

# THE GUILD REPORTER

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## ANG Organizing Staff Expanded; New Drive Set

With the convention calling for an expanded organization staff, Robert Greenock, member of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, has been added as an international representative.

At the same time, Ralph Novak, ANG vice president, was to take a leave of absence from the Detroit Times this month to head up a special project to organize commercial departments in six midwestern cities.

Greenock, a Guild veteran, will work chiefly in the west coast area, according to Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president. He started his Guild work in Chicago, and served on the executive board. During the Hearst strike, which started in 1938, Greenock was a member of the strike committee and chairman of the fund raising committee.

He has served in the SFONG representative assembly, and was chairman of the San Francisco News unit for one term. Until recently he was an information specialist and reports officer for the War Relocation Authority.

Other staff additions will be made shortly, Eubanks declared.

## Wage Conference In St. Louis Sept. 7-8

The Guild's 1947 Wage Program will be forged at a wage conference in St. Louis Sept. 7 and 8, where representatives of locals and ANG officers will implement immediate steps toward the goals set by the Scranton convention.

Outlining key objectives for contracts, convention delegates instructed the IEB to call a collective bargaining conference, to which all locals are invited to send delegates, to set specific goals for 1947 and to shape a new Wage Program.

In view of the uncertain price future due to liquidation of government controls through OPA, the wage conference will take on added significance.

Wage goals drafted by convention delegates include a \$100 minimum for experienced reporters and those in similar key classifications in other departments, with a base of pay of not

less than \$50 per week for experienced workers in any department.

Concurrently with the wage conference will be sessions of the Hearst chain council, the Scripps-Howard chain council, and the wire service council. Delegates to each group will formulate plans for carrying out wage conference recommendations in each field, the special problems pertaining to units of each council, and recommendations made at the convention for each section.

Locals have been invited to send one or more representatives to the St. Louis parley.

In calling the conference, Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president, urged that representatives be authorized to make tentative commitