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Board Reports to Delegates: ANG Stronger Today Than Ever

Scranton—The American Newspaper Guild is entering its first post-war year in the strongest position in its history.

This was the report of the international executive board to the convention opening here at Hotel Casey June 17.

A sharp upward trend of dues paying membership was noted since last January, reflecting return of servicemen and expanded organization. Membership increased 2,333 during the year.

Despite increased expenditures over the previous year for organizing of $38,000, the officers' report to the delegates revealed "financially the Guild is in the same sound condition which it reached a year ago."

"Consolidated resources represented by cash and government bonds in the defense and general funds amounted to $105,116 on April 30, 1946, compared with $107,184 on April 30, 1945."

Emergency needs necessitated drafts of $11,510 from the ANG defense fund in the past fiscal year.

The annual audit showed the defense fund totaled more than $88,000—an increase of more than $13,000 over a year ago.

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Board members met in Scranton the week prior to the convention to review the state of the union, and to draft its annual report to delegates, and to formulate recommendations to the convention.

Major work to come before the 250 delegates—which set an ANG convention attendance record—is shaping of organization and collective bargaining programs for the coming year.

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Preceding the convention is the council of district councils, where representatives of the Guild's nine district organizations will confer on organization plans, exchange ideas, and review problems tackled by the groups in the past year. Members of Guilds in other areas, where new councils are planned, also will meet with officers and council representatives.

Delegates were warned by the IEB report that "management resistance against new organization by the Guild has been more determined than it has been in the field of collective bargaining." Numerous chapters have been added to the disgraceful management record of labor relations in the newspaper industry insofar as the Guild jurisdiction is concerned, the convention was told.

"Vacillating and dilatory administration of the National Labor Relations Board" also was hit in the IEB report. Noting that of necessity, and not by choice, some tasks of the Guild have had to be subordinated in the war years, ANG officers said "the struggle to obtain a degree of economic betterment for our members" would be pressed now with new vigor.

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While the report conceded there are bitter struggles ahead, the challenge was met by the IEB report thus: "In these crucial years we have had no respite from management warfare waged to defeat our purposes and if possible to destroy our organization. We look for none in the years ahead, bu twe have achieved resources sufficient to protect and advance our economic interests."

More district councils and an expanded organization staff were proposed to expedite a long-range organization program designed to organize the unorganized in the industry.

With an increased organization staff, a budget almost double the amount expended in the past fiscal year was scheduled for new

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Strike Continues in Los Angeles; Lawrence Strikers Beat Injunction

Los Angeles — Developments are expected soon in the strike of the City News Service unit of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild. The walkout started May 14.

To date more than 51 daily and weekly newspapers and eight radio stations are taking advantage of the free news coverage offered without obligation "for the duration of the strike" by Metropolitan News Service, set up by the strikers immediately after the walkout.

The strike was called after Telford Work, operator of the service, turned down last-minute offers for negotiations at 10 p. m. May 13. City News Service, which has had 100 percent union membership since its inception more than 10 years ago, had been without a Guild contract for the past 15 months, during which time management reneged on all attempts of the Guild to talk over prospects of a settlement.

A survey conducted among "clients" of Metropolitan News Service showed overwhelming satisfaction and approval of the service. Despite the newsprint shortage, editors reported that most of the copy was being published. Many editors declared the new service was superior to that of City News Service.

Special coverage was given radio stations election night. Special contributions were made to the strike fund for the added coverage.

Lawrence, Mass. — Guild members on the Eagle and Tribune who hit the picket line when negotiations were stalemated by management's refusal to offer any more than present wages and working conditions, have returned to work for further negotiations after successfully fighting off a restraining order barring picketing or distribution of handbills.

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Members of the unit walked out May 30, returned to work June 1 when a meeting with management was arranged by members of the Pressmen's Union, and returned to the picket line on June 3 when no improved proposals were forthcoming. That night management secured an order barring picketing, and the unit returned to work June 5.

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The Guild, through Attorney Sidney Grant, fought off an injunction at a hearing June 7 in Salem superior court before Judge James Donahue. Massachusetts state law forbids striking for the closed shop, and the Guild shop was included in the demands.

At a conference, however, the Guild modified its demand to maintenance of membership because of the order.

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The company lawyer argued this action was subterfuge so that the Guild could strike at a later time despite the law.

Judge Donahue, in lifting the order, said that now the Guild could strike legally for all its demands, except the Guild shop.

Very little progress was reported in continuing negotiations.

Meanwhile, as word went out of the embattled stand of Lawrence Guildsmen, members of the Manchester Guild voted a weekly assessment of $1 per member to assist the strikers. The Detroit Guild is sending $10 a week, and the Washington Guild contributed $50 to the strike fund.

1,507 Disputes Ended in April

Washington—U. S. Conciliators assisted in the settlement of 1,507 labor-management disputes in April, it is announced by Edgar L. Warren, director of the conciliation service, U. S. Department of Labor. Involved were 354 strikes, one lockout, 648 threatened strikes and 504 other controversies.

NY Acts to Spread Time Organization

Following the recent Guild victory in attaining a union security formula for the editorial employes of the Luce empire, the New York Guild is starting an organization of the commercial department employes on Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum and March of Time.

NY Guild Writes $110 Minimum On Hearst's American Weekly

American Weekly, the most profitable single enterprise in the Hearst empire (circulation 8,000,000), has signed its first contract with the Guild, covering some 90 editorial and clerical employes.

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The contract has a top minimum for writers, artists, photographers and editors of $110 per week. The agreement also calls for a general increase of 15 percent to all employes up to $100 per week, and $15 flat for all over $100. All wage boosts are retroactive to April 15.

Maintenance of membership and voluntary check-off are included, with the rest of the agreement following the pattern of the Hearst memorandum.

Agreement was reached after a unit strike vote.

FIRED MAN REINSTATED IN DES MOINES ON NLRB ACTION

Des Moines — Abiding by an NLRB report directing that Lee Simon, copyreader dismissed for Guild activity, be reinstated, management of the Register & Tribune has offered Simon his job back on the copydesk.

Simon will return to the Tribune as soon as he can train a man for the department store advertising position he had held since his dismissal.

At the NLRB proceedings, management contended, unsuccessfully, that Simon had been let go because "he had told someone he wanted to go to California."

The trial examiner's report stated "discrimination such as was engaged in by the respondent strikes at the roots of the employe rights... and is one of the most effective forms of intimidation that can be conceived."

Guild Loses in Arbitration Of PM Washington Firings

Washington—The Guild lost its fight against the economy dismissals by PM of three Washington bureau staffers, including ANG President Milton Murray.

A binding arbitration decision on June 13 is reported, following four days of hearings and arguments, to give the PM management a complete victory in its contention that it has virtually unbridled freedom under its contract with the New York Guild to fire at will to save money.

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Issues finally were reduced by agreement to one for Arbiter Edmund Morris Morgan to decide: Were the firings of Murray, Elizabeth Donahue and John T. Moutoux proper and in good faith?

Morgan, who has been acting dean of the Harvard law school, said he would consider as "circumstantial evidence" pre-dismissal proposals by PM Editor Ralph Ingersoll to transfer the three staffers to undetermined work in the New York office of the tabloid.

BAD FAITH CHARGED

The Guild, chiefly represented by A. J. Isserman, counsel for the New York local, contended that the transfer scheme was evidence of bad faith by PM management. Samuel Silverman, PM counsel, said that dismissals were what Ingersoll planned, and that the transfer offers were only intended to "cushion" the firings. This, he said, proved management's good faith.

Refusal of Murray, Miss Donahue and Moutoux to move from Washington, where each had been hired by PM specifically for its Washington bureau, had been used as a pretext by Ingersoll to give them dismissal notices in April. The notices were suspended pending outcome of the arbitration.

DEFICIT OPERATION

At the arbitration proceedings, Isserman argued that PM since its founding in 1940 had been recognized as a deficit operation and that the sudden singling out

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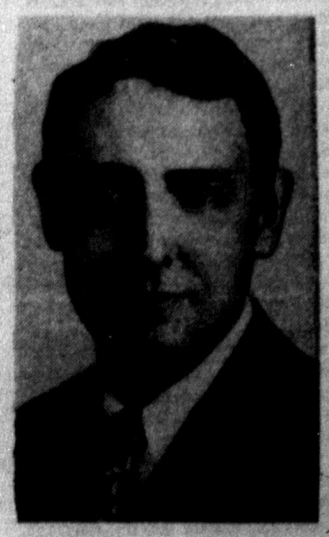
Murray Is a Vice President of New Journalists' Federation

ANG President Milton Murray was named a vice president of a new International Federation of Journalists, along with Tor Gjesdal of Norway, Eugene Morel of France, and A. Sverlof of Russia. Organization of the federation, representing about 80,000 newsmen throughout the world, was completed at its meeting in Copenhagen.

Unanimously elected as president was Archibald Kenyon, assistant editor of the Yorkshire Post. London was chosen as provisional headquarters.

* * *

A resolution adopted by the journalists declared: "Press freedom is never fully assured while newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting systems are solely in the hands of individuals or private monopolies with no responsibility to the people."



MILTON M. MURRAY
Vice President, too

Case Bill Aimed to Destroy Labor

Organized labor was given a temporary respite from hamstringing efforts to wipe out protective legislation when President Truman vetoed the oppressive Case bill.

The veto squeaked by the house, being supported by the house with barely enough votes to sustain the veto. The bill was termed "inadequate" by the president, who, in his message, again called for passage of his own plan to bring labor-management peace, which also has been denounced by all sections of organized labor.

The action failed to halt frenzied proposals to wipe out protective legislation won in the last several decades after long struggles. Various devious devices designed to bolster the whip hand of management are brewing on Capitol Hill, and point up again the need for more concerted political action on the part of labor.

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The Case bill was one of the most oppressive and harsh measures ever proposed. The following analysis of the proposed measure provides a pattern of further attacks which must be fought off by labor.

... This analysis of the Case bill was prepared for The Guild Reporter by Morris Isserman, ANG counsel.

Coverage of the Case bill is equivalent to that of the National Labor Relations act; that is, it will cover all but purely local enterprises such as retail and service establishments.

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The so-called "cool-off" period is provided by the measure during the time a federal mediation board (created by the bill) is mediating a dispute, or for 60 days after demand for a collective bargaining conference, whichever date is the later date.

During this period the employer is to refrain from lockout and to "restore and maintain" the conditions "which existed immediately prior to the time the dispute arose." In this same period employes or their representatives must refrain from striking or "concerted slowdown of production."

Long Delays Seen In Handling Charges

If the employer commits an unfair labor practice, he is subject to action by the NLRB under sections 8, 9 and 10 of the National Labor Relations act. This means the usual manner in which the board acts on charges of unfair labor practices.

Currently six months to two years elapse before the NLRB reaches a final decision on unfair labor practice charges, and further delay is anticipated in view of the added burden the NLRB must assume under the Case bill. The employer, meantime, can continue his unfair labor practices pending NLRB action.

The bill provides that it shall be so construed so as to require an employe to work without his consent, or so as to make individual quitting an illegal act.

This section effectively prohibits workers for an unlimited time from taking action to better their conditions, since there is no limit to the time during which the mediation board can continue its mediatory efforts—or at least for 60 days after a collective bargaining conference was demanded to settle the dispute involved.

The penalty for violation on the part of employes is immediate and drastic. The employe loses his status as an employe under the Wagner act. Thus, he may be discharged immediately for seeking to better his working conditions, and he may not maintain that his discharge is an unfair labor practice and thus invoke the aid of the NLRB for reinstatement and back pay.

Bill Would Legalize The Blacklist

This section means further that such an employe not only may be fired, but also may be blacklisted, and the NLRB may not hold such blacklisting is an unfair labor practice.

By these means the Case bill rips away the protection which the National Labor Relations act affords the union man and the worker who will stand up and lead his fellow workers to improve conditions.

With the restoration of discharges and blacklisting of militant workers, employers are handed the most potent and destructive weapon against organized labor. Not only is the ability of workers to maintain acceptable rates of pay threatened, but also the bill strikes at the very life of labor organizations.

These oppressive penalties are invoked regardless of the intolerable conditions, or even employer provocation, which may leave the employes with no alternative except to strike.

These penalties also are invoked in the case of nebulous and undefined "concerted slowdown of production."

Additional Burdens Seen for NLRB

The measure has no explicit provisions for determining facts in controversy regarding the existence of a strike or slowdown, but since the question will arise when workers seek to enforce their rights under the National Labor Relations act, presumably the NLRB will be required to take testimony and to decide these matters in the way other controverted issues of fact are handled.

* * *

Since the bill undoubtedly will be utilized extensively by employers to bust organizations through firings, which the employer then will seek to justify under this provision, the NLRB will be so burdened by interminable and insoluble issues of fact that the board will have no time, personnel or funds to perform its basic and necessary duties of suppressing unfair labor practices, and certifying collective bargaining representatives.

That this is not an idle speculation can be seen from similar consequences which resulted from requiring the NLRB to conduct strike votes under the Smith-Connally act.

The provision against so-called concerted slowdowns is another open weapon of economic exploitation given to employers as it enables the employer to increase vastly his profits through unscrupulous speedup and stretchout without the possibility of effective resistance from his workers.

Some More Jokers In the Case Bill

If it is said that this cannot be done under the Case bill, because the employer is required to "restore and maintain" the conditions that existed when the dispute arose, and to refrain from lockout to enforce such conditions, there are two answers:

1—The language "restore and maintain" the conditions "which existed immediately prior to the time the dispute arose" obviously can be held to mean, under the literal construction of the section, that the condition which existed immediately prior to the dispute arose is the very condition against which the workers are protesting!

Thus, if a worker in a textile mill is given three additional looms to tend, there is no dispute until he is given these additional looms and protests against the added work. And the condition existing immediately prior to the dispute is the tending of the three additional looms.

Were this not the case, framers of the bill could have said so, and they would not have used language susceptible of this interpretation.

2—While the penalty against the employe is swift, sure and drastic, the remedy against the employer is mild, dilatory and uncertain. An employer violating provisions of the measure merely is charged with an unfair labor



practice, subject to long delays before a decision is handed down. When the NLRB does get around to determining the case, all it can do is order the employer to cease and desist from a practice that has continued all during the period the matter was before the NLRB.

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Further delays are possible in that an employer can defy a cease and desist order, and the only remedy is an enforcement order from a federal court. If such an order is secured, the only penalty the employer faces is contempt of court if he persists in the violation.

Employers who have presisted in defying federal orders rarely are held in full contempt.

No Provisions for Settling Disputes

The bill has no provision for insuring any satisfactory settlement of a dispute at any time, nor has it any provision for retroactive adjustment during the time workers were compelled to work under conditions less favorable than those ultimately agreed upon.

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A five-man federal mediation board is created, members being appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. This board is to perform the usual mediatory functions.

When the mediation board determines that a dispute threatens interruption of an essential monopolized industry and is unable to settle the dispute, it may ask the president to appoint an emergency commission to investigate further the dispute, and to report within 30 days. On such request naming of a commission is mandatory.

While the commission hears the dispute, and until it reports, an additional "cool-off" period is imposed. The same provisions and penalties apply to this "cool-off" period as to the other. The commission may make recommendations on disputes concerning wages, hours and working conditions, but may describe only, and not make recommendations on other disputed issues. Intent of this provision is not clear.

Interference with Trade or Commerce

The bill provides that whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays or affects interstate commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in interstate commerce by robbery or extortion, or who conspires or acts in concert with others to do so, or who attempts to do so, is guilty of a felony. Extortion is defined as "the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official weight.

The definition of the extortion which is made a felony is sufficiently broad to include an increase in wages, or a payment of wages, or a collection of union dues, which is inducted by a strike or a threat of a strike.

The history of this provision indicates that congress deliberately and knowingly intended to pass a law which would prevent legitimate union activity in connection with employes engaged in interstate commerce. An act was first passed on June 18, 1934 in order to meet then prevailing widespread terroristic activity of professional gangsters against acts in interstate commerce. It was known as the Anti-Racketeering act. It was never intended to affect union activity. Nevertheless, the only prosecutions under it were of union officials engaged in union activity. The supreme court, however, dismissed the indictments in all these cases on the ground that the act did not intend to cover such activity.

For many sessions since the first of these decisions, congress has been endeavoring to pass legislation which would include the very type of legitimate activity which the court held was not covered by the 1934 act. Its history indicates that the bill is deliberately intended to prevent legitimate union activity affecting interstate commerce.

Payments to Labor Groups Restricted

This section provides that an employer may pay funds to established hospitalization, medical, sickness, injury, retirement, or death benefits or insurance funds, only if the fund is jointly administered by the employer and the union; and no fund, no matter how administered, may provide any other benefits.

Penalty for violation is a $10,000 fine, 20 years' imprisonment, or both, an extraordinarily severe punishment in view of the perfectly legitimate and salutary nature of the activity involved.

In a telegram to all members of the senate, urging that the Case bill be reconsidered and rejected, CIO President Philip Murray pointed out:

"It was not a labor organization but the powerful General Motors Corp. which rejected an award by the president's fact-finding board.

"It was not a labor organization but the U. S. Steel Corp. and the steel industry which refused to accept a decision of the president to settle the labor controversy in that industry.

"It was not a labor organization but the powerful Westinghouse Corp. whose bad faith caused two U. S. conciliators to withdraw in disgust.

"It was not a labor organization but the powerful oil industry which undermined and sabotaged all efforts to obtain a peaceful settlement of a wage dispute, thus provoking seizure by the government."

The purely malicious purposes of this bill are self-evident. It does not even pretend to be an aid to the settlement of labor disputes. It does nothing, and pretends to do nothing, to aid salutary and trustworthy union beneficial activities. It deliberately disrupts many sound plans now functioning satisfactorily to all concerned—deliberately, because the existence of these plans was expressly called to the attention of congress. It absolutely bars vacation fund plans which exist in several industries, notably in the women's garment industry, on agreement with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Provision on Supervisory Employes

This section amends the National Labor Relations act by excluding from the definition of "employe" any individual employe who is a supervisor. A supervisor is defined to mean any individual having authority in the interests of the employer, to take various personnel actions, expressly including the assigning of employes or effectively recommending the same.

The bill, however, provides that it shall not prohibit a supervisory employe from becoming or remaining a member of a labor organization; and it exempts from the exclusion of supervisors individuals who customarily were covered by collective bargaining agreements prior to July 1, 1935.

This provision is particularly damaging to Guild organization. Under the definition of supervisor provided by the act, every city editor, every assistant editor in other classifications such as sports, who make the usual routine daily assignments, would be

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Dinner for One



13 Pacific Coast Papers Buy Own Newsprint Mill

Sacramento — A group of 13 Pacific coast newspapers has purchased a paper and pulp mill in Tacoma, Wash., in a move to increase their supply of newsprint.

This was announced here by the McClatchy Newspapers, whose three inland California dailies, the Sacramento Bee, Fresno Bee and Modesto Bee, are among the 13 involved in the transaction. The announcement did not list the other papers.

SUPPLIES CUT

The Tacoma mill formerly was owned by the Cascade Paper Company. Title was taken in the name of the West Tacoma Newsprint Co.

According to the announcement, the supply of newsprint has been limited on the coast for several months with a strike of 37,000 loggers in British Columbia logging camps intensifying the problem. During this strike many papers have drastically reduced the size of their editions and have curtailed advertising.

MORE PAPER DUE

The newly acquired mill, said the new owners, will supply 50 tons of newsprint daily for the 13 papers within six months.

The West Tacoma Newsprint Co. has applied for membership in the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, under whose master labor contract with the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers the operation will be undertaken.

Hillman Raps Idea of New UN Role for WFTU

Limitations imposed on the World Federation of Trade Unions in its work with the United Nations economic and social council were criticized as "unsatisfactory" by WFTU spokesman Sidney Hillman.

In a letter to Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, council president, Hillman said the role recommended for the WFTU by the council's committee on arrangements with non-governmental agencies would make its consultative rights "extremely limited."

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The "limited and cumbersome procedure" proposed by the committee "denies the WFTU any effective medium for presentation of its views to the full membership of the council or its commissions" and reduces "its consultative capacity to a purely formal character," he said.

Charging that the committee had failed to make "any real evaluation" of the WFTU, Hillman said his organization was asking for an "effective method of presenting to the council and to its commissions the views and proposals of the WFTU and the tens of millions of organized workers of the United Nations for whom it is the authorized spokesman."

Ask Probe for War Shipping

A congressional investigation into charges that American shipowners fleeced the U. S. treasury of 21 billion dollars during the war in another "Teapot Dome scandal" was demanded by the National Maritime Union, CIO.

STRIKE RIGHT BASIC

Washington (FP)—The United Public Workers, CIO, denounced the senate rider to an agriculture department appropriation which would deprive citizens of employment with the government if they belong to an organization which asserted the right of strike.

Name Judges for Broun Award; Deadline for Entries Sept. 16

Chicago — Arrangements for the 1946 Heywood Broun Award competition have been announced here by Wade R. Franklin, committee chairman.

The award will be given for the best work done between June 1, 1945 and Sept. 1, 1946 "in the spirit of Heywood Broun." Entries must be received by the committee not later than Sept. 16.

Judges of this year's award will be Louis B. Seltzer, editor, Cleveland Press; Sam Shelton, assistant to the publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Russ Stewart, general manager, Chicago Times.

A committee of 15 Chicago Guildsmen will study all entries and turn over those considered best to the judges for final decision.

To publicize the Broun Award, and to stimulate entries from as many locals as possible, a brochure has been prepared giving the complete story of the award from its inception in 1941. Enough copies are being printed and mailed so that it may appear on every Guild bulletin board in the country.

The brochure carries a typical picture of Broun at his typewriter. As the award is given for the best work done "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," a three-paragraph quote from Franklin D. Roosevelt is reprinted which expresses, perhaps better than anyone else has done, the spirit which made Broun a great newspaperman.

Instructions for the competition are carried in a box in the brochure.

While the award is made on the basis of the merit of the work done, the chairman points out, the judges are bound to be influenced by the manner of presentation. He urges all those sending in nominations to present them as attractively as possible, perhaps with the view of making them into a permanent Guild exhibit.

Winner of the award will receive $250 U. S. Savings Bond and a Guild citation.

Entries should be sent to the Broun Award Committee, Chicago Newspaper Guild, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

It is planned to make the presentation sometime in November at a Page One Ball sponsored by a local of the Guild.

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On a recent tour of several eastern and midwestern locals, to line up judges and stimulate interest in the Broun Award, Franklin found a strong sentiment among Guild leaders in favor of a nationwide Page One Ball event which could be tied up with a coast-to-coast radio hookup. A move is on foot to sponsor such an event, led by the Chicago and New York locals which annually hold Page One Balls. When more information is available, all locals will be invited to participate.

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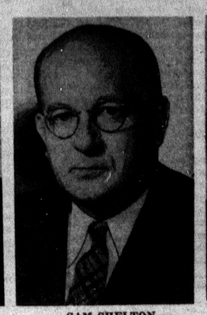
Of this year's judges only one has been a Guildsman. He is Sam Shelton who, until he was granted an honorable withdrawal card last year, had been a member of the St. Louis local since its organization in 1934.

Shelton has been with the Post-Dispatch, except for one five-year period, continuously since 1913. As a reporter he had a hand in bringing three Pulitzer awards to the paper, including the one which this year went to Edward A. Harris for his Pauley expose, work on which was originated by Shelton.

Other awards for which Shelton was given a large measure of the credit went to the paper in 1937 for exposure of fraudulent ballot



LOUIS B. SELTZER
Cleveland Press



SAM SHELTON
St. Louis Post-Dispatch



RUSS STEWART
Chicago Times

registration, and in 1941 for a smoke nuisance campaign.

After last year's lockout in St. Louis, Joseph Pulitzer, publisher, dissatisfied with the way the labor dispute had been handled, made Shelton his assistant. Now the man who helped negotiate the first Post-Dispatch contract listens with an understanding ear to Guild grievances.

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Louis B. Seltzer's employes maintain that he operates the most democratic editorial department of any newspaper in America.

A native Clevelander, he joined the Press as a youngster with two years' experience on another local paper. He rose to become city editor before he was old enough to vote. He became city hall reporter, political editor, associate editor and editorial writer and has bossed Ohio's largest paper since 1928. He once went to jail for criticizing a common pleas judge for an injunction Seltzer believed was against the public interest.

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Since he took over as a managing editor of the Chicago Times shortly after the war started, Russ Stewart has won the respect and admiration of the 100 percent Guild staff on his paper. He has been the chief management negotiator through several years of contract talks.

After a varied newspaper experience, Stewart came to the Times 10 years ago as promotion manager and under his direction the Times built up a substantial ayndicate service.

During the period when he was managing editor the paper developed several top ranking newsmen, war correspondents and columnists whose work has been recognized through the winning of a half dozen Headlines, Sigma Delta Chi and other honors.

When a previous managing editor returned from service last November Stewart was elevated to the post of general manager.

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Members of the Guild committee for this year's award, in addition to Franklin, are Eddie Doherty, Sun; Sydney J. Harris, News; Jacob Burck, Times; W. W. Chance, Jr., Journal of Commerce; Richard Durham, Defender; Helen Hand, Community Press; Edward Marciniak, Labor Press; Edmund R. D'Moch, AP; Claire Cox, UP; Gerald Healey, INS; Julian Urban, INP; Harvey Johnson, Acme; Pete Winter, City News Bureau, and Don Morris, Time-Life.

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Previous winners of the Broun Award are: 1941—Tom O'Connor of PM; 1942—Dillard Stokes of the Washington Post; 1943—Milton J. Lapine, William M. Davy, I. L. Kenen and E. George Green of the Cleveland Guild; 1944—Nathan W. Robertson of PM; 1945—Larry Guerin of the New Orleans Item.

CIO Opens Operation Dixie From Atlanta Headquarters

Atlanta—The "General" has arrived here to direct Operation Dixie. He's Van A. Bittner, assistant to President Philip Murray of United Steelworkers and the CIO.

His job is to guide the work of CIO men who are out to organize the unorganized in 14 southern states. He and other top leaders of the CIO Organizing Committee have established headquarters on the top two floors of a three-story building at 79½ Poplar Street NW, Atlanta.

A. L. Swim, Memphis Guild president, has taken a leave of absence to direct the public relations work for Operation Dixie.

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The campaign will be without fancy frills. The objective is to help the unorganized workers of the south set up unions so they can bargain collectively for higher pay, better working conditions and job security.

The technique is to send organizers out into the field and "sign 'em up." Politics and organizing are not to be mixed.

Workers joining unions set up by the CIO Organizing Committee will pay small initiation fees, but no dues until after collective bargaining rights have been established.

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After the unions are established and bargaining rights obtained they will be turned over to the national or international unions under whose jurisdiction they would fall normally.

War veterans are not required to pay initiation fees.

Once the newly organized groups are completely established they will engage in PAC, educational work and the other "normal" activities of CIO unions.

The "battle" between the CIO and AFL in the South has already begun.

Newspapermen who covered the organization meetings of both groups and have watched the campaigns get under way say the AFL's drive will be designed as much to discredit the CIO and appeal to employers as to unionize the unorganized.

The AFL is trying to convince southerners that the CIO is a communistic, foreign-directed organization that is going to cause a revolution below the Mason-Dixon line.

The southern press, although printing the "communist" charges of AFL leaders, has not joined in the smear campaign. Most of the larger newspapers have given honest news coverage to the drives. Edtorial comment has not been unfavorable.

The Atlanta Constitution which has established a weekly page devoted to management and labor, recently said:

"At first glance it would seem that CIO's currently whirling campaign to annex a million new working members is simply a continuation of its program to end freight rate discrimination, to help develop southern natural resources and to raise the standards of living for all.

"It also might be considered a way of teaching northern capital a new respect for its southern employes and of putting said industrialists right on a few other facts.

"In thousands of pamphlets, from platforms at regional meetings, in local union halls and in word-of-mouth organizing, the banner of a better south is being flown high by CIO leaders. The leaders, incidentally, speak with an inborn southern accent. Indeed, their best qualification is that they are home folks."

FUNERAL TIME, GIs' VACATIONS CONCEDED BY CINCINNATI POST

Cincinnati—The Cincinnati Post management has reversed its previous, stubbornly-held policy of requiring most of the time off for a death in an employe's family to be made up, and of restricting veterans' vacations.

The reversal on both bereavement time off—to the paper's original, liberal attitude—and on GIs' vacations, came after a vigorous protest by the Post unit. The unit's grievance committee was accompanied by seven returned servicemen members when it called on management.

The restriction on vacations had denied veterans the full three-week vacations as provided for in the Guild contract, unless they had been back on the paper for a year.

Minimums Raised on Minneapolis Papers

Minneapolis—Completing negotiations on a wage reopening, the Twin Cities Guild has signed an agreement with increased minimums on the Minneapolis Star Journal, Times and Tribune.

Top minimums for the main editorial classifications, including reporters, photographers, copyreaders, were raised from $260 per month, or $60 per week, to $286 per month, or $66 per week, after four years. The new starting minimum is $140 per month, up from $127.

The raises were put into effect May 16, the date of signing, although under the contract they would not have to become effective until June 26.

A major gain provided by the new agreement is inclusion of artists and society-club reporters under the main editorial minimums for the first time. The latter classifications previously had separate and lower minimums.

In the Times commercial department, covered by a separate contract, the top minimum for display salesmen also went up from $260 to $286, and the starting minimum was increased from $135 to $150.

Stenographers and telephone operators receive $120 to start and go to a top minimum of $150 after five years, compared to a previous schedule of $105 to $135.

Editorial stenographers start at $121.36 and go to a top minimum of $153.53, up from a starting minimum of $113 and a top minimum of $137.

Total increase to the payroll is estimated at $75,000 per year.

$32,000 Pay Boosts On Richmond Papers

Richmond, Va.—A new contract, providing for a general increase, a $65 top reporter minimum, and maintenance of membership, has been signed by the Richmond Newspaper Guild with the Times-Dispatch and News Leader. The agreement means an annual increase of approximately $32,000 for nearly 100 editorial employes on the two papers. The local was chartered last January.

Among the major gains represented by the contract is a holiday clause granting all employes five holidays annually. Previously employes received only Christmas off. Those required to work on holidays will receive a day's pay for a five-hour shift with time and one-half thereafter, plus an extra day off.

NEW MINIMUMS

The minimum salary schedule over six years, with reporters, copyreaders, and photographers starting at $32.50 and going to $65. Society and women's page writers start at $25 and go to $45, while society and amusement editors and the head librarian get $27.50 to start and go to $55 in the sixth year.

All employes are guaranteed a 20 percent general increase if not so raised by the minimums. From this increase the publisher is to deduct all increases made since Oct. 1, 1945, which are considered as having been made under the contract. Most of the employes received increases at that time when the papers switched to the five-day week.

NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL

A night differential of 50 cents per shift will be paid employes whose normal work schedule falls anytime between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

A standard five-day, 40-hour week is provided, with an eight-hour day. Overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half in cash or equal time off at the option of the employe. Those required to work on their day off get a full day's pay at the overtime rate.

A severance pay clause provides a maximum of 26 weeks' severance pay on dismissal, accruing at the rate of two weeks for the first year of service and one week for each additional eight months. Severance need not be paid on dismissals for willful neglect of duty, gross misconduct or failure to maintain good standing.

* * *

Scott Copeland, local president, and James Latimer, member of the negotiating committee, signed for the Guild. William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer, aided in negotiating the contract and attended most of the bargaining sessions.

CITY ASKS NEW DAILY

Detroit (LPA) — The present "blatantly reactionary" press service given the city by its three newspapers led to a petition, already signed by 10,000 Detroiters, requesting that Marshall Field establish a liberal daily here.

Strikes Roll on In Wisconsin

Milwaukee (FP) — Anywhere from one to six months is the length of time Wisconsin CIO unions have been on strike against ten companies, and they're still solid as a rock.

Largest is the Allis-Chalmers strike with some 10,000 on strike in West Allis and several thousand in LaCrosse. Next in size is Fairbanks-Morse with more than 3,000 on the line since January. Longest strike is that at J. I. Case in Racine, which began six months ago with more than 3,000 out.

In the case of Allis-Chalmers and Case, the government has threatened to take over because the companies produce essential farm equipment and the lack of output is holding up food shipments to Europe.

Tacoma Writes Improvements in New Agreement

Tacoma, Wash.—Changing its contract for the first time in four years, the Tacoma Newspaper Guild has reached agreement on substantial increases in minimums and improvements of other conditions on the Times and News-Tribune.

The new agreement raises the top reporter minimum from $40 to $58.50 after five years. The starting minimum has been raised from $30 to $33.50. Photographers, covered for the first time, receive the same minimums as reporters. Deskmen start at $61 and go to a top minimum of $66 after two years, compared to a previous range of $42.50 to $47.50.

In the commercial department, major accounts display salesmen now receive a top minimum of $60 after five years, and $35 to start. The previous contract provided for a top minimum of $42.50.

* * *

Stenographers start at $27.50 and go to a top minimum of $35 after three years, raised from a previous range of $16.50 to $22.50. Top minimum for telephone operators was raised from $21 to $30 after two years.

The new agreement also improves the Guild shop, overtime and severance pay provisions. Overtime now will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half in cash, or time off by mutual agreement. Previously employes received time off or time and one-half cash at the publisher's option.

The severance pay ceiling has been raised from $880 to $1,000.

The Guild shop clause has been changed to cover all present members and all new employes. Previously only 80 percent of the employes in each department were required to be members.

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Contract coverage for inside circulation employes is included for the first time.

Wage provisions of the contract are retroactive to last Mar. 9, the normal anniversary date. The previous contract was signed originally in 1942, and extended each year without change except individual salary adjustments.

Negotiators were Sam Angeloff, local president; Larry Shanklin, Paul Buselle, Ed Honeywell, Ed Meagher, and Virgel Langdon.

Toledo Guild Wins Retroactive Pay For Former Employes in Arbitration

Toledo—Former employes of the Toledo Blade and Toledo Times, who left the papers while negotiations for the current contract were under way, will receive retroactive pay under the new rates for the interim period as a result of arbitration proceedings between the papers and the Toledo Newspaper Guild.

Donald S. Parks, personnel director of the University of Toledo, serving as arbiter, said he based his decision on the language of the contract and on the fact that such payments had been established by War Labor Board procedure.

* * *

Efforts of the Guild to establish experience ratings corresponding to their hiring rate for employes hired at salaries above the contract minimum provided for their actual experience failed when the arbiter ruled that above-minimum hiring rates cannot be translated into upgraded experience ratings.

He made an exception of one case where management admitted promising an employe the advanced experience rate.

The arbiter also ruled that employes hired after the expiration date of the old contract at above-minimum salaries were recipients of merit increases at the time of hiring and therefore were not eligible for the level increase under a contract clause which excludes from its benefits those receiving salary increases, other than progression increases, after that date.

In submitting his opinion Mr. Parks recommended that management not only make each new employe's status clear to him at the time of hiring but that the Guild be given a record of his hiring rate indicating what part of that rate falls within his experience bracket and what part is merit increase or other above-minimum payment.

$12,000 Wage Boost Tentatively Scheduled At Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh — Tentative agreement has been reached in negotiations on most sections of a new contract covering editorial and business office employes of the Pittsburgh Courier, circulation leader in the Negro weekly field.

All wage minimums were advanced, with reporters starting at men's editors go to $65 after three years. Edition editors and women's editor go to $65 after three years, and the artist in charge and sports editors have a top of $75 after one year. Minimums for artists range from $35 to start to $65 after three years.

Accountants start at $35 and go to $55 after three years. Minimums for general office workers start at $27.50, and advance to $40 after four years, with higher schedule for intermediate classifications.

"Annual increases will total in excess of $12,000 for 64 employes," said Leo Finegold, Pittsburgh local treasurer, who headed the negotiating committee. Pay boosts are retroactive to May 5.

Minimums, on the whole, set new highs for the Negro weekly field, Finegold declared.

* * *

Other improvements include reclassifications, merit increases, a guaranteed raise, and a clause insuring retroactivity of the new agreement, which expires April 1, 1947. The contract already had a Guild shop, severance, time and one-half for overtime, and the five-day week.

Negotiators included Clifton Brown, unit chairman, Edna Chappell and Robert Ratcliffe of the unit, Helen Minear, local secretary, and Wilbur E. Bade, Guild Reporter editor.

Newspaper Revenues Boosted With New Increases in Prices

With increases in subscription prices, advertising rates and greater circulation, newspapers are improving their financial position.

In the last few weeks a number of newspapers have announced boosts in the price of the paper.

The three afternoon papers in Chicago simultaneously announced one-cent advances, the News and Herald American going to 5 cents, and the Times to 4 cents for newsstand sales. Home delivery prices were not affected. Earlier in the month the Herald American had upped its week-end edition from 5 to 10 cents. The Times also raised its Sunday price from 5 to 10 cents "everywhere."

Baltimore papers jumped from 3 to 5 cents. The three Pittsburgh papers, the Post-Gazette, the Press and the Sun-Telegraph all advanced a cent, going to 5 cents. The Press and Sun-Telegraph also upped Sunday rates three cents to 15 cents. The Post-Gazette has no Sunday edition.

The afternoon Scranton Times went up a cent, to 4 cents. A number of other Pennsylvania papers also announced the same increase, including the Harrisburg Patriot, Evening News, and Telegraph, the Latrobe Bulletin and two dailies in Greensburg.

In New York, the Post recently boosted the price of the week-end edition from 5 to 10 cents, as did the Journal-American.

The Denver Post lifted its single copy rate from 3 to 5 cents, and carrier-delivered rates from $1 to $1.25 per month for daily and Sunday, and from 70 cents to $1 for daily only, home delivered.

Price boosts also were announced by papers in Salt Lake City and Idaho Falls.

Invariably papers gave "higher production costs" as the reason for the price rise.

Musicians Back Action at Polls

St. Petersburg, Fla. (FP) — Angered by the Lea act, the Case bill and President Truman's strike curb proposals, the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) convention here unanimously voted that "it is imperative that the forces of labor—the AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods—unite and bring to bear upon congress their political force and power so as to eliminate those who would destroy labor by this anti-labor legislative program."

The resolution, introduced by the union executive board, followed recommendations made at the convention's opening session by President James C. Petrillo, who called for organic amalgamation of all labor. Although Petrillo's view of amalgamation calls for absorption of the CIO and brotherhoods into the AFL, this process was not mentioned in the resolution adopted by the convention.

LEHIGH ASKS PAY REOPENING IF OPA IS KILLED OR CRIPPLED

Allentown — The Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild voted unanimously, by secret ballot, to petition the Call-Chronicle newspapers for re-negotiation of all wage minima in its current contract if congress kills or emasculates the Price Control act.

In formal notification, the Guild informed the papers that it was certain that death of OPA would bring inflation which would leave the union no alternative but to demand more money.

The current agreement, signed last November, runs until March 1, 1947.

The Guild executive committee voted to take the step at its May meeting, but postponed action to get approval of the ANG contracts committee. The issue was put to the membership at the June meeting.

At the same meeting, telegrams were sent to Pennsylvania's Senators Joseph F. Guffey (D.) and Francis J. Myers (D.), thanking them for their support of OPA and labor legislation.

A motion to wire Rep. Chas. Gerlach (R.)—famed for his Dec. 6, 1941, speech declaring "the Japs are only bluffing"—urging OPA support, was voted down on his record as a waste of Guild funds.

Detroit Drafts New Procedure On Grievances

Detroit—To facilitate grievance procedure and contract negotiation, the Detroit Guild has set up an employer relations committee, which holds weekly meetings.

President Donald Schram has named Paul Weber, executive secretary, chairman. Others on the committee are Unit Chairmen John Murray, Free Press; Sam McGuire, Times; John Kenny, Michigan Catholic; Felix Weld, AP; Edwin Toronto, INS, and Sub-Chairmen James Gallagher, Free Press, and Charlton Mewborn, Times.

Detroit Halts Times Firings For 'Economy'

Detroit—Following a strongly-worded Guild protest, Detroit Times management has agreed to a cessation of economy discharges. Several Guildsmen lost their jobs between Feb. 15 and April 15 to make room for returning servicemen.

About 60 servicemen have returned, or have notified management of their intention not to return.

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William H. Mills, general manager of the Times, said he agreed with the Guild's theory that natural severances had kept pace with the return of servicemen since April 15. Previously he had cancelled three discharges after notices had been given.

Two discharges with severance pay were negotiated by the Guild, at the request of the members affected.

The Guild has demanded the reinstatement of the seven discharged Guildsmen as soon as new vacancies occur. Mills said he would do so as soon as the staff had been reduced to "Pearl Harbor" level. A survey disclosed that the present staff is only 13 over that of Dec. 7, 1941, of which 10 are new positions which Mills said he did not wish to abolish.

Six of the seven discharged employes have obtained other employment. All are on a rehiring list, and must be offered work before the Times hires any new people for jobs they are qualified to fill.

"Mills agreed to try the "natural severance" method from now on, with monthly conferences with the Guild to determine if any departmental overloading develops.

WORKER CAN REJECT JOB IF UNION RIGHTS ARE AT STAKE

San Francisco (FP) — In a precedent-making decision, the California department of employment has ruled that if a worker is offered a job which would jeopardize his union membership, he is not obliged to accept it and is eligible for unemployment benefits.

The case involved, which has special bearing on the current AFL-CIO cannery workers' dispute but has still wider applications, was that of Frances Z. Oakes, who refused employment in a San Jose cannery because it had a closed shop contract with the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers (CIO) and she is a member of the Cannery Workers Union (AFL).

The question of fitness for the work or wages paid was irrelevant, the decision said, holding that the only point at issue was "whether or not such employment required the claimant, as a condition of being employed, to resign from a bona fide labor organization."

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The ruling was that "if there was a possibility of her seniority being placed in jeopardy, or of disciplinary action by, or expulsion from, her union, work offered under such conditions cannot be considered suitable."

WASHINGTON COMPLAINS ABOUT SOME GR STORIES

Washington — Charging "improper" Guild Reporter handling of news copy from the Washington Newspaper Guild, a membership meeting of the local voted overwhelmingly to advise ANG administrative officers "to stop acting like publishers and start acting like Guildsmen."

The local's protest was directed at ANG Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks and Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers because Wilbur E. Bade, Guild Reporter editor, reported in a letter to the WNG executive committee that they had advised him on handling of the stories.

Cited by the local as "improper" was GR treatment of two stories. One, an account of the local's repudiation of a GR report on its alleged endorsement of a convention delegate expense plan, was carried by the GR as a letter to the editor from the local's correspondent. In the other, the GR's rewrite of a Washington story incorrectly said dismissals of ANG President Milton Murray and two others from PM's bureau here had been "cancelled."

Meantime, Bade declared what he actually wrote the local was there had been "consultation and discussion" with Eubanks and Rodgers, and that there was no "rewrite" of a Washington story; it just wasn't used.

The story published was by the New York correspondent, and also stated "the three continued in their Washington posts pending the outcome of the arbitration."

AVC First GI Group To Sign Union Pact

First national veterans' organization to negotiate a union agreement, the American Veterans Committee, signed a contract with the Social Service Employes Union, UOPWA-CIO. Under the agreement, AVC clerical and technical workers, many of them veterans, get pay raises ranging from 10 to 20 percent.

PARLEYS START

Detroit—The Detroit Guild has reopened negotiations with the Detroit Free Press for renewal of a contract expiring July 31.

Russ Writers to Merge With Printers

Carrying out the basic industrial principle of one enterprise, one union, a merger of the Press Workers' Union and two printers' unions in the central and north regions is taking place in Soviet Russia, according to an article in the Journalist, publication of the British National Union of Journalists.

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Until now, writers and journalists had been organized into the Press Workers' Union. Negotiations for the amalgamation, which began last year, have not yet been completed. At first there will be 85 members of the central committee of the new union, members of the executive committee of the three unions.

Chairman of the new union will be Julia Belyayeva, former chairman of the Printers' Union of the central regions, a leading trade unionist in the printing industry for many years.

Reasons given for the merger are that it is inexpedient to have different unions in the same industry, as in newspaper and magazine publishing, and material benefits that will accrue from a larger union.

The Press Workers' Union had many rest homes, clubs and kindergartens which were destroyed during the war. Through the merger social insurance funds for the printers' groups will be available for rebuilding.

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Steps already have been taken, the correspondent reported, to increase earnings of newspapermen, and regional and national papers already are paying higher rates to reporters and correspondents. Steps also are being taken for closer contact between printers and journalists.

British, South African Journalists Ask Probes of Newspaper Monopolies

Growing concern with the extent of newspaper monopoly and its effect on the full presentation of news is evidenced by action of two national organizations of newspaper workers at their annual conventions.

A special inquiry in Great Britain was proposed by resolution of the annual meeting of the National Union of Journalists which recommended a royal commission to investigate:

"1—The ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers, news agencies and periodicals;

"2—The extent to which the growth of powerful chains of newspapers is creating a monopoly of newspaper ownership;

"3—The ability of independent national and local newspapers and periodicals to withstand increased competition from syndicate companies;

"4—The influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation and suppression of news;

"5—The distortion and suppression of essential facts in home and foreign news."

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The Union of South African Journalists adopted a resolution calling for a committee of parliament to investigate and report on the following questions:

"1—Whether the financial and technical control of the press in South Africa is such as to prevent a completely free expression of editorial opinion and presentation of news;

"2—Whether the conditions of employment of editorial staffs is such as to ensure the reading public of South Africa an adequate supply of journalistic talent capable of free and competent reporting of the wide field of social and economic activity in South Africa;

"3—Whether there are in existence any restraints on honest news through censorship, loaded transmission rates, economic sanctions and other devices."

Freedom of Press Talk at Convention

Featured speaker at the Scranton convention will be Llewellyn White, assistant director of the Commission on the Freedom of the Press, who will address delegates on the need for greater understanding among peoples of the world, and on the general topic of freedom of the press.

Prior to serving the commission, White was chief of the news and feature bureau of OWI, and also was an aide to Elmer Davis, head of the OWI. He has been in newspaper work for 30 years, ranging from city editorship in Winfield, Kans., to hitches on the San Francisco Examiner, New York Herald Tribune, Paris Herald, Associated Press, United Press, Newsweek, and the Chicago Sun.

The commission is looking into the job being done by the five major communications groups—the press, magazines, books, radio and movies, and to determine if any are under any threats involving freedom of expression.

White will address delegates at the Wednesday afternoon session.

St. Louis Chalks Up Two More Guild Shops

St. Louis — Agreement on a modified Guild shop at the Globe-Democrat and on a full Guild shop at the News-Tribune Publishing Co. in Jefferson City boosted St. Louis into the ranks of 100 percent Guild shop areas.

Acceptances by the Globe-Democrat and News-Tribune managements followed closely agreement on the modified Guild shop at the Post-Dispatch. A full Guild shop has been in effect at the Star-Times for several years.

5-MONTH STRUGGLE

Victory at the Globe-Democrat was won after a five-month struggle. Management presented stubborn opposition to any form of union security. Finally it offered a weak maintenance of membership which the Guild rejected by standing firm for the modified Guild shop.

Globe-Democrat negotiations at one point were so embittered that the unit requested the intercession of the local's executive committee. It authorized the executive body to take a strike position if necessary.

As the company declined to yield, the Newspaper Industry Labor Council, an outgrowth of the lockout last August which linked three AFL mechanical unions with the Guild, made its own position clear. The mechanical unions expressed concern over their own security if the Guild failed in its efforts.

MORE SUPPORT

Subsequently, the CIO St. Louis Industrial Union Council informed the management its 75,000 members would support the Guild in a strike against the Globe-Democrat.

The provisions granted duplicated those at the Post-Dispatch. They incude maintenance of present union membership, and the requirement that at least 90 percent of new employes join the Guild.

These victories were the culmination of a drive conceived during the lockout. At that time the Guild planned its program to make St. Louis a complete Guild shop town.

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Meanwhile, agreement also was reached on other provisions of the Jefferson City contract. Top reporter minimum is $55 after three years with $32.50 to start, with a $5 general increase guaranteed. The nine employes involved will share a total weekly pay boost of $83, retroactive to May 20, when parleys started.

Most of the corollary provisions of the agreement are based on the ANG model contract.

Negotiations followed strike preparations and the reinstatement of James Tirone, dismissed unit chairman.

Chief negotiators for the Guild were Adolph Rahm, St. Louis president, and Ed Woods of KSD, chairman of St. Louis' organizing committee. James A. Davis, secretary of the state CIO council, attended the first session.

The Jefferson City Guildsmen temporarily are a unit of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

South Norwalk Daily Suspends; To Be a Weekly

Norwalk, Conn.—The Sentinel, local daily, which closed its doors without advance notice to more than 50 employes, including seven Norwalk Guild members, June 1, has been sold and will be reopened as a weekly, it was announced here.

The paper has been purchased by Charles L. Stillman of Southport, Conn., vice president and treasurer of Life and Time, Inc., for a reported price of $40,000.

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The Sentinel, Inc., prior to its sale, was reportedly the property of George McLachlan, Danbury hat manufacturer, and operated under a corporation in which he did not appear.

The paper announced it was ceasing publication with an unsigned statement, citing the uneconomic operativeness of merchants. Peter Dahlin, acting managing editor and Guild member, was handed the announcement for publication five minutes before the paper went to press—the first notice its employes had that it was folding.

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The Norwalk local had completed negotiations with management for a contract calling for a Guild shop, check-off, and other model contract benefits. The agreement was awaiting signature by management at the time of closing.

Upon suggestion by the Sentinel unit, the local and the ANG had approved the contract which did not provide increases in pay, inasmuch as its editorial workers realized that the publication had failed to register a profit in over a year. A wage reopening after six months was called for.

Polltaxers Can't Use "CIO, Inc."

Forth Worth — An attempt to smear the Congress of Industrial Organizations by using its name, with "Inc." added, was halted by a Texas court.

Judge Bruce Young here permanently enjoined the so-called Congress of Industrial Organizations, Inc., which was organized by the anti-union Fight for Free Enterprise, Inc., from using the name or initials of the legitimate labor organization.

Judge Young ruled that William Walker, head of the Enterprise organization, had obtained a state charter for CIO, Inc. for the purpose of "smearing the name of the labor organization if not to destroy it, and to confuse the people of Texas with respect to the name of CIO."

$80 for Engravers In Cleveland

Cleveland—Newspaper engravers still are the highest-paid craftsmen in the local newspaper fraternity.

In negotiations just ended, they won weekly wage increases of approximately $3.25 from publishers of the Plain Dealer, Press and News. New scales are $80 a week days, $85 nights, $90 for the lobster shift.

PAC Committee For Washington

Washington — Martha Strayer of the Washington Daily News has been named chairman of a Washington Newspaper Guild liaison committee to work in conjunction with the CIO's Political Action Committee.

CINCINNATI PICNIC

Cincinnati — Swimming, softball and entertainment will feature the annual Guild picnic at Waterworks Park on June 30.

Hearing Set on NLRB Election In Asbury Park

Philadelphia—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has set Tuesday, July 2, as the date for a hearing on the petition of the Jersey Shore Newspaper Guild for certification of the Guild as bargaining agent for all editorial and commercial employes of the Asbury Park Sun, a daily which started publication at Asbury Park, N. J., late in January.

Although the new daily "welcomed" the Guild in its editorial columns in its first issue, and made a point of establishing the first unionized newspaper print shop in the city, management refused to recognize the Guild in other than its editorial department.

The Guild filed with the NLRB under routine certification procedure. The hearing will be followed by an election, with those designated as eligible for inclusion in the bargaining unit, entitled to vote.

Guild Winner in San Mateo Vote

San Francisco—By a vote of 7 to 0, with one ballot blank, members of the editorial department of the San Mateo Times, San Mateo, Calif., chose the American Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent.

Negotiations for the election were carried on by Executive Secretary Robert D. Brown of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild and Ernest Rapley, chairman of the News unit.

The San Mateo Times group made application to become a unit of SFONG.

CARLTON FITCHETT DIES IN SEATTLE

Seattle—One of Seattle's best-known and best-loved newspapermen, Carlton Fitchett, veteran reporter and rhymester for the Post-Intelligencer, died suddenly from a heart attack. A Guildsman, he was a member of the P-I staff for nearly 29 years. He was 60.

ONE CONSTRUCTIVE IDEA

Washington—One constructive suggestion for improving labor relations has come out of congress.

As the senate committee on education and labor recommended, an investigation of the "underlying economic and other causes" which precipitated recent strike actions by American labor, is asked.

Chicago Fetes Russ General



Chicago Newspaper Guild had a reception for Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, military editor of Pravda. Above he is being presented with a pen and pencil set by Harry Barnard of the Sun cable desk. The other two Russian visitors, who had been invited here by American editors, Ilya Ehrenburg and Konstantin Simonov, were unable to attend.

Triplets Herald Babies' Day for Tri-City Guild



B. Paul Lyons of the Albany Times-Union unit is a bit flabbergasted as he surveys the triple addition to his family. The stork delivered two girls and a boy at Albany hospital.



May 23 was Babies' day for Tri-City Guild.

For a start, B. Paul Lyons, Times-Union accounting department, became the father of triplets. There were two girls: Judith Ann, and Linda, each 4 pounds, 7 ounces; and a boy, Richard John, 6 pounds, 4 ounces.

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So strong were the triplets that Albany hospital doctors moved them from an incubator after a few days.

Pre-natal X-rays had indicated triplets, Lyons said, "but we had not believed it until the three arrived."

While Lyons still was handing out cigars, three at a time, Henry Lee, Times-Union reporter, was sent to cover the rail strike and found himself acting as a proxy father as a trainload of British brides and babies were stranded.

Lee acted just like a proud father when Mrs. Robert Allen asked him to hold her baby (picture at right). Allen, however, did not pass out any cigars.

Job Won Back Second Time For Atlantic City Member

Atlantic City — The Philadelphia-Camden Guild has won the second reinstatement to his job of Lawrence Dobrow, Atlantic City World reporter.

The reinstatement came after:

Dobrow Case No. 1. Dobrow was fired December 29, 1945, just after the World staff organized itself and joined the Guild. Within a few days, the staff was locked out.

As part of the settlement with the Guild, the World recognized the union as collective bargaining agent and agreed to arbitrate the Dobrow firing. On March 16, the arbiter ordered Dobrow reinstated.

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Dobrow Case No. 2. Dobrow had worked exactly 10 days after his reinstatement when Albert Zugsmith, who has the title of owner-editor of the World, informed Dobrow he was being "laid off" for reasons of economy.

The Guild immediately demanded his reinstatement, declaring the "layoff" was a thinly-veiled dismissal to avoid the arbiter's terms. Zugsmith refused. Under the terms of the contract, the Guild asked the Department of Labor to select an arbiter for the case. Joseph Brandschain, a Philadelphia attorney, who had served regularly for the War Labor Board, was appointed.

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The Guild was represented in both Dobrow cases by S. Harry Galfand, of the office of M. H. Goldstein, the local's counsel. Material for the briefs and hearings was assembled by Mary E. Smith, local administrative officer, assisted by the local secretary, Arthur Riordan.

In his decision, Brandschain stated:

"The employer has not shown that his action was a bona fide layoff based upon the economic necessity of keeping the business in operation, but that it was merely a dismissal without cause. For this reason, as well as because the entire picture is one of a studied attempt to discriminate against the Guild and its members, the arbitrator believes that the layoff of Dobrow was not bona fide, that it was in effect an oblique dismissal or discharge."

He then reminded the publisher that the World-Guild contract bars discrimination against or in favor of any employe by reason of his membership or non-membership.

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"Inasmuch as there is such a contractual guarantee against discriminatory acts, it is perfectly proper for employes aggrieved by discrimination to seek relief therefrom in arbitration, and for an arbitrator to give such relief," Brandschain wrote.

"As the previous arbitration apparently established that there was no cause for discharge, the employer apparently thought he could achieve the same result under the guise of a layoff."

"Since, in the present arbitration, the employer has not even asserted that there was any valid reason or cause which would justify a dismissal or discharge, the arbitrator finds that Dobrow was improperly dismissed and should be reinstated with full back pay and with his rights unimpaired as of the date of the 'layoff,' plus any rights that may have accrued since that time."

Back pay was included.

The World was represented in the second Dobrow case by John F. E. Hippel, a Philadelphia attorney, and by Zugsmith.

In the first arbitration, the Labor department appointed Prof. William Rogers, of Lafayette college, to serve. After the decision, Zugsmith reinstated Dobrow for the 10-day period, but informed Guild officers he was refusing to pay the arbiter's fee because he felt Prof. Rogers was not impartial. (The contract, signed by Zugsmith, provides that the Labor department select the arbiter, that his decision is final and binding, and that the fee be shared equally by the parties.)

73 Top Artists Enter Chicago Guild Contest

Chicago — Seventy-three top Chicago artists, participating in the Chicago Newspaper Guild's $1,000 newspaper industry art competition, toured the city's newspaper plants to pick up ideas which they will translate into watercolors and drawings to be shown at the Art Institute here in November.

The conducted tour took in all departments of the Sun and News, Herald-American and the Times plants.

The art contest was limited to an invited list of 100 artists. All submitted work will be shown in Blackstone hall of the Art Institute.

The jury which will award seven cash prizes was announced by Wade R. Franklin, art chairman. It is composed of Aaron Bohrod, noted Chicago painter; Daniel Catton Rich, director of the Art Institute, and Frank Holland, art critic of the Chicago Sun. The jury was chosen by vote of the participating artists.

A $500 first prize for the best watercolor will be awarded. The best drawing will bring $250, and five other prizes of $50 each will be given.

Much of the work submitted will be reproduced in the Guild's annual publication, "Inside Page One," which will be distributed at the Page One Ball to be held sometime in November.

P. E. Neumann, 61, Dies in Chicago

Chicago—Paul E. Neumann, 61, a longtime Guild member and copyreader for the Chicago Sun, died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

During the 45 years of his newspaper career, Neumann was city editor of the Ottawa (Canada) Journal, and the Milwaukee Journal, sports editor of the New York Post and the Buffalo Courier, and a columnist for the Philadelphia News.

From 1938 until 1941 Neumann was a copyreader for the Chicago Herald-American and participated in the long and bitter Hearst strike.

'COUNSELORS' SWARM

Detroit (FP)—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, AFL, warned unions to "be on their guard against the multitude of men who have recently set themselves up as labor relations counselors."

MEMBER PROMOTED

Portland, Ore. — J. Richard Nokes, a charter member of the Portland Guild, has been made night city editor of the Oregonian.

Massillon Gets First Contract



After a three-year fight to sign an initial contract, members of the Massillon Guild took time out from celebrating the new agreement to pose for this picture. Front row, left to right: William Davy, Cleveland executive secretary; James D. Hartshorne, Northern Ohio Council secretary; and D. J. Remley, local president. Second row: Mary Montini, Augusta Snyder, Ruth Zwick, Mrs. Marie Kreiger. Back row: Mae Cook, Kenneth Hartwick, J. E. McCormick, Mrs. Marguerite Hughes, Isabel McCormick and Walter Baker. Davy, Hartshorne and Remley were presented with pen and pencil sets by unit members.

$56,000 at Indianapolis News



Signing an initial contract covering the circulation department of the Indianapolis News are, seated left to right, Myron McGeehan, local president; John Caveness, News unit chairman; and Joseph Shepard, Star unit chairman. Standing are, Powers Hapgood, state CIO director, and Robert Lingenfelter, of the News unit. Management signers are not shown. Individual increases averaged better than $10 per week and annual increases total more than $56,000. The agreement includes Guild shop, three weeks' vacation after two years, overtime, and severance pay.

Arbiter Rules Against Guild, Okays PM 'Economy' Firings

(Continued from Page One)

of the three Washington staffers for the axe was not legitimate "economy."

Isserman told Dean Morgan that the dismissals violated the Guild's PM contract, which forbids firings as a result of putting the agreement into effect. PM Owner Marshall Field, in correspondence, had said explicitly that union wage contract commitments were largely responsible for the Washington firings.

* * *

Isserman asked the arbitrator to consider whether other motives were not behind the firings—such as a personal feud waged by Ingersoll against James A. Wechsler, PM national editor and Washington bureau chief who resigned his executive functions rather than carry out the dismissals. It was pointed out that Wechsler himself couldn't be fired because of the GI Bill of Rights.

JUST A COINCIDENCE

Testimony showed that only Murray, Miss Donahue and Moutoux in the eight-member Washington bureau had been hired for PM by Wechsler, who had been accused by Ingersoll of "factionalism" and "disloyalty" to Ingersoll. But Ingersoll and PM Managing Editor John P. Lewis said on the stand that this was just coincidence.

Silverman argued that PM currently was losing about $7,000 a week, that economies were imperative, and that the Washington bureau was one place where economies could be effected by dismissals. He clung to a PM contract sentence which grants management the right to fire for just-and-sufficient economy reasons.

Silverman said that "expansion" of PM was a concomitant "economy" policy, that recent payroll and service additions to the tabloid were intended to boost the tabloid's circulation and lower its deficit.

* * *

Following are conclusions of the arbitration:

The controlling issue is whether the determination of management of PM was made in good faith that the Washington bureau must be reduced as a measure of economy, and the consequent dismissal of the three employes constitutes a violation of PM's contract with the Guild.

The Guild contends that PM is prohibited by Section 2 of Article XIII of the contract from discharging any employe for reasons of economy until it has reduced other weekly costs of production by at least the amount by which the Guild contract increased the aggregate weekly wage, and if PM cannot make such reduction and continue to operate with the existing staff, its alternatives are to cease business or to renegotiate the contract with the Guild.

PM contends that it may discharge any employe for reasons of economy so long as the wage increase due to the Guild contract is not a controlling cause of the discharge.

* * *

The arbitrator believes that the Guild's contention is unreasonable and therefore rejects it.

To effect such drastic reduction by the economical operation would require very plain language. On the other hand, the third sentence of the paragraph is modified by the first sentence.

Certainly an economy based solely upon a determination of the necessity of making up the increased expenditure caused by the increased wage scale could not be a just and sufficient cause for a dismissal or discharge, but certain economies made necessary solely by other increased costs of production can be partially met by reduction of the staff, and in the opinion of the arbitrator, if the wage increase is not a substantial factor in the determination to effect the necessary economy by a reduction in the staff in a particular department, the reduction by discharge or dismissal is "not a result of putting this contract into effect."

* * *

The arbitrator concludes that the increase in the wage scale caused by putting the Guild contract into effect was not a substantial factor in the determination of PM to reduce the Washington staff and that the dismissals of Mr. Murray, Miss Donahue and Mr. Moutoux were not made as a result of putting that contract into effect and were not in any respect a violation of that contract.

SHEIL HONORED

Chicago (LPA) — Catholic Bishop Bernard J. Sheil was presented an award for his work "in the cause of economic and political democracy in the field of race relations," at the convention of the United Transport Service Employes, CIO ("Red Caps").

Writer Cleared Over Jumps to Mexican League

St. Louis—Ray J. Gillespie, Star-Times sports writer and treasurer of the St. Louis Guild, recently won a clean-cut decision over the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club, which charged that Gillespie was engaged in a conspiracy with the Mexican League to induce Dodger players to break their contracts.

The U. S. district court at St. Louis dismissed an injunction suit brought against Gillespie, stated the charges were unfounded, and commended Gillespie for his zeal as a newspaperman.

SIGNED CATCHER

The suit followed Gillespie's signing of Mickey Owen, Dodger catcher, for the Mexican League. Owen, who had agreed to terms with Mexican League representatives in New York, stopped over in St. Louis en route to Mexico before having signed a contract. Jorge Pasquel, president of the Mexican League and a friend of Gillespie, forwarded a contract to St. Louis and asked Gillespie to have Owen sign it.

The Dodgers charged that Gillespie was acting as an agent of the Mexican League and sought to enjoin him from such further action. The court found, however, that Gillespie's interest was only that of a newspaperman seeking to get and protect an exclusive story.

CLEARED BY JUDGE

On this subject, Federal Judge Rubey M. Hulen said in part:

"Exclusive stories on conflict between Mexican and U. S. organized baseball resulting from players going from the latter to the former were of value to Gillespie. It raised his prestige as a reporter and his hopes for a bonus from the Star-Times.

"He denied any other consideration or purpose. As a witness, Gillespie impressed the court as fair, frank, informative and honest. On his uncontradicted testimony that he did not know Owen was under contract, we will not presume the converse. . . ."

CIO Winner in Detroit Vote

Detroit (FP)—After a strenuous campaign by both sides, the United Public Workers (CIO) came through with a 2 to 1 victory over the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes (AFL) in a representation election among Dept. of Public Works employes of the city of Detroit.

The vote was CIO 2,513; AFL 1,343; no union 249. It was conducted by the city election commission along NLRB lines and was the first of its kind in any American city, according to Vice President Mort Furay of the UPW. The UPW is a merger of the former United Federal Workers and State, County and Municipal Workers, both CIO.

While the city conducted the election Mayor Jeffries, campaigning for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan, says no contract will be signed.

Union Demands Hosiery Probe

Indianapolis (FP) — An OPA and FBI probe of black market operations in women's hosiery was demanded by the executive board of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (CIO) while in session here.

HEROINE UNIONIST

Chicago (FP) — Mrs. Julia Barry, the telephone operator who died in the LaSalle hotel fire rather than abandon attempts to warn guests, was a member of Local 593, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, AFL.

New Raises at Brooklyn Eagle



Signing of a new contract with the Brooklyn Eagle which brought $200,000 pay increases annually to 325 employes brought smiles. Standing, left to right, are Al Leiner, I. Kaufman, and Paul Rubin, unit chairman. Seated are John E. Dean, Eagle advertising manager; W. F. Crowell, business manager; and Jack Deegan, New York Guild organizer. Minimums run from $30 top for copy boys to $90 top for rewrite, copyreaders and writing reporters, with a 13 percent general increase for everyone.

Crump Crew Boots Copeland From State Post When PAC Says No on Machine Nominee

Memphis — ANG Vice President W. A. Copeland lost one of his many titles recently, and here is how:

Copeland is president of the Tennessee CIO Council, and chairman of the Tennessee CIO Political Action Committee which turned thumbs down on the re-election of Senator K. D. McKellar, the nation's acting vice president.



Copeland

When he learned he wouldn't get PAC support, the elderly senator several weeks ago loosed a blast against the PAC in Tennessee. Among other things, he accused the CIO in the state of sponsoring a "communistic legislative program."

Meanwhile, Copeland had been appointed labor member of the advisory council of the state compensation commission, an advisory post which carries no salary. Ned Carmack, likely to be supported by CIO-PAC began campaigning for McKellar's senate seat.

In a campaign speech, Carmack asked a pertinent question: "The McKellar-Crump machine has called the Tennessee CIO-PAC communistic. No one, however, believes that the PAC or its leaders are communistic. If McKellar and Crump think that PAC is communistic, why have they appointed the president of the Tennessee PAC to an important state position?"

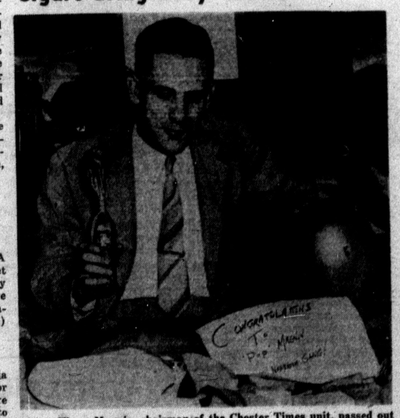
Thirty minutes after Carmack's speech, W. O. Hake, state compensation commissioner, withdrew Copeland's appointment as a member of the labor council, alibiing that the council, under the law, has to be "free of politics."

Copeland's retort to his dismissal was, "Now that I have been relieved of those responsibilities, I can devote more time to PAC activities." Copeland's headquarters are in Memphis, where Boss Crump's machine also has its headquarters, from where it controls state politics.

2½ MILLION JOBLESS

Washington (LPA) — In May there were almost 2,500,000 people out of work in this country.

Cigars Bring Baby Shower



After Elmer Magnin, chairman of the Chester Times unit, passed out cigars on the arrival of a son, fellow Guild members replied with a baby shower. The flabbergasted Magnin is shown surveying the wrappings.

Bowles Hit With $500 Fine; He's No 'Ordinary Mug'

CHAPTER SIX

Springfield, Mass.—Sherman H. Bowles, who now styles himself in the papers here as "a former Springfield newspaper publisher," was fined $500 in U. S. district court after being convicted of a charge of wilfully failing to keep proper overtime records.

U. S. Attorney J. M. Hargedon had recommended a $6,200 fine, describing Bowles as a man of "education, ability and considerable wealth who has been in difficulty with nearly every government agency possible." Hargedon also charged Bowles had not told the truth on the witness stand.

Judge F. J. W. Ford, however, after conceding there should be a fine and that wage-hour regulations must be complied with, slashed the fine to $500 and said: "This fellow is no ordinary mug, but a person of education and refinement."

Bowles paid the fine. His attorney said that new records that complied with the law now had been installed.

Meanwhile, after Bowles paid the fine for wage-hour violation, members of the Guild bargaining unit were subjected to pay cuts—except returned veterans. Some of the cuts followed filing of NLRB charges against the management.

* * *

When the news was heard by the Western Massachusetts CIO Council, delegates voted full support to the Guild, and backed up its action with a $50 contribution to the embattled Guild members who have been delayed in securing a contract because of inability to determine true ownership of the four papers.

The Guild, meantime, is carrying the story of its fight and retaliatory pay cuts to the public.

TO BE CONTINUED

CONTEST SET FOR DETROIT

Detroit—Detroit Guild has approved an awards contest for 1946, and Paul G. Boesel, head copyreader at the Free Press, has been appointed by President Donald Schuh to set up a committee to draft rules and conduct the contest.

Awards will be made some time after Jan. 1, 1947, according to preliminary plans. All Detroit Guildsmen will be eligible to compete for awards for superior workmanship.

No Rent-Control, Rents Are Up 66%

Sheboygan (FP)—This city is a no rent-control area and, recent surveys show, rents have gone up from 6 to 66 percent—with some cases of 100 percent increase reported.

A request for rent ceilings, pigeonholed in Washington for months, is expected to get prompt action.

CIO to Alternate ILO Post with AFL

Washington (FP)—From now on the American labor representative to the International Labor Office conferences will be chosen alternately from AFL and CIO. Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach decided on the new procedure recently, putting the CIO in line to be represented at the Montreal ILO meeting, to be held in September.

CIO SUMMER SCHOOL

Columbus—The second annual CIO summer school will be at Antioch college July 29—Aug. 3.

Superseniority Is Out

Philadelphia—M. H. Goldstein, attorney for the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, won a smashing legal victory before the United States supreme court in the "superseniority" case.

Goldstein, representing the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), for which he is international counsel, took the case through the district and circuit courts to the top court. Goldstein received an unfavorable decision in the district court, won a favorable decision in the circuit court, written by Judge Learned Hand, and finally a 6 to 1 decision in the supreme court.

The case involved the right of Abraham Fishgold, a welder, to oust a non-veteran of longer seniority from a job at the Sullivan Drydock Co. in Brooklyn.

* * *

The decision blasted General Hershey's superseniority theory, holding it was a false interpretation of the 1940 draft law. The case ended the months-long controversy which had threatened to upset seniority practice under collective bargaining agreements.

In the court opinion, holding that war veterans keep their seniority while in service, but cannot replace workers with greater over-all seniority, Associate Justice Douglas said, "We have searched the legislative history in vain for any statement of purpose that the protection accorded the veteran was the right to work when by operation of the seniority system there was none available for him."

* * *

In writing the draft law, Douglas said, congress sought to protect the veteran against demotion by guaranteeing his seniority during his absence. "Congress recognized the existence of seniority systems and seniority rights. . . . There is no suggestion that congress sought to sweep aside the seniority system."

Justice Department officials said in April that about 100 veteran seniority cases were awaiting the Fishgold decision.

In the decision Justice Black dissented, but merely because he did not think the union, which pressed the case, was the aggrieved party.

* * *

Goldstein, besides representing the Guild here and the IUMSWA, represents other unions including the International Upholsterers Union (AFL), the big Philadelphia district United Steelworkers (CIO), several UERMWA-CIO locals, the AFL Window Washers, and the CIO Distillery Workers.

NLRB Ignores Its Decisions For Hudson Dispatch Ruling

In a decision which runs flatly counter to precedent established in both Worcester and Springfield, Mass., the National Labor Relations Board has reversed the findings of its regional trial examiner in the case of the Union City, N. J., Hudson Dispatch, as to the bargaining rights of the Guild for the editorial staff.

Although the board found that the Dispatch management had violated the Wagner Act by unfair labor practices, must offer reinstatement to James Allan, discharged copyreader and unit chairman, and must post a "cease and desist" order for a 60-day period in its editorial rooms, the board differed with Regional Trial Examiner Sidney L. Feiler in determining what employes should be considered eligible for the bargaining unit.

HAD FOUND FOR GUILD

Feiler had found that the Guild's application card disclosed a majority membership in the Guild at the time the discriminatory discharge occurred, and had ordered that the Dispatch management recognize the Guild without the formality of an election, and bargain with the Guild for a contract.

The board picked four individuals, two of whom the trial examiner had excluded and two who had been included, and reversed the regional man's recommendations in each instance. This maneuver was sufficient to reduce the Guild's majority to just below the half-way point.

The Guild, through its counsel, Morris Isserman, has filed an application for a review of this unprecedented action.

This would afford opportunity for argument on the status of one employe, whose position had not been discussed at all at the regional hearing, and re-emphasis of the Guild's testimony on the other three.

OTHER DECISIONS

Whereas in Worcester, part-time substitutes in managerial capacities were ruled as included in the unit, in the Hudson Dispatch case the board ruled that under identical circumstances one employe was "supervisory" in character, hence was excluded.

In Springfield and Worcester, employes who had full time work at other jobs, and to whom their newspaper employment was incidental to their main source of income, the board held they were excluded. In the Hudson Dispatch case, they were included, in two instances, although one employe never visits the office and the other works but 12 to 15 hours a week.

* * *

The board disregarded testimony regarding the Guild membership of a fourth employe of the Dispatch, holding that there was doubt as to whether he had actually become a Guildsman before the date on which the Guild sought recognition. This was in face of the fact that the employe in question never denied that he had joined the Guild prior to the date in question.

Dispute Ended On Negro Paper In Cleveland

Cleveland — A long-standing dispute with W. O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call & Post, Negro weekly, has been settled by William M. Davy, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild.

In the five-point agreement:

- Simeon Booker, fired by Walker when a Guild unit was started, is to be reinstated.
- His salary was set at $45 temporarily, with agreement there would be further discussions on it when Walker returned from a European trip.
- Margaret Scott, also fired, would be offered her old job.
- Future status and bargaining rights of two employes demoted by the publisher would not be prejudiced under a new contract to be negotiated.
- Negotiations would begin at an early date.

Booker's reinstatement had been ordered by the regional NLRB, after the Guild had filed charges.

The settlement came after labor and civic groups attacked Walker's anti-labor record, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had accepted a report of its officers listing Walker's dealings with the Guild.

Detroit Hits at Labor Attacks

Detroit — Approval was voted at a membership meeting of resolutions calling for a veto of the Case bill and defeat of the anti-labor bill sponsored by President Truman.

The Newspaper Guild of Detroit also voted $10 a week to the support of the Lawrence (Mass.) Guild strike.

The local also called for continuation of OPA price controls without crippling amendments, and instructed officers to publicize the several resolutions, with requests for individual strike contributions, and for letters to President Truman and congressmen from members.

Guild Card Gains Entrance While Press Card Is Snooted

Allentown—A Guild card did it again!

This time for Frances Weishampel, president of the Lehigh Valley Guild.

Sent to Bethlehem to cover the Bach festival there for the Morning Call, she was asked for credentials or cards of admission at the rear door of the chapel at Lehigh university where pictures were to be taken.

It was the first time in her experience of covering festivals that an attendant had demanded credentials. She had none and had not heard of any being issued.

At the same time she was seeking admission, a photographer of the Morning Call's Bethlehem office also was trying to get in. He is not a Guild member.

After some discussion as to the new requirement of credentials, Mrs. Weishampel mentioned that she had a Guild card if that would do. It did just fine as far as the door attendant was concerned.

The non-member produced all kinds of press cards, identification cards, etc. Said the guard, "Anybody can carry a press card!"

P. S.: We got the pictures, thanks to the Guild card!

Sigal Resigns Post With WSB

Washington—Benjamin C. Sigal has resigned as executive assistant to labor members of the National Wage Stabilization Board to enter private practice of administrative and labor law in Washington. He joined the staff of the War Labor Board in 1942 as executive assistant to labor members.

Inconsistencies in NLRB Decisions

RE: HUDSON DISPATCH

LAURA IVINS (Job content)

Ivins operates an advertising agency in the adjoining city of Jersey City. She seldom, if ever, appears at the offices of the company. She has no specified hours. She furnishes daily copy for respondent's food page, which is mailed in or picked up by messenger from the office of the Dispatch. She receives a weekly salary of $35.

THOMAS BERRY (Job content)

Berry has a regular job as an accountant. He spends approximately 12 to 15 hours a week covering sports assignments for respondent. He receives a fixed salary of $20 per week. He has a full-time position with an auditing firm. Respondent's counsel conceded at the hearing in his summation that Berry was to be excluded.

BOARD RULING:

"We are of the opinion that Ivins and Berry have a substantial interest in the selection of a bargaining agent for the respondent's editorial department employes. We shall include them in the unit."

RE: WORCESTER TELEGRAM

PART-TIME COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS (Job content)

Correspondents work in small towns or cities where they gather news and forward it to the editorial department by mail, teletype or telegram. They seldom, if ever, come into the company's main office and have no specified hours of employment, although they receive a weekly salary. They are regularly engaged in various other full-time employment distinct and apart from newspaper work.

BOARD RULING:

"Since the interests and working conditions of the so-called county correspondents differ substantially from those of the regular full-time reporters, we shall exclude them."

RE: SPRINGFIELD, MASS., NEWSPAPERS

OUT-OF-TOWN AND PART-TIME EMPLOYES (Job content)

Evidence was offered by the Guild to indicate that a number of part-time correspondents had full-time jobs in other fields of endeavor.

BOARD RULING:

"Many of these out-of-town employes are part-time employes whose work for the company is purely incidental to their regular employment elsewhere. The company employs at Springfield two part-time employes who devote the majority of their time to activities other than editorial work and their employment interests do not lie chiefly with the company's papers. Since it appears that their newspaper work is purely incidental to their full-time activities we shall exclude them from the bargaining unit."

Why Did NLRB Contradict Its Previous Decisions?

450,000 Are Still Jobless In California

Sacramento—The first of a series of official state reports on employment trends shows there are around 450,000 jobless in California.

However, as liberal political observers point out, there is one thing notably lacking in the report—a plan to solve the problem.

The reason, these same observers say, is that the state legislature wrecked a full employment bill at the special session of the lawmakers held last January. Under this bill, as originally introduced, the state would have made a gigantic effort to minimize unemployment. Instead, it only is issuing reports on the situation.

* * *

The first report did have some encouraging news—that by July 15 about 100,000 more would be cut from the unemployment total through seasonal work, particularly in agriculture.

The report noted that unemployment reached a postwar peak in February, about 500,000.

Among the unemployed are 169,000 veterans drawing GI readjustment pay.

Job Placement Gains Reported

Washington—More than half a million men and women were placed in jobs during April by local offices of the United States Employment Service, according to announcement by Robert C. Goodwin, director. This was an increase of 75,000 placements over March. USES offices made 1,612,000 referrals to jobs in the same period. New job applications in April totaled 965,000, a decrease from the March figure.

Rochester Labor Holiday

FLOWER CITY BY GENESEE SMELLS BETTER NOW

Rochester, N. Y.—Rochester is a proud city. It's so "different." That's the premise on which city officials denied the citizens housing project when there was such a thing as housing, and the grounds on which any similar progressive movements have been fought by the powers that be for half a century, more or less.

Rochester's solidly entrenched Republican administration, fathered by a handful of industrialists, also had succeeded, where other cities failed, in "keeping labor in its place"—more or less.

That was before labor's V-Day here on May 28, the day of the mass "holiday" demonstration that paralyzed the town and brought to terms the city hall gang that had gone berserk with its sense of power.

Something snapped that day in the "Flower City by the Genesee." Rochester is famous for its lilacs, but this year when the lilacs were in bloom the place had such a "different" scent. The smell was of garbage and uncollected trash.

The demonstration on May 28 which united the AFL and CIO unions, was the climax of a 14-day dispute that began when the city fired 489 department of public works employes, because, in the words of the city manager, labor unions were intolerable in city government. The AFL State, County and Municipal Employes Union was organizing and at that moment had a scant 40 members. (The day after the firings the membership went up to 300.)

NO PAPERS PUBLISHED

During the one day of manpower paralysis, effected by a mere 30,000 workers, public transportation and taxi service was dead. Frank E. Gannett's morning and afternoon newspapers failed to publish, for the Guild and the Typographical Union refused to cross picket lines. The shutdown included many factories, trucking operations and virtually all deliveries except food and milk.

In the flabbergasting days that followed the mass firings, the administration of the erstwhile city of nice manners ordered the arrest of 257 pickets, including A. A. Capone, the popular head of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. Of those pickets more than 200 were on private property "and not saying boo," as a local minister pointed out. Among them was a deaf-mute and a couple of passers-by.

DIFFERENCE IN BAIL

All peacefully gave in to the police and went to jail. Bail for the release of each was set at $100. (During the period of the mass arrests an alleged hit-run driver, jailed after a pedestrian was fatally injured, was released in $10 bail.) The Guild helped raise money for bail.

Efforts of six leading clergymen, representing three faiths, to reason with the crazed city officials were of no avail—not until labor decided the moment was now or never. Incidentally, it was not until Publisher Gannett intervened, that the clergy were admitted to the city manager's office to plead for conciliation.

RESPECT PICKET LINES

On the morning the demonstration was called the Guild was faced with a situation that had no precedent in Guild history. This was not a strike and no grievance with the employer was involved. Guildsmen had responded to pickets carrying signs that read, simply, "We Need Your Help." Only two Guildsmen entered the news plants, they by accident. The trusting pickets were out to lunch.

When the erring Guildsmen realized the mistake they rushed out to the street again.

President Tommy Hicks of the Rochester Guild local kept the executive committee in day-long session at the Guild's new headquarters. Every problem that arose was without an answer in labor's handbooks, because this was merely a "holiday." Reporters kept in touch with the day's developments, just in case the demonstration was concluded in time to get out the next day's paper.

* * *

Between moments of decision the committee busied itself with resolutions condemning President Truman's labor draft proposal and calling upon congressional leaders to fight anti-labor legislation. In a special meeting two days before the mass demonstration the Guild had voted to back the AFL-CIO joint strategy committee in any action it might take.

By resolution it condemned the city administration for "shameless imitation of tactics of totalitarian governments," demanded restitution of the fired city workers, labor recognition by the city and the restoration of civil rights to the community.

In the final settlement, reached at 2 a. m. May 29, almost 24 hours after the demonstration was called, the union won its points: reinstatement of all discharged employes without prejudice, dropping of charges against arrested pickets, recognition of the right of workers to organize into their own union and choose their bargaining representatives and to be accompanied by legal counsel in meetings with the employer.

The city administration, through its chief mouthpiece, the commissioner of commerce, later was disclaiming any intention to deal with unions. Anti-administration citizens—and a lot of Republicans too—gasped. A scornful labor movement is watching and waiting to see whether that's just big talk or bad faith.

* * *

Garbage and refuse removal is back on schedule and the streets are clean again. Now organized labor is doing the job. Things have grown so different in this "different" city.

Did Bulletin Pull Fast One on 2 Rivals As Philadelphia Driver Strike Ended?

Philadelphia — The two-weeks strike of drivers, which heavily curtailed delivery of Philadelphia's three major daily newspapers—Bulletin, Inquirer and Record—has been settled amid wide reports that the morning Record and Inquirer managements took a beating from the Bulletin in the delay of a final settlement.

* * *

Settlement came in this order:

1—At 11 a. m., May 29, striking members of Local 628, Philadelphia Newspaper and Magazine Chauffeurs and Handlers (AFL) were called into a special membership meeting where James Crumbock, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, informed strikers he had been named trustee of the local and placed in charge of negotiations. After discussion the strikers voted to let him represent them provided the officers of 628 would continue in office.

2—Crumbock and other officials of the Teamsters' Joint Council called the publishers to meet at once in an attempt to settle the walkout. (The council and the International had refused to sanction the strike.)

3—Publishers had set up an elaborate headquarters in the swank Ritz-Carlton hotel, but a meeting was not arranged until evening.

4—The deadline for the morning Record and Inquirer bulldogs, 7 p. m., came and passed.

5—So did the deadline for the state, city and late editions.

6—Finally, at 7 a. m., a settlement was announced—too late for the Record and Inquirer to be delivered, but just in time for the first edition of the Bulletin.

* * *

There were the obvious reports around the city: the Bulletin had delayed the settlement so it could

> Harry Block, CIO Philadelphia Industrial Union Council president, was called for his opinion of President Truman's message breaking the railroad strike. He answered a Record reporter: "I have not been able to read the message, since I would not cross a picket line to buy a newspaper."

get in an extra day's full sales over the two rival papers. There was no official confirmation of the reports.

Two days before the actual settlement the AFL Central Labor Union met in extraordinary session and with only one dissenting vote passed a motion to issue a statement declaring the strike was not authorized by the CLU, whose sanction is required for a strike where more than one AFL union is employed in a plant.

The drivers' settlement calls for a two-year contract, with an immediate increase from $42.50 to $50 for the Bulletin's day drivers, and up $6 to $52.50 for the Inquirer and Record night drivers; a basic 40-hour week; another $3.50 increase on March 2, 1947; and a non-strike clause. There is no reopening clause, and the strikers did not get the paid lunch period, one of the major strike demands.

The settlement admittedly was a surprise to some management executives, since reports were the drivers would get far less.

The strike had no sanction, the strikers' case was not well presented to the public, the AFL unions (save for individual members of some) did not co-operate, even in joining with the Guild in urging management to make a just settlement. That suggestion had been made in a radio address by President Andrew Khincy, over station WIP, Mutual outlet which donated the time to the Guild.

Managements were silent over the number of papers it had been able to sell over the counter to "little merchants" who infested the streets hawking dailies for anywhere from 5 to 10 cents (regular price 3 cents), and Sundays from 25 to 50 cents (regularly 12 cents).

* * *

An indication of circulation loss came when papers devoted two pages daily for several days to running back comic strips "which you missed."

Guild members had voted to leave the plants if strikebreakers were brought in, and meanwhile did only their normal work.

AUSTENSEN HEADS NEWS UNION BODY

Washington—The Washington Newspaper Guild was accorded leadership in the newly-created Washington Council of Newspaper Unions with the election to the WCNU presidency of WNG President Phillip J. Austensen.

Jesse Manbech of the ITU was named secretary of the inter-union group.

In preliminary meetings the WCNU discussed plans for setting up, on 48 hours' notice, a local newspaper run by the unions—in the event any paper here is closed by a stoppage.

Richmond Prexy Resigns Post

Richmond, Va.—Scott Copeland has resigned as local president after leaving the Times-Dispatch copydesk to direct publicity in the regional office of the War Assets Administration. Charles Houston, vice president, will serve as president until an election at the July meeting

Postoffice Eyeing Anti-Semitic Sheet

Chicago (FP) — The postoffice finally has decided to do something about the anti-Semitic propaganda in the Gentile News, published by Eugene Fliterraft. A recent issue has been sent to Washington by the Oak Park postmaster for a ruling on "violation of regulations."

Indian Lake Lodge
in the Heart of the Adirondacks
INDIAN LAKE, N.Y.
TEN MILE LONG LAKE
a backdrop of 3,500 foot mountain ranges, a hundred acres of lawn and woodland.
Scenic beauty plus all water sports, tennis, hiking, informal atmosphere, good food and comfortable quarters are yours from
JUNE 15th to, SEPTEMBER 16th
Herman Schwartzman, Progr. Dir.

among ourselves

George M. Trepanier, Madison Capital Times advertising staffman, goes to Milwaukee office of the Red Cross as assistant field director. His service in Army covered three years and included capture in Ardennes battle. . . .

Art Loftin, discharged from Army as major, back on the Indianapolis Star staff as reporter. . . . Paul James, also back from service, is the new aviation editor on the Star, succeeding Eugene Pulliam, Jr., now assistant city editor. . . . Earl Holland, Star police reporter, has left the newspaper field to become a salesman for a surgical instrument firm. . . . Three Army vets returning to Indianapolis Times: Bob Dillman, back as newsstand supervisor in circulation; Lee Scheuck, as truck driver, and Joe Dunnick, not yet back on job. . . .

Mrs. Walter ("Del Sumi") Daley is taking a leave from SF Call-Bulletin sports department. Tom Evans and Fred Steiner have resigned from Call-Bulletin city side to accept public relations posts. Colonel C. Lyn Fox back at his desk as Call-Bulletin political writer. . . .

Walt Streightiff, who left a Pioneer Press rewrite desk a year and a half ago to concentrate on egg farming, is back on the staff as assistant city editor. . . .

Norman Deuel, former UP correspondent recently discharged after four years in the Navy, has become editorial and political writer for the Sacramento Union.

John Herling, husband of Administrative Officer Mary Herling of Washington Guild, now in England on freelancing trip which will take in Scandinavia. He had been labor director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. . . . Jean Lightfoot switched from editorial writing in Washington for St. Louis Post-Dispatch to Washington bureau of New York Post. . . . Mary Kovner, former Washington Guild administrative officer, attending Scranton convention with her husband, Joseph Kovner, who will observe proceedings for labor organization study project of Johns Hopkins university. . . .

Harry Wahl, former ANG vice president, renewing Guild acquaintances at National Press club in Washington, where he is in St. Louis Star-Times bureau. . . Best-read labor paper in Washington is the Wage Earner, edited by Paul Weber, Detroit Guild executive secretary and ACTU leader. . . . Frank Winn back at new job as United Auto Worker editor after spell at Chicago hospital. . . .

San Diego members returned from military leave are, Nelson Fisher, Christy Gregg, Ken Bojens and Harry Stephenson. . . .

No Short-cut To Labor Peace

"Industrial peace will come only as the result of free collective bargaining by responsible parties and there is no short-run expedient," is the timely counsel given in a new pamphlet by the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., labor relations firm founded by the Rockefellers.

THE ALLABEN
NAPANOCH, N.Y.
Ellenville 625
Direct Train and Bus Service
FOR A VACATION YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
Situated on beautifully landscaped estate, sparkling swimming pool, tennis, handball, large lake for boating & fishing, saddle horses nearby.
FULL SOCIAL STAFF & BAND
Early Reservations Suggested
JACK SCHWARTZ, Dir.

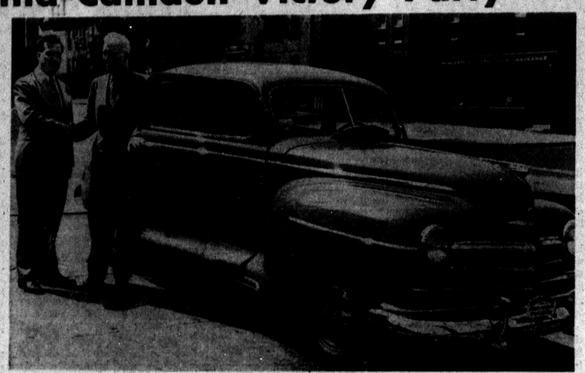
Riordan Presented With New Car at Philadelphia-Camden Victory Party

Philadelphia—Philadelphia-Camden Guildsmen held a rousing Victory party June 7 to celebrate the gains won in their 1945-46 contracts.

More than 600 jammed the crystal ballroom of the Broadwood hotel, and made merry with free food and refreshments plus entertainment by the top stars from the city's leading night clubs. Present as special guests were a delegation from the ANG, headed by Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks and Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers, and the local's general counsel, M. H. Goldstein.

Climax of the celebration was the presentation of an automobile—a brand-new Plymouth sedan—to former local President Arthur Riordan in token of the membership's appreciation of his extraordinary services during five years as head of the local.

The gift was purchased with voluntary contributions collected during the past two and a half months unbeknownst to Riordan himself. The idea was a rank and file inspiration. It sprang up spontaneously when Riordan stepped down from the presidency just as negotiations on the Inquirer, Record and Camden Courier-Post were approaching their successful conclusion.



Frank Morovich of the Ronan Motor Co. is pictured turning over to Arthur Riordan, right, the new Plymouth which Philadelphia-Camden Guild members purchased in grateful appreciation for Riordan's services as local president the past five years.

BECAME SECRETARY

Riordan then became local secretary, but he continued as the mainspring of the negotiations, which brought among other things a general increase of 16 percent on the three papers retroactive to Aug. 18, 1945. And in the ensuing weeks he led the fight which won comparable gains on other papers in the area.

And when the pay boosts came through, the "Riordan Fund" started. Allen Karr, Record unit chairman, found a friendly auto dealer—Franch Morovich, of Ronan Motors—who would give immediate delivery on a car without a trade-in.

* * *

In making the presentation Friday night, Andrew Khinoy, who succeeded Riordan as president, said:

"This year many willing hands—not enough, to be sure, but still a great many—were willing to pitch in to do the Guild's work, but during the war years that was not the case. The burden fell on a few shoulders, which carried the load virtually alone.

"There were the long hours spent in preparing briefs for the War Labor Board hearings and arbitrations, there were long hours of fruitless negotiations, there was a vast handicap of carrying on the Guild in the face of pessimism on the part of its members.

SITUATION IMPROVED

"That situation has changed for the better, but I want you all to join me in paying tribute to the man who for five years as president of this local devoted all his spare time, virtually all his waking hours, to the Guild—Arthur Riordan.

"Art's devotion to the Guild is so rare that it deserves a gift of equal rarity. This rare object was obtained. And so," here he turned to Riordan, "on behalf of all our members, and in recognition of your untiring and selfless efforts in behalf of the Philadelphia-Camden local and all the working newspapermen and and women who are its members, I am happy to present to you the keys for a brand-new 1946 Plymouth sedan."

"From the bottom of my heart, I thank you," said Riordan. "I can't tell you how I appreciate this. The Guild couldn't have done anything without the backing of its members, and this has been an inspiring year after the blackout of the war years."

Joining Khinoy in paying tribute to Riordan were Eubanks, Rodgers and Goldstein. Eubanks told the Philadelphia-Camden Guild members the gains they won this year "set a new goal for the rest of the ANG."

* * *

Goldstein, whom Riordan introduced to the gathering as "the man without whom we couldn't have accomplished what we have done," turned back the compliment.

"The actual reason for your victory," the locals' attorney said, "and it has been mighty, has been you yourselves and people like Arthur—and there are many of them in our ranks, God bless them all."

Besides Eubanks and Rodgers, guests at the party included Dorothy Rockwell, ANG vice president; Wilbur E. Bade, editor of The Guild Reporter; Edna Berger, Joseph Colangelo and Karl Weber, international representatives; Jean Weinstein, ANG research director, and Harry Gilfand and Albert Gerber, assistants to Goldstein.

Eileen Brennan, Inquirer Sunday department, was general chairman of the Victory party committee; Martin Paris, Record advertising, was co-chairman.



Riordan is being congratulated at the Victory party by Andrew Khinoy, right, local president, who succeeded Riordan. Funds for the car were raised by voluntary contributions. Riordan now is secretary.

US SHOULD HANDLE JOBLESS PAY: AFL

Washington (LPA)—The contradictions and injustices resulting from the present system of state unemployment compensation laws were attacked before a house committee by AFL Social Insurance Director Nelson H. Cruikshank.

"The AFL is convinced that the only solution to the vast complex of problems . . . is the establishment of a comprehensive, unified national system," Cruikshank testified.

SUPREME COURT BANS WAGE-HOUR TIME RULE

Washington (FP)—The U. S. supreme court held recently that an Iowa law placing a six-month time limit in which wage-hour law claims must be filed is unconstitutional.

US DEPARTMENT ADDS LABOR NEWS SERVICE

Washington (FP) — The Department of Labor revealed plans before the house appropriations committee, to expand its office of information to "help cover the 450 major labor papers of the nation."



Some of the guests who lauded Riordan's efforts are above. Left to right, Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president; M. H. Goldstein, counsel for the local; Mary E. Smith, local administrative officer; and Riordan. William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer, and Dorothy Rockwell, ANG vice president, also attended the Victory party, staged to celebrate contract gains.

Boilermakers to Accept Negroes

San Francisco (FP)—The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers (AFL) announced it will respect the state supreme court ruling that it must accept Negroes into full membership and will observe it in all California locals henceforth.

INDIA UNIONS GAIN

A total of 1,401 labor union organizations now exist in India with 685,299 members. Membership has increased seven-fold since 1928.

AGE RATES SAME WAGE

Washington (FP)—The boss has no right to cut wages merely because of old age, the National Wage Stabilization board has ruled, adding that a wage cut would be permitted only if the employer could prove a decrease in productivity.

NOW 'LABOR CHAPLAINS'

The Methodist Church has appointed two "chaplains to organized labor." They are Rev. Chas. C. Webber, president of the Virginia CIO Council and PAC director, and Rev. Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities, AFL.

Ask NLRB Vote For Herald Trib Commercials

The Newspaper Guild of New York has petitioned the NLRB for certification of the Guild as bargaining agent for the commercial employes of the Herald Tribune.

This action was taken after a conference with management where the Guild protested acts of intimidation against active Guild members, and following a meeting at which the paper's commercial workers voted unanimously to instruct the Guild to move in their behalf.

Charges of intimidation have grown out of the layoff of several Guildsmen and a number of intimidatory acts and statements by heads of various departments. Meantime, management gave assurance there would be no interference with the rights of employes to choose their own bargaining agent.

* * *

After the decision to petition the NLRB for an election, members elected a vice chairman and three executive committee members to serve with editorial unit members. A majority of the employes have joined the Guild.

Management officials have balked on meeting with Guild representatives to discuss contract coverage for the editorial employes of the European edition of the Herald Tribune, which is published in Paris. The Guild plans further action.

CTU AND GUILD HIT DROPPING OF AP WIRE

Detroit—Vigorous objection to an Associated Press "economy policy" involving job and wire eliminations were voiced at a joint meeting of the Detroit Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) and the Guild AP unit.

The groups adopted a joint resolution protesting the dropping of a night state wire, which was forwarded to Kent Cooper, AP general manager, and to other AP units.

Memphis Guildsmen Lead in AVC Work

Memphis—Memphis Guildsmen took the lead recently in organizing the American Veterans Committee here.

Harry Martin of the Commercial Appeal and Robert Johnson of the Press-Scimitar made preliminary plans for the first meeting, and another Guildsman, still in service, Eugene Roper, presided over the first meeting. Virtually all Guild veterans here have signed up with AVC.

Ambrose H. Falk Is Dead in Lima

Lima, Ohio—Ambrose H. Falk, 46, first president of the Lima Newspaper Guild, Local 166, and instrumental in its organization five years ago, died May 30 at his home after an illness of five months.



Falk

Falk, a newspaper veteran of more than 20 years' experience, served two terms as president before his promotion to city editor in 1943 moved him out of jurisdiction of the Guild.

Beginning his newspaper career on the Lima Morning Star, Falk later joined the staff of the News as sports editor. He also served as state editor and city hall reporter before becoming city editor.



TAYLOR EXPLAINS AND ASKS APOLOGIES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

If I sent you a letter which said that, among other things, "Harry Martin is a wilful and deliberate liar, he is stupid, he is dishonest," I believe that you would refuse to print it. Yet you printed a letter from Martin in which these things were said, although the language was slightly different, about me. I ask that you apologize.

My three years plus in the Army have made me as peace-loving as Harry's three years in the Navy have apparently made him belligerent. Therefore I shall only ask him to apologize, too; and shall go so far as to accord him an explanation, which should be unnecessary.

My letter was intended to give no offense to Martin, nor to members of the Memphis Guild; nor was it intended to be an argument in favor of the paid presidency. My purpose was to praise and defend Milton Murray, who has been an extraordinarily good president — no "by and large" about it; and to point out that, in my opinion, Milt would be defeated, not by Harry Martin, the Memphis Guild, or any other principled group; but by the three other groups I named.

For the record, let me say that I think that Harry Martin is truthful, intelligent and honest, but that he should recover those delightful manners with which he used to charm convention delegates.

BARNEY B. TAYLOR.

(As Brother Taylor knows, the editor is not responsible for opinions in letters; the writers are. Hence no apology. Ed.)

MORE BRICKBATS FOR THE EDITOR

SALEM, MASS.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Brother Dillard Stokes wrote a letter protesting what he chooses to call "censorship" on the part of Brother Wilbur Baldinger of Washington of communications relating to the so-called Washington debate on the "paid presidency issue."

For those who fancy ironies, Brother Stokes' letter creates a beauty.

By the merest chance, the letter criticizing Brother Baldinger shows up in The Guild Reporter directly following a letter from Brother Baldinger criticizing the Guild Reporter editor.

Further irony may be detected in the whole balance of the Baldinger letter and the Stokes letter—for Brother Stokes is protesting an alleged censorship by a former Guild Reporter editor who never let his own personal and political prejudices color The Guild Reporter—and making his protest to a Guild Reporter editor who has made no effort to conceal his delicate distaste for President Murray, nor to deny his robust approval of Executive Vice President Eubanks.

It is not, of course, for this reason that The Guild Reporter has been giving a heavily loaded view of the mis-called "paid presidency issue"; and it is not for this reason that a motion to consolidate the two top offices and eliminate one has been called the "paid presidency issue" in The Guild Reporter.

This, too, is mere coincidence.

It is, of course, also coincidence that a number of delegates to the Scranton convention are consecrated to a friendly inquiry into the objectivity of The Guild Reporter and the political activities, if any, of the editor.

FRANK MURPHY,
President,
Newspaper Guild of Salem.

Guild members in good standing here may discuss affairs of the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry, keeping in mind libel, the welfare of the Guild, and the fact these columns should not be used for personal quarrels.

Letters exceeding 350 words are subject to editing to reduce them to that length.

SOME MORE ABOUT WASHINGTON MATTERS

WASHINGTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I dislike becoming a chronic contributor to these GR columns, but am forced to make personal privilege points following Dillard Stokes' attacks, in the May 24 issue, on my integrity as a Guildsman and accredited Washington Guild correspondent.

Stokes thanks the editor for furnishing him my objections to May 10 publication of a story (written by Stokes) about a purported paid presidency debate challenge to ANG President Milton Murray. This is sheer Stokes sophistry. On May 8 I sent him a carbon of my objections: Murray had received no such challenge. The editor nevertheless printed Stokes' report—four days before Murray finally obtained (and happily accepted) a challenge.

A week earlier I discovered that Stokes had slipped another piece on this subject to the editor, who prepared to print it. This unauthorized dispatch concerned a communication to the Washington executive committee —which hadn't even seen the communication, and which subsequently rejected it.

I filed a story on the ensuing debate. Stokes, who read copy at my invitation, said my report was "remarkably fair." But the published May 24 account not only bore few resemblances to my story; it bore little resemblance to the facts. In this instance I can only guess at the local source of the editor's political pipeline bypassing constituted Washington Guild authorities.

A 1941 convention report said that GR should "regard its correspondents, accredited by their locals, as primary sources of news, and that no request for coverage be addressed to others, unless the correspondents have been consulted." Stokes must remember this recommendation; as a delegate and co-author, he signed it.

The same report "renewed all recommendations on this subject" at the 1940 convention, where a unanimous, continuing instruction was that the editor "question the authenticity of any news of locals offered to the Reporter by any persons other than recognized correspondents."

Stokes' indictment of me also cites the "curious" fact that I refused to collaborate in his press release announcing the debate. I refused as I refuse any gratuitous information to publishers on intra-Guild disputes.

GR readers can decide whose Guild conduct should be questioned.

WILBUR H. BALDINGER,
Correspondents' unit.

(On Baldinger's demand, a story concerning a debate challenge in Washington was withheld from the GR.

(The 1941 report quoted above was a minority report, was not adopted. The 1940 convention also had these instructions: "The Guild Reporter should be accurate, objective and factual. In controversies within the Guild, when they arise, the treatment should be fair and impartial, keeping in mind the best interests of the Guild and its members."

(The 1938 convention adopted a report which included: "The Guild Reporter also gives the membership an opportunity to advance their views, to raise discussion."—Ed.)

3 Solons Lauded By Washington On Labor Stand

Washington—The Washington Newspaper Guild sent congratulatory letters to Senators Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.) and Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), thanking them for their committee-and-floor fights against legislative curbs on organized labor.

The action followed an address by Morse to the local at a membership meeting. Morse, whose attitudes on domestic issues have not always had full approval of labor and consumer spokesmen here, said that passing laws would not solve labor-industry problems.

Morse appeared before the Guild as part of an education program arranged by a local committee headed by Martha Strayer of the News. Pepper spoke at an earlier Guild meeting on foreign relations, with emphasis on U. S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Paper Settles in Two Libel Suits

Sheboygan—Libel suits for $50,000 brought by O. E. Marquardt, former Sheboygan constable, and Justice of the Peace Lester Grube against the Sheboygan Press were settled before a circuit court judge.

Settlement terms provided $1,000 for Marquardt and $4,000 for Grube. The suits were the result of certain editorials in the Press.

Case Bill Would Wipe Out Labor Gains

(Continued from Page Two)

excluded from the coverage of the act.

The Guild could never insist upon the inclusion of such employes within the unit; the Guild could not protect such employes against discriminatory discharges or other discrimination for Guild membership. The Guild would be entirely dependent upon voluntary agreement by the employer as to any benefits or coverage to be secured for such employes. It would exclude from the present bargaining units a great number of people who presently are covered under contracts, and a great number of employes who are now subject to organization.

Suits Against Labor Organizations

This section makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents to engage in a strike or boycott to force or require any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or to enter into any agreement which is prohibited by section 8 (e) of the act; to threaten, coerce or restrain any person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce where an object thereof is to force or require any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or to enter into any agreement which is prohibited by section 8 (e) of the act; to force or require any employer to recognize or bargain with a particular labor organization as the representative of his employes if another labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employes under the provisions of section 9; or to force or require any employer to assign particular work to employes in a particular labor organization or in a particular trade, craft or class rather than to employes in another labor organization or in another trade, craft or class unless such employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the board determining the bargaining representative for employes performing such work.

The provision would outlaw strikes and boycotts to enforce contracts which violate section 8 (e) of the act, which prohibits contracts whereby an employer agrees to cease doing business with any other person. Thus, where employes in a woodworking plant refuse to handle non-union mill work they restores to the employer the harsh and oppressive anti-union weapon of discharge and blacklist.

This section amends the Clayton Anti-Trust act and the Norris-LaGuardia act by characterizing certain union activities as non-legitimate activities, and rendering them subject to injunction by a federal court, and subject to prosecution and suits for damages under the anti-trust laws.

The non-legitimate union activities are:

Strike or threat to strike or concerted refusal, to use, transport or deal with articles and materials, to force an employer to cease using, transporting or dealing in the products of another employer.

Strike or threat to strike or concerted refusal, to use, deal or transport materials, to force or require any employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization as the representative of his employes unless such labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employes instead of another labor organization with which he has an effective collective bargaining agreement.

Strike or threat to join or combine with any other person to fix prices, allocate customers, restrict production, discourage distribution or competition or impose restrictions or conditions upon the purchase, sale or use of any material, machines or equipment.

* * *

Rendering the secondary boycott as described above illegal, subject to injunction and prosecution under the anti-trust laws, is deliberately designed to strike at the strength of labor achieved through unity and solidarity. The bill completely ignores the accepted economic fact that the wages and working conditions of the employes of a particular employer are not determined exclusively by the relation between that employer and his employes, but by the wages and working conditions in the entire industry, and industry at large.

Thus, where employes in a woodworking plant refuse to handle non-union mill work they are protecting their own conditions, since the existance of non-union conditions in the other plant constitutes an ever present threat to their union conditions.

The provision is plainly a class bill designed to protect non-union shops, and designed to provide grounds upon which a union employer can insist upon reducing his wages and working conditions to the levels of non-union shops.

The inhibition against strikes to compel an employer to recognize a labor union when that employer has a contract with another labor union is obviously designed to forestall legitimate union organization by the recognition of company unions, or unions which do not have majority support of the employes. The bill makes no attempt to differentiate between a bona fide labor organization and a company-dominated organization; it does not differentiate in its protection of a contract between a union that has, and a union that has not, the support of the majority of the employes.

It is plainly an attempt to deprive labor of its most effective weapon in organizing non-union employes. It places a premium upon the commission of the unfair labor practice of organizing and supporting company unions.



MONEY TALKS

Steady Growth Revealed In Membership Figures

By William W. Rodgers
ANG secretary-treasurer

A continued steady growth in ANG membership, with 24,799 now listed on the active rolls, is revealed by figures released as of April 1, 1946, by ANG headquarters.

Net increase over April 1, 1945, amounted to 3,089, and the gain in active dues paying membership was even larger than the net increase, since the latter takes into account the sharp reduction of members in the armed forces.

Total members on military leave reached a peak in September, 1945, when ANG records showed 4,442 in the service on a dues exempt basis. This total slid dropped by 1,767 to a total of 2,675 on April 1, 1946.

Some of the gain in dues paying membership resulted from these war veterans returning to dues paying status and consequently the current rate of increase probably will not be maintained, once the return of such members is completed.

* * *

The gain, nevertheless, indicates an aroused interest in Guild membership where organization has not existed heretofore and demonstrates the crying need of contract protection for thousands of newspaper workers caught by the pinch of zooming living costs (with all due respect to OPA) and unable to remedy their situation individually.

Quite evidently it is as true today as it was in the days of the so-called "wage freeze," that only through collective bargaining can workers hope to make their pay checks keep pace with the price of bread and butter—if you can find bread and butter.

HONOR ROLL—Local treasurers who have kept their memberships at 90 percent or better in good standing for three consecutive months (February, March, April, 1946) include:

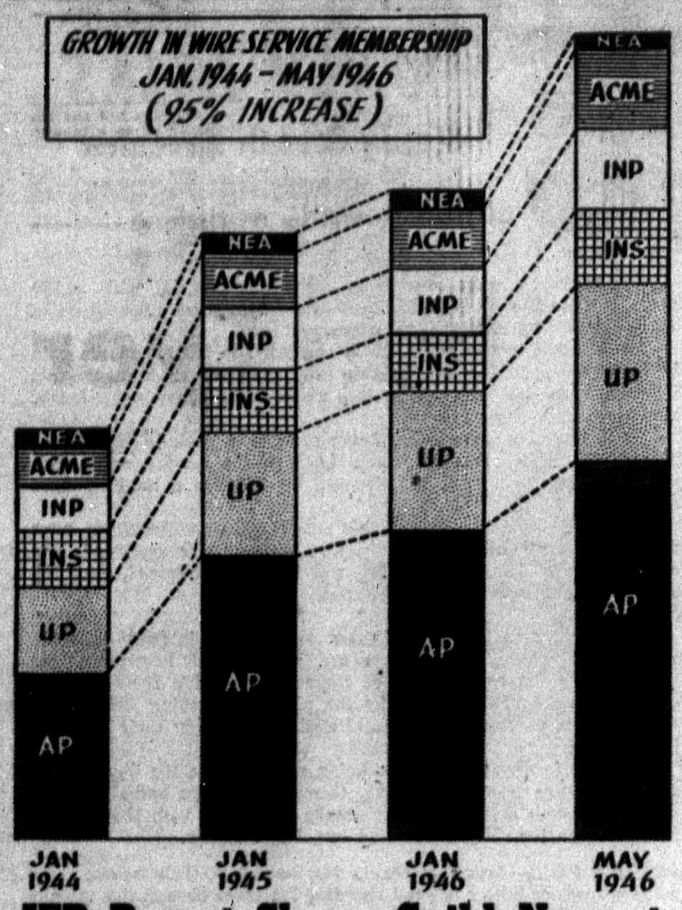
Akron	Harold Taylor
Biddleford	Theresa Neary
Bridgeport	Nancey Hendricks
Chattanooga	Zillah Rickee
Elizabeth	Franklin Williamson
Fort Worth	David Lowell
Gary	E. C. Bowman
Great Falls	Lucille Hoim
Hammond	Agnes Harper
Kenosha	Audrey Dahl
Knoxville	John Elson
Manchester	Joseph L. Dery
Massillon	Augusta Snyder
Memphis	Carl Morrison
Portland, Me.	Harold Bolger
Pueblo	Gertrude M. Hoy
Reading	Malvin Silva
Richmond	Margaret Kuppinan
Rochester	Ronald Jagger
Rockford	Robert Monahan
Salem	Foster T. Chandler
San Antonio	Rose M. Trost
Scranton	Al Williams
Sheboygan	Carl E. Schmidt
Stockton	Joseph R. Thompson
Wilkes-Barre	Anne Podaliik
Youngstown	David J. Lewis

Citrine Warns Legal Shackles Stop No Strikes

Unjustly restrictive legislation cannot curb strikes, according to Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress.

Speaking at a luncheon here, given in his honor by the League for Industrial Democracy, Citrine declared:

"They (anti-labor elements) imagine that by putting restrictions on labor they will obtain their ends. . . . In my trade union life I have not yet seen any legislation that could restrain any trade union movement if the movement wanted to act."



IEB Report Shows Guild Now at Peak Strength; New Drives Set

(Continued from Page One)

membership activity. Special drives in unorganized commercial departments also were proposed in the IEB report to delegates.

In warning of the obstacles ahead, the IEB sounded a positive, constructive note: "We will organize the unorganized of the newspaper industry regardless of the obstacles that we confront, and regardless of the temporary defeats we may suffer.

"We will bring to every worker in newspaper plants the independence and dignity which he can enjoy only under the protection of a union contract."

In laying new collective bargaining goals before the convention, ANG officers declared: "The newspaper industry is in an era of unparalleled prosperity Its current and future volume of business and profits greatly exceeds even the immensely prosperous war years." Newspapers almost without exception can anticipate an indefinite period of comfortable profits, the board added.

Collective bargaining gains also were reported by the board. With 207 contracts now in effect, there was a net gain of 17 new agreements in the year.

Twenty more Guild shops were negotiated during the year, and major gains also were scored in other fields of collective bargaining. Fifteen more agreements had a top of 30 weeks for severance pay, and eight more had more than 30 weeks, with four more having no limit on severance. Thirteen more agreements provided severance pay on retirement, or had a pension plan.

Whereas a year ago only 19 contracts had a reporter top minimum of $60, this year there were 69—a gain of 50.

Improved organization of the wire service field was reported, together with substantial improvements in new contracts "although the wire service contracts still are inferior to daily newspaper contracts in various respects." Proposals were for added improvements in wire service agreements.

Wire service membership is nearly doubled over the total three years ago, when the ANG assumed full jurisdiction over organization and collective bargaining in this field.

* * *

Also scheduled to come before the convention was the proposal for a plan to finance traveling expenses of one delegate per local to annual conventions.

The record turnout of delegates jammed the two leading hotels in Scranton to capacity.

Meantime, with a heavy work schedule on the convention agenda, threatening to cancel several entertainment events, members of the host Scranton local had a reception and party for IEB members prior to the convention. Donald McCrea was chairman of the affair.

Pat McGlynn is chairman of the convention committee. Frank Parr is local president.

Our Daily Bread . . .



Cartoon by Bill Chelmow, NY Guild.

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Miami Case Points a Moral: Free Press Is Responsible One

By ALAN BARTH

Washington Guild

Washington — Newspapermen will be mistaken, I think, if they look upon the supreme court's decision in the Miami Herald contempt case as an unmodified occasion for throwing their hats in the air.

The decision was, of course, a vindication of the free press principle—that is, of the traditional American concept that press freedom means freedom from political or governmental control. And as such it was indisputably a blow for civil liberty.

It seems worth noting in connection with this case that one of the attorneys who defended the Miami Herald was Elisha Hanson—he who has argued in the past that freedom of the press was impaired by the Fair Labor Standards Act and by a Labor Board award of maintenance of membership to a local of the American Newspaper Guild.

Mr. Hanson is very sensitive about the prerogatives of publishers—which are not always or inevitably identical with press freedom.

But in behalf of the Miami Herald he argued altogether compellingly that judges have no authority to cite newspapers for contempt simply because their feelings may be hurt by editorial criticism.

And the court unanimously upheld this contention. It reaffirmed the doctrine enunciated three years ago in the analogous Bridges v. California contempt case that newspapers may not be restrained by courts unless what they publish constitutes **"a clear and present danger to the administration of justice."**

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MR. JUSTICE MURPHY, in a concurring opinion, even said right out loud that freedom of the press "includes the right to criticize and disparage, even though the terms be vitriolic, scurrilous or erroneous."

The test, in other words, is not—and certainly ought not to be—whether the criticism is reasonable and truthful but simply whether it actually threatens to subvert a fair administration of justice.

This is the only really valid test that can be applied, truth being, as Pontius Pilate observed some time ago, an elusive variable dependent for determination upon the point of view from which it is beheld.

But even Mr. Justice Reed, speaking for the supreme court, felt obliged to ask: "What is meant by clear and present danger to a fair administration of justice." And he was forced to reply to himself that "no definition could give an answer."

He could assert only that "freedom of discussion should be given the widest range compatible with the essential requirement of the fair and orderly administration of justice."

It seems evident, then, that at some point there is a limit to the range which discussion may take. Press freedom, in other words, is not absolute. Like any other freedom, it is conditioned by the impact which exercise of it has upon the general welfare.

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MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER added to the opinion of the court a long, somewhat irrelevant yet extremely illuminating concurring judgment in the course of which he observed that **"freedom of the press is not an end in itself but a means to the end of a free society"** and that "the independence of the judiciary is no less a means to the end of a free society ... A free press is not to be preferred to an independent judiciary, nor an independent judiciary to a free press. Neither has primacy over the other; both are indispensable to a free society."

This is no less true, of course, of all the separate rights enjoyed by members of the American society. The right to strike, for example, no less than the right to speak or publish one's opinions, must be observed in perspective—that is, in relationship to other rights upon which it may impinge.

No right embraces a power to wreck the society or to subvert the end which it was designed to serve.

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IT FOLLOWS from this that in the exercise of any right, restraint is an inescapable corollary.

Freedom of the press, like any other freedom, may be menaced not only by control from without but by irresponsibility from within.

This is a moral which newspapermen would do well to draw from the supreme court's verdict in the Miami Herald case. It contains a warning as well as a vindication.

Any newspaperman who covered the Hauptmann trial in New Jersey a number of years ago can scarcely fail to remember with embarrassment how irresponsible the press can sometimes be—and how seriously such irresponsibility can endanger the orderly administration of justice.

Whether the fault lay in the first instance with the incredible lack of dignity displayed by the court or with the disposition of the press to turn this tragic case into a "trial by newspaper," there was shame enough for both sides to share.

Courts cannot permit newspapers to take such liberties and newspapers cannot so flagrantly take advantage of the courts without undermining the judicial process.

Self-discipline is needed on either side.

The same goes for editorial criticism of judges—which, if irresponsible enough, can undermine popular faith in the integrity of the courts and can even subject judges to a morbid kind of pressure.

It is no remedy to say that judges defamed by the press have recourse to the libel laws; every newspaperman knows that, particularly for men on the bench, this is an academic recourse.

Both English courts and English newspapers, as Mr. Justice Frankfurter noted, are more civilized than our own in this respect. We might well profit from their example. For unless we restrain ourselves, we shall be restrained.

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WE ARE BUT a fourth estate—not the whole community.

UNION INVITES INQUIRIES ON LUMBER SHORTAGE CAUSE

Portland, Ore. (LPA) — A charge that the "scarcity clique" of big lumber corporations is trying to provoke strikes in the industry in order to lay blame on labor for the shortage of lumber was made by the International Woodworkers of America-CIO.

There is hardly a person who hasn't had trouble getting lumber—whether to build a house or a bookshelf—in recent months, the lumberjacks point out.

Actually, the union charges, the fault lies with the greed for profits, the lack of planning and of lumber conservation, of the lumber employers. Now, the IWA warns, these lumber magnates are forcing their employes to strike for decent wages, instead of bargaining in good faith.

* * *

The union has a five-point program to increase lumber production and to conserve the nation's forests, and made public an invitation to union members and all interested persons to write to the Research and Education Department, IWA-CIO, 314 S. W. 9th St., Portland 5, Ore., for facts on the reasons for the lumber shortage.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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". . . It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, *under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the* REPORTER *shall constitute notices to the entire membership."*—From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

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