on newsprint were lifted and newspapers went on a voluntary rationing system. Publishers set up their own pools

Textile Labor, publication of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) which is printed in the same plant as The Guild Reporter, had to delay publication a week because of lack of paper at the Pentagon Press.

Aufbau, German language weekly for refugees, has had to be cut from 40 to 32 pages.

to insure sufficient paper for all to be able to print.

When the Hat Workers Union filed protests with Civilian Production Administration officials in Washington, ANPA representatives sought to assist. W. G. Chandler, ANPA president, told The Guild Reporter he had been assured mills had been shipping the same amount of paper to Rogowski's paper company as last year.

(Editor & Publisher stated it "was informed" that Rogowski had "received no cuts in tonnage." No one from E&P contacted them, the firm declared. And the fact remains the plant is not receiving the paper it did last year. Plus the fact Pentagon, and other printers issuing labor publications also are having tonnage cut.)

While no one wanted to be quoted, it was indicated that perhaps newsprint was being diverted to export by mills, for there is no ceiling on paper exported. U.S. newsprint, at the mill, is \$67 per ton, up \$6 the first of the year. Paper manufacturers had asked a boost to \$80 per ton, and probably would have settled for a \$10 boost. Instead, prices were upped \$6. Newsprint for export brings around \$115 per ton.

SITUATION TIGHT

Chandler told The Guild Reporter that in general the newsprint situation was tight, with more newsprint being substituted for roto, magazines and commercial work, to account for a dearth in the United States despite increased production.

He said daily newspapers were (Continued on Page Seven)

Mystery of 4 Papers Without an Owner (That's the Story) Winding Up in Court

Springfield, Mass.—The mystery of how four daily newspapers here operate without an owner or anyone willing to admit the responsibilities of management is engaging the best detective efforts of Guildsmen and at least two government agencies.

After editorial employees of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, News, and Morning and Evening Union elected the Guild as their bargaining representative, demands were made on the ostensible owner, Sherman Hoar Bowles, for a contract.

Since negotiations were initiated in January these things have happened:

1—At the first session Bowles sent three representatives, but it soon developed they had no authority. At the next session representatives said they did not know who was publisher, who were the trustees, or who they themselves represented. Morris Isserman, ANG counsel, insisted on knowing who was publisher, or owner, as essential to executing a contract.

2—Later Bowles, through his negotiators, said he didn't know who was publisher. To add to the confusion, voting trustees of the stock confessed they never had seen a stock certificate, didn't know whose stock they were voting, and hadn't attended any stockholders' meetings. The parley ended when Bowles' men said Bowles stated no one had a right to make a valid contract.

3—Fed up with the farce, the Guild then filed charges of refusal to bargaining with the NLRB. In an effort to find the elusive publisher (every paper, it seems, has a publisher) the NLRB subpoenaed Bowles himself, and various individuals repre-

sented as having a management role.

Bowles didn't show up. That was Feb. 20.

But present were a managing editor and an editorial writer, whose names appear in the statement of ownership as "voting trustees of the majority of the stock," and Bowles' secretary.

They swore they didn't know who the stockholders or directors were, and never attended any meetings to vote, never saw the voting trust agreement, and the first time they knew they were voting trustees was when they saw their names in the published ownership statement.

(Continued on Page Eight)

GUILD WINS NLRB VOTE, 10-0

Cincinnati—Employees of the Cincinnati Record voted 10 to 0 for the Guild to represent them as collective bargaining agent March 21 in an election conducted by the NLRB. The Record is one of the chain of racing news publications operated by the Amenberg interests through Triangle Publications. The Guild has contracts with other units of the chain in New York and Los Angeles and a unit has been organized recently in Houston.

Afro-American Wage Talks Go To Conciliation

The Guild has been recognized as the bargaining agent for bureau of the Afro-American, Negro weekly, in Newark, Richmond, and Philadelphia, in addition to the Washington bureau whose editorial department already is under contract. The Guild also was recognized for the Washington commercial department.

Chain-wide negotiations resulted in extension of the general provisions of the Washington agreement to all bureaus, with wages to be negotiated.

Conciliation is scheduled March 30, following failure to reach agreement on wage matters, with management seeking to incorporate sub-standard minimums awarded in arbitration in the initial Washington agreement.

Management, represented by two attorneys and two executives, was informed by an over-the-phone group of observers from the Newark and Philadelphia offices that the Guild would not consent to arbitration of wages, and that the present minimums were unacceptable.

After the ultimatum management asked for more time to reconsider its position, and requested conciliation. All agreements terminate at the same time of the Washington contract, Oct. 16.

"Negotiations" have been headed by Edna Berger, ANG International representative who organized the various units.

NY ORGANIZES 3 NEW GROUPS

Three new units have been organized by the New York Newspaper Guild. They include the Standard News, a press association; *Il Progresso*, Italian daily; and *Editorial Publications, Inc.*, which publishes the *New Republic* and *Antiques*. Management of the three groups have been asked for Guild recognition.

JAPAN NEWSPAPER UNION IS FORMED

Tokyo (I.P.A.) — Workers on more than 30 Japanese newspapers have organized a "United Press Labor Union of Japan." Jurisdiction of the new union corresponds roughly to that of the American Newspaper Guild.

The new group has called for making the country's newspapers, news agencies and radio stations more democratic. It seeks to establish collective bargaining, stands for employee participation in management, and demands a seven-hour day.

New Washington Star Raises Average 15 Percent, Total \$64,000 for Year

Washington—Signing of a new wage agreement with the Evening Star, upping its editorial payroll by more than \$64,000 a year, has brought all Washington Newspaper Guild contracts with daily papers in conformity with the ANG National Wage Program minimum wage standards.

The Star agreement raised wages of 145 employees an average of 15.5 percent. Retroactive payments, running to about 21 weeks, will give the workers \$21,000 more in general increase and bracket adjustments.

Star terms topped those won recently by the Guild at the Post and Times-Herald, which were in line with Wage Program or better. The local then turned into wage reopening negotiations at the Daily News, where the \$65 editorial minimum after three years was first achieved here.

The overall 15 percent Star increase ranged from 22 percent for

Scranton's \$4 Boost Hikes Reporter Minimums to \$75

Scranton—A \$4.62 a week level increase, applied to all experience step-ups and retroactive to last Oct. 1, highlighted the third and newest contract for editorial Guildmen on Scranton's three newspapers.

The new top reporter minimum for afternoon papers—which is used as the city-wide wage floor—is now \$75.10 a week, beginning with the fifth year of experience. The day-side copyreader minimum is now \$30.10 a week. Weekly premiums of \$5 a week above the reporters' floor continue to be paid a number of news department classifications.

The new contract also specifically identifies the \$3.50 a week night work differential, a premium which was previously built into the morning paper minimums. Staff photographers, used only by the Tribune-Scrantonian, daily morning and Sunday publications, receive \$63.24 a week in the fourth year of experience.

Times afternoon reporter minimums in the new contract, now used as the city-wide floor, are: first year, \$37.20; second, \$44.46; third, \$51.70; fourth, \$58.94; fifth, \$75.10.

In addition to the wage adjustments, the new agreement includes other improvements.

Frank Parry, Tribune-Scrantonian telegraph editor and Scranton's new president, joined the negotiating committee immediately upon being mustered out of the Army. About three full conference sessions with the publishers were required before the subcommittee phase.

W. R. Lynett, Times publisher, who participated in the first two full meetings, was stricken ill and died a short time later.

The Tribune-Scrantonian management was represented by Herman Goodman and Richard Little, while the Times, afternoon daily, was represented by E. J. Lynett Jr., who was assistant publisher prior to his brother's death, and James Flanagan, general manager.

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The new holiday clause provides for a 4-day, 32-hour week for weeks in which any of six holidays fall, with a minimum of eight hours pay at overtime rates for holiday work and straight time extra for a fifth shift, including a holiday, during holiday weeks.

Previous pay for holiday work was at straight-time rates.

With the signing of contracts with the News, Journal-American and Mirror, the New York Guild completed collective bargaining with all organized major dailies on the basis of a city-wide program calling for new high minimums, union security, and dues checkoff.

Annual pay boosts in contracts with eight papers will exceed \$2,000,000, not including retroactive wage increases.

Negotiations went on individually, based on identical proposals, with the membership prepared to strike in order to secure standardized minimums and classifications, in addition to union security.

The New York city-wide minimums include the following top minimums: copy boys, \$30; typists-clerks, \$40; phone operators and stenographers, \$45; secretaries, \$50 and \$55; and \$60 for reporters, rewriters, copyreaders and photographers. Other classifications are based on these key ratings.

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With bargaining completed on daily papers, negotiations will open shortly on Time, Inc., the Bronx Home News, and other publications.

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Gains Are Won By Los Angeles For Long Beach

Los Angeles—Providing for uniform and improved minimums for old and new employees, a drop in step-ups, and an improved holiday clause, a new contract has been signed by the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild with the Long Beach Independent.

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THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIGHT

Shall Control Go to Military, or Shall It Be Used for Peace?

By ALFRED FRIENDLY
Washington Guild

Washington—Because atomic energy is vital to the national defense, and because the military is charged with national defense, control of atomic energy should be vested in the military. That's what the Army says.

The Army has been saying this ever since V-J Day, loudly or softly, publicly or privately, bluntly or with gentle euphemism, according to the dictates of the situation.

That this happens to be a notion directly contrary to the expressed wishes of the commander-in-chief is immaterial.

The proposition advanced by the Army sounds plausible—until one looks at it.

There are two parts to the matter.

THE FIRST is that atomic energy is vital to the national defense. There's no doubt about it. But also vital to the national defense are food and industry, and other types of power, and radio and railroads and airlines and merchant ships and labor and capital and health and anything else one can mention.

So there is just as much reason for having a character in uniform be the secretary of agriculture or labor or what not as there is for having a hunk of meat run atomic energy. To be consistent, one has to go the whole hog. (Col. Juan Peron of Argentina, for example, seems to be pretty logical in this respect. There's a word for the system he's got.)

THE SECOND part of the argument is that the military is responsible for the national defense. This does not happen to be the case. The War Department is responsible for organizing, equipping, maintaining and operating an army. The same goes for the Navy. The person responsible for the nation's security is the president of the United States, and the commander-in-chief, which happens to be the same fellow.

That fellow, to his eternal credit, said it in so many words at his press conference March 14.

President Truman said it when a reporter asked him about the Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon bill in the senate, and the fact that he said it proves that he recognizes for what it is the Army campaign to grab control of the first weapon in the history of man which can be decisive in a foreign war (or in a domestic coup if one's mind happens to run that way), and the first discovery which promises the era of abundance throughout the world.

A review of that Army campaign may be rewarding:

The first significant bill for the control of atomic energy was drafted in the office of the secretary of war. No one bothers any longer to deny it. In the house the bill was referred to the military affairs committee, whose chairman, Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky, had introduced the measure.

May attempted to close hearings on this, the most momentous piece of legislation since World War II, or maybe since the Civil War, in a matter of a few hours. He succeeded, as a matter of fact, in closing hearings after some four or five days, one of them given over to the opposition.

My friends who cover the house tell me that this procedure hardly could have been May's idea all by himself, for the rather compelling reason that May has not had an idea all by himself for as long as they can remember.

The May bill provided for a nine-man commission on a part-time basis. They were to attend meetings at least four times a year. (The federal power commissioners have to work full time, but perhaps electricity is more important than nuclear energy.) The administrator, a civilian commission of the federal government, responsible to the people as every other administrative body is responsible.

And, the bill provided, the administrator specifically was ordered

to keep his deputy informed at all times of what he was doing. The War Department, it appears, was so sure that its conditions for going along with the proposed legislation were guaranteed in the legislation itself.

It was, of course, taken for granted that well-known Nobel prize-winning nuclear physicist and all-round scientist (sic), General Groves, would be administrator. (Groves had been in charge of the atomic bomb project for the Army.)

But the bill was liked by the young atomic scientists. Babes in the woods as far as political work and all-round scientist (sic), General Groves, would be administrator. (Groves had been in charge of the atomic bomb project for the Army.)

But the Army, it seems, was not too distressed. It said, in effect, "OK, you licked our bill. Now try to pass one yourself. Just try."

McMahon tried in the senate. His bill, before Senator Vandenberg took over, was a very good one indeed. It provided for a full-time civilian commission, and plenty of co-operation and liaison and direct participation with the military, to serve the military's proper and legitimate interests in this field.

The Army sat by patiently, and for all the official action that came out of the War Department, is still sitting patiently, hands folded demurely in lap.

But there was a lot of unofficial action.

There was, for instance, a Canadian spy scare. That situation had been rocking along unchanged for some months, and the affair was only one of many that all governments uncover from time to time and never make public by certain unwritten rules. But suddenly this situation was made public, with next timing.

And there was a statement by General Groves that more information on the atomic bomb had leaked in the past month than in the whole history of the Manhattan project, the atomic bomb project. A "high" was unidentified, War Department official said the source of the leaks was the McMahon committee.

Then, despite the published views of the commander-in-chief that he wanted a civilian commission, one Mr. Groves, formerly General Groves, but for the space of two hours mysteriously diverted of all Army appearances save his uniform, appeared to testify before the McMahon committee as a private citizen. Mr. Groves said he wanted a civilian commission but four of its nine members ought to be military men, in active service. Obviously, they would vote as a bloc and obviously, they always would pick up an extra vote from one of the other five men.

Then came an announcement of the house un-American committee that a spy link had been traced to Oak Ridge, the atomic bomb site. And simultaneously came the Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon bill. It didn't touch the civilian commission recommended by President Truman. It just provided that every decision of the civilian commission was subject to the approval of a military advisory committee. The amendment was adopted by the committee by a 9 to 1 vote, McMahon dissenting.

And here the matter stands at the moment.

I happen to have seen in the last few days quite a few scientists who worked on the atomic bomb—half a dozen of the big names. One attribute they have in common. They're all scared, plenty scared. They're seen Army control and they know what it means. They talk about phone tapping, letter opening, shadowing, investigations, gentle form of blackmail, not so gentle forms of pressure.

Maybe they're seeing things under the bed that aren't there. But it isn't pleasant to see men bearing the most distinguished names in American science in this state of mind.

In a recent book, otherwise undistinguished, the author uncovered a nifty from Sophocles: "To him who is in fear everything rustles." The men I've seen lately hear a lot of rustling.

Damned if I don't hear quite a bit myself.

"If we want peace, we have no better way of telling the world of our wishes than by entrusting the development of atomic energy to a civilian commission of the federal government, responsible to the people as every other administrative body is responsible."

"If we want war—or if we do not want it—we can find no more certain way to bring war upon us than by turning over future atomic research to the military."

So Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas of California: "The issue in the battle for control of atomic energy is simply stated."

"Shall we make this creation of scientific genius the servant of armed forces, thus challenging every other nation to match force with force?"

"Or shall we develop it for peace, and challenge every other nation to join with us in that purpose

Unions Support St. Louis Fight For Guild Shop

St. Louis—The St. Louis Newspaper Industry Labor Council, composed of representatives of the Guild and three AFL newspaper locals, has gone on record in strong support of the Guild's fight for a union shop at the Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat.

Declaring that withholding of the union shop from the Guild "threatens the security of each and every other union in the industry," the council voted to request from the newspapers "an immediate and full explanation for the withholding of this union security from the Guild by the two largest newspapers in St. Louis."

Council members agreed to seek from each of their respective locals—Typographers No. 8, Stereotypers No. 8 and Mailers No. 3—similar resolutions of support, all of which would be sent to the publishers.

The council is an outgrowth of the Inter-Union Conciliation Committee, formed during the city-wide newspaper lockout last September for the protection of all newspaper workers.

DUFFY, NOTED NEWS FIGURE IN CHICAGO, DIES

Chicago—Sherman H. Duffy, 73, one of the last of Chicago's now legendary newspapermen, died March 9 at his home in Ottawa, Ill. He was a member of the Sun unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild.

His death brought to a close his colorful 50-year career as a reporter and editor for four Chicago newspapers. Duffy wrote or inspired many of the stories which made Chicago journalism famous, and it was he who gave Ben Hecht his start in the newspaper business.

Duffy, a Greek and Latin scholar and an accomplished linguist, worked on the Chicago Journal, Evening American, Tribune, and the Sun. He retired in 1944.

Injunctions Hit by Western Court

Los Angeles (AP)—A major decision by the California supreme court, condemning hasty issuance of sweeping injunctions against unions, was hailed as a victory for labor by two locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL).

The supreme court modified an injunction against picketing by the two locals, granted by the Park & Tilford Co. a year earlier.

Our Daily Bread . . .



Cartoon by Bill Chelmon
"He wants to see our feature editor."

\$5,000 per Week Raises at Journal-American



Above: Guild representatives are signing the new Guild contract for Hearst's New York Journal-American which brought \$5,000 per week in pay raises for 650 employees, plus \$100,000 in retroactive raises. Left to right are Charles Roland, unit vice chairman; Irving Gilman, New York local research director; Victor Lee, unit chairman; Leon Bacht, unit vice chairman; Frank McNeill, personnel manager; T. E. J. Crowley, business manager; and Thomas Brennan, Hearst company lawyer. This was the largest single increase negotiated there by the Guild.

Chicago Guild Sets \$1,000 In Prizes for Art Exhibition

Chicago—The newspaper industry is going to be reported by a new kind of observer—the artist.

In a competition believed to be unique, the Chicago Newspaper Guild has invited 100 leading Chicago artists to submit watercolors and drawings depicting all phases of the industry.

The Guild is offering \$1,000 in prizes for the best works. All invited artists will be exhibited in Blackstone hall of the Art Institute of Chicago during November through the co-operation of Daniel Catton Rich, director of the Institute.

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Contract with City-wide Minimums Ends Threat of Strike at Brooklyn Eagle

After a strike vote had been authorized, a new contract with a 29 percent wage increase, bringing minimums into line with other New York papers, was won at the Brooklyn Eagle. The annual payroll increase is estimated at \$200,000. Management declared this was the largest increase ever negotiated there by the Guild.

El Paso Chooses New President

El Paso—Grenville Mott, Times sports editor, has been elected president of the El Paso Guild, succeeding William L. Latham, who resigned after his promotion to managing editor of the Times.

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Union Contract Finally Signed At Donnelley's

Chicago (AP)—For the first time in 40 years R. R. Donnelley's Lakeside Press has signed a union contract.

Initial success against the nation's largest open shop printing plant, home of Time, Life, Readers Digest, Pathfinder and Montgomery Ward catalogues, was achieved by workers in the offset department, members of Local 4, Amalgamated Lithographers (unaffiliated).

Donnelley's was a union shop when it was first set up in 1864. Its founder, R. R. Donnelley, died in 1899 and his son, Thomas E. Donnelley, took over and began to destroy the unions piecemeal. By 1907 Donnelley's was completely open shop, operating under a blacklist and every anti-union trick in the book.

First significant union victory came on Nov. 30, 1944, when printing trades unions won NLRB elections in four departments of the plant. Later the firm was found guilty of unfair labor practices for refusal to bargain with the unions. Spearheading their organizing drive is the newly formed Chicago Federation of Printing Trades Unions (AFL).

The new contract, which grants holiday pay and a 5% wage increase, is "objectionable in many features," according to the Federation, but union officials nevertheless regard it as an important foothold. In a typical anti-union move, Donnelley's gave the holiday pay and increase to all departments even though it was the offset workers who won the contract.

Ray Kuhn, of the Saginaw Valley Guild, is president of the council.

Six Grievances Won by Chicago

Chicago—Employing a new approach to grievances, the Chicago Guild settled six of seven cases satisfactorily at the Sun, conceding management was right in another case, and talks are continuing in the eighth case.

The Guild's position was presented in legal brief form, with all facts outlined, to facilitate consideration of the cases.

Seven of the cases involved retroactive increases and pay adjustments. In the pending matter, a conciliator is being sought, with the Guild contending the employee involved should be on a five-day week, instead of six.

Contributions to Assist Strikers Still Coming In

Guild locals are continuing to raise funds for support of strikers.

The Wilkes-Barre local contributed another \$50 to UAW strikers, and the Washington Guild total for General Motors strikers hit \$1,064. A \$200 contribution also was to UERMWA pickets.

The Saginaw Valley Guild contributed \$185 for strike aid through the Bay County CIO Council.

The Pittsburgh Guild contributed \$100 to the ANG Strike Contribution Fund, and also raised \$250 for CIO strikers. Members of the Lansing Guild contributed \$50 to UAW strikers there.

El Paso Guild members contributed \$50 to Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker (CIO) strikers.

MEMBER'S WIFE DIES

Hammond, Ind.—Funeral services were held here March 11 for Mrs. Ruth Peterson, who died after a long illness. She was the wife of K. V. Peterson, display advertising salesman for the Hammond Times and vice president of the Hammond Newspaper Guild.

To Arbitrate Lawrence Firings

Lawrence, Mass.—Thirty-six hours before a strike was scheduled at the Eagle-Tribune over dismissal of two men in the midst of contract negotiations, the men were reinstated and agreement was reached to arbitrate the dismissals. Contract negotiations have been resumed.

Ripley to Head Michigan Area Member Drive

Assignment of Steve Ripley, ANG international representative, as executive secretary of the Michigan District Council launches the organization.

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Strikers Seek to End Sweatshop At American Tobacco Co. Plants

Philadelphia—The American Tobacco Co. advertises its wares with a tobacco auctioneer's chant on the radio, and with colored ads on covers of slick-paper magazines, plugging Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Herbert Tareyton cigarettes, in addition to other products.

But behind the merchandise of the American Tobacco Co. is a story of a strike of CIO workers which has been going on for five months.

Unofficial and unconfirmed reports have it that the American Tobacco Co. is making a bid for

You can help bring victory to American Tobacco strikers by telling friends why they should not buy American Tobacco products. Strike relief contributions can be sent to the Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural Workers Union, CIO, Room 418, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

the position of Guardian of the American Sweatshop. Company officials have not denied the charges. In fact, for five months they haven't said a word about:

Why they can't pay employees a 65-cent hourly minimum wage.

Why they can't raise wages 25 cents an hour to meet the soaring cost of living.

Why they won't stop discriminating against Negro workers.

Why they won't negotiate in good faith with 2,500 of their employees who have been striking since Oct. 15, 1945.

At the strike goes on, in Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., the payments around American Tobacco plants are being worn thin by the steady march of pickets, members of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union.

MILITANT SPIRIT

The strikers, most of whom are women and half of whom are Negro, have become famous for their militant spirit and their picket line songs.

They have carried their fight for decent wages and working conditions to their congressmen and to the White House. They have sung their defiance on picket lines in front of the American Tobacco offices on Fifth Avenue in New York City. They enlisted the support of neighbors and storekeepers, marched on steel

Wilkes-Barre Member Gets Tank For Souvenir, Then Trouble Starts

Wilkes-Barre—When Oliver Stecher, Wilkes-Barre Guild executive board member and commander of American Legion Post 132, undertook to obtain a light M-5 tank for Wilkes-Barre as a war souvenir, he hadn't counted on one thing—vandalism who did more damage to the tank in less than two weeks than the Germans did while the tank wheeled 61,000 miles in combat.

Soon after the tank arrived, it was placed in Public Square for exhibition. Boys and adults scrambled all over the top the first few days.

Then someone learned how to get inside. Parts started to disappear. The battery was stolen. Various pieces of vital mechanism disappeared. Eventually, Stecher found himself with an immovable tank in a public square and an unanticipated headache.

An official of the American Car and Foundry Company at Berwick, Pa., makers of the tank, had to be called to investigate. He promised to replace the stolen parts so the tank can be moved to a public warehouse—where, Stecher hopes, it will be safe until it is placed at a permanent and safe location.

Fort Worth Hears NLRB Speaker

Fort Worth—Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, local NLRB head and former professor at Texas Christian University, addressed the last Guild meeting, discussing the general labor situation.



Above is part of the picket line thrown around a meeting of scabs in Philadelphia. American Tobacco has been turning out Luckies, Pall Malls, Tareytons and other products with scab labor during the five-month strike aimed at ending sweatshop conditions and securing a pay increase.

workers' and electrical workers' picket lines, battled with scabs (and kept them out of the plants).

And they have carried their fighting slogan—Lucky Strike means FINK tobacco—throughout the nation.

The radio program with the bubbling tobacco auctioneer, and equally expensive magazine ads picturing bright tobacco leaves no longer can hide the miserable working conditions in the factories of this well-heeled corporation.

Average pay of American Tobacco workers, before they had to strike, was 62 cents an hour. For a 40-hour week that's \$24.80, before tax deductions. Negro workers, employed on production jobs only since the war began, were

threatened with dismissal. Intimidation by company foremen, and union-busting tactics never ceased.

LOTS OF MONEY

American Tobacco continued to do well during the war years. From 1941 to 1944 the average annual excess profits taxes were \$19,833,945. A 25-cent per hour raise for 2,500 workers would be less than 10 percent of these taxes, which the company no longer has to pay.

Here are some more financial figures: The company's profits before taxes in 1944 were \$41,708,634. A 25-cent pay boost would be only 3 percent of this amount. The company's surplus in 1944 was \$71,130,129. A 25-cent raise would be only 18 percent of this amount.

Complete Plans For Convention

Final arrangements for the ANG convention in Scranton June 17-21 were discussed at a Scranton Guild meeting by William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer, and local officials.

The convention will be held at Hotel Casey. Hotel officials are guaranteeing 150 rooms with bath for Guild delegates if reservations are made at least two weeks in advance of the convence.

An additional 100 rooms with bath have been arranged for at the nearby Hotel Jernyn.

\$2,800 Weekly Pay Increases at NY Mirror

Signing the new contract for the New York Mirror are Irving Gilman, New York local research director, and J. F. Cullen, business manager, as unit members look on. The new agreement will bring \$2,800 per week in more pay, plus \$20,000 in retroactivity.

NY Page 1 Ball Aids 10 Groups With \$5,500 Fund

Ten organizations are being aided by a slice of proceeds of the New York Guild's Page One Ball, with contributions of \$5,500 being made through the CIO Relief Fund. Receipts for the event at Madison Square Garden totaled \$10,235, with receipts from the souvenir book \$7,278.

Receipts, other than the \$5,500 for the charitable groups, go to the emergency fund of the New York local.

The 10 organizations aided, and amounts are:

Greater New York Fund, \$1,000; American Society for Russian Relief, \$750; American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, \$750; Spanish Appeal, \$750; China Aid Council, \$500; Chinese Industrial Cooperation, \$250; American Red Cross, \$500; United Service Organizations, \$500; United Seamen's Service, \$250; and the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity, \$250.

CIO LAUNCHES ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN DIXIE

Washington (LPA)—An extensive campaign to organize theory organized in the south will be undertaken shortly by the CIO. President Philip Murray announced last week. The drive will be financed by a \$1,000,000 fund, will be spearheaded by 10 CIO leaders in steel, rubber, textiles and other fields.

Named by Murray to collect funds and organize the campaign were:

Allan Haywood, director of organization; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers; George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers; Jacob Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; George Baldani, vice president of the Textile Workers; Julius Empsack, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Workers; Charles Lanning, of the Rubber Workers; Piero Luchi, of the Fur Workers; William Pollock, of the Textile Workers; and James H. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

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It Seems to Us...

annual wage increase of \$1,200,000. only contested office.

Caught ON THE RUN

Tom Drennan, treasurer of the Chicago Times unit, has what amounts to an honorary position. All editorial employees are members of the Guild, and 144 are on a dues checkoff. The remaining two members have paid a year's dues in advance. Wade Franklin again is Times unit chairman.

Drive for radio ad tax



Headed by the International Allied Printing Trades Association, consisting of five AFL unions in the printing industry, a campaign is under way for a federal tax on radio advertising, on the grounds that radio chains and broadcasting stations hold a federal franchise on which they pay no direct tax, while devoting over three-fourths of air time to commercial (paid advertising) programs.

Letters have been sent by the committee to interested AFL unions "on behalf of those dependent for our livelihood on letterpress printing."

The letter said that in 1923 letterpress publications carried 97 percent of all national advertising, with radio getting only 2 percent. By 1942 the radio industry had jumped to 32 percent, while the letterpress publications had dropped to 68 percent of the total of national advertising.

Down in Chester, Pa., James F. Dewey, federal conciliator, and E. Wallace Chadwick, local attorney, are running in the Republican

primary for congressman in the seventh district.

During the 1941-42. Chester Times strike, Dewey tried at times (unsuccessfully) to mediate the strike. Chadwick was representing the publisher in the dispute with the Guild.

Dewey is backed by the powerful McClure organization, while Chadwick is backed by the Chester Times, now under different management. While the Chester Reporter, the strikers' own paper, was in existence, it fought the McClure machine editorially.

When the Detroit Free Press paid off \$90,000 in retroactive pay raises, some Guild members got checks of \$300 and \$400. But the biggest check—some \$17,000—went to Uncle Sam for withholding taxes.

Case bill blows up



The Case bill, spawned in haste by the house and passed along to the senate, has died in the senate education and labor committee. This measure was without doubt the most vicious anti-labor measure to emerge from either house in congress.

No member of the senate committee was willing to sponsor the measure on the floor. When anti-labor senators charged the measure was being "pocketed," it was offered to send it out forthwith, without committee action. There were no takers.

GUILD SEEKS RECOGNITION ON THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Indianapolis—Moving into the News circulation department, the Indianapolis Guild has served an ultimatum on management after being stalled on recognition of the Guild as the bargaining unit. A heavy majority of employees have joined the Guild.

At first the company pleaded it was not in interstate commerce and challenged the jurisdiction of the NLRB in the matter. The company later announced it was challenging the appropriate bargaining unit, insisting on separate units for city and country circulation employees.

The News then asked for a formal NLRB hearing. On March 14, Guild representatives, J. Wil-

liam Blatz, ANG international representative; Myron McGeehan, local president; and Joseph Shepard, labor reporter for the Star, headed a delegation of 35 city district managers asking for an answer to demands for recognition in time for a meeting three days later.

The company then proposed two separate elections, and two units.

The unit has rejected the proposal, and with a strong majority signed has asked for a speedy consent election by the NLRB, or recognition by card check, with the alternative of a strike if there are "further evasive postponements" of recognition.

The Issue: Should Military Or Civilians Control Policy?

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

Washington—There is no issue in Washington today which so fundamentally affects the character of the American society as the manner in which policy regarding the utilization of atomic energy is to be determined.

The issue is a simple one—so simple that it leaves no room for compromise. For it runs directly to the roots of freedom.

It was proposed in the May-Johnson bill, and now is again proposed in a different form in the Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon bill, that the Army, as such, share control with a civilian commission over atomic policy.

The Vandenberg amendment, concurred in by all members of

Turn to the special story by Alfred Friendly, Washington Guild, on the fight over control of atomic energy, on page 3.

the special senate atomic energy committee with the exception of Senator McMahon, provides that the civilian commission shall advise and consult with a military liaison board "on all atomic energy matters which the board deems to relate to the common defense and security. . . . If the board at any time concludes that any action or proposed action of the commission, or failure to act by the commission, is inimical to the common defense and security, the board may appeal such actions or proposed actions of the commission to the president, whose decisions shall be final."

SENATOR VANDENBERG says that under this amendment "every decision is up to the civilian commission." And he objects to the assertion, that this gives the board "the power of veto over the work of the civilian commission."

Well, if it does not give the power of veto, it certainly gives a very effective form of checkmate. Judging from the way

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

General Groves has been behaving during his tenure as imperial potentate over atomic energy, there will be no atomic energy matter whatever which the Army will not deem related to the common defense and security.

Suppose, for instance that the civilian commission decided to let the scientists go ahead with research into the medical applications of nuclear physics—believed to be imminently realizable. The Army would probably demur on the ground that this might disclose military secrets. The civilian commission, then, would be powerless to act unless and until the president overruled the military board. Can this be interpreted as leaving "every decision up to the civilian commission?"

THERE IS AN assumption behind this as dangerous as it is absurd—that civilians are oblivious to the common defense and security. If this is so, perhaps a military board ought to be empowered to review the actions or proposed actions or failure to act of the State Department—of, for that matter, of congress itself.

If we start by letting the Army impose checks upon any civilian agency of the government, we shall end by letting it impose checks upon our laws and upon all the phases of our national life.

It goes without saying that the military ought to be consulted upon atomic matters relating to defense. And presumably no commission would act without such consultation. But to permit the Army to frustrate the commission is to give the commission respon-

sibility without authority.

Even on the most pragmatic grounds this is senseless. It means, at best, a policy vacuum—in which no decisions can be taken. It means also a continuation of the straitjacket in which General Groves has confined the scientists who released atomic energy, ever since he became aware of their achievement.

Control by military men who know nothing of science can be, as it has been to date, only inhibitory. It set the development of atomic energy back during the war. It will handicap development in the future. For science cannot flourish in the Army's atmosphere of secrecy and repression.

The best proof of this lies in the simple fact that already two-thirds of the men who were responsible for creation of the atomic bomb have left the government's employ in rebellion and disgust.

BUT A PRINCIPLE larger than any pragmatic consideration is involved.

It is a basic American concept that the Army is merely an instrument. To permit the instrument to shape—or even to share in shaping—the policy it is designed to execute is to grant it a power the danger of which cannot be overstated. Whenever this power has been permitted, it has resulted in the overthrow of popular government.

As long ago as 1870, congress enacted a statute providing that "no officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment." This was mere statutory recognition of a principle enunciated in the constitutional convention and elementary to the American idea.

THE ABSOLUTE subordination of military to civilian authority is one of the quintessential foundations of freedom.

Mystery of 4 Papers Without an Owner

(Continued from Page One)

And none of them knew who was publisher.

4—On March 6 Bowles suddenly appeared at the Boston NLRB offices to discuss his plight with the regional director.

Then the regional NLRB attorney walked in and served Bowles with a subpoena to appear on March 15 to testify regarding ownership of the four Springfield newspapers.

Again Bowles didn't show up. So the regional director of the NLRB asked the enforcement division to obtain a federal court order to force Bowles to appear. The next scene of this portion of the drama will be in federal court. (If he doesn't appear, he is subject to contempt proceedings.)

Meanwhile, other federal agencies are working to unravel the mystery surrounding Bowles and his operations.

As a result of complaints of employees, filed with the wage-hour division, an information was filed in the federal district court by the department of justice charging Bowles with violation of the law on overtime.

DIFFERENT STORIES

On March 5 Bowles walked into federal court and pleaded not guilty, claiming he was only an employee, and that he was merely alleged to be treasurer of the operating corporations. (In the sworn statement of ownership required for second class mailing privileges, Bowles had represented himself as treasurer.)

He told the court he was unable to pay for counsel, and hence appeared alone. The court's offer to assign counsel was refused. Notwithstanding his plea of pov-

erty, Bowles appeared in the same court, through his attorney, on March 15 and bid approximately \$112,000 for a race track which he wants to convert into an airport.

Trial is set for April 8, and the ANG has directed Isserman to appear as amicus curiae to aid in the prosecution.

On top of the action of the federal agencies, the ANG and the Springfield Guild also filed civil suit on behalf of employees in the bargaining unit for the amounts due for uncompensated overtime, under the Fair Labor Standards act. Recovery of approximately \$30,000 is sought for the 15 who have joined in the actions.

"On the basis of information from the 15, we believe that if others join in the suit, the amount to be recovered will run into six figures," Isserman declared. Suit is for double damages and legal fees.

On the Guild's complaint, the U. S. marshal attached sufficient

BOWLES HAS BEEN IN LEGAL HOT WATER AT OTHER TIMES

Being in legal hot water is nothing new for Sherman Hoar Bowles.

In the 1930's he was fined for refusing to turn in his gold to the government.

In 1938 he was fined \$500 in federal court for contempt for ignoring an injunction against use of his newspaper circulation trucks in interstate commerce.

Bowles has a baffling financial set-up for his newspaper enterprises (he also is president of a tack company); and in 1943, for failure to submit required reports, the state supreme court

funds in three Springfield banks to insure payment of any judgment recovered.

To add to the confusion, the attached funds are held in accounts of non-existent corporations, inasmuch as the state supreme court had ordered them dissolved for failure to file required reports.

Bowles answered the attachment with the threat not to meet payrolls on March 15. He paid off after forcing employees to sign waivers of further action to collect unpaid overtime.

Charging that Bowles is not a proper person to be entrusted with this responsibility, the Guild has objected to his applications for an apprentice training program and a veterans in-training program in the Springfield newspapers. The Guild contends that his repeated flouting of federal regulations is evidence that no proper protection to the rights of veterans would be afforded if he were allowed to become sponsor of a training plan.

(To be continued.)

THE GUILD REPORTER

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



Editor:
Wilbur E. Bade
Assistant:
Fred Jaeger

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Single copy 10¢. Yearly \$2.00.
Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

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March 22, 1946

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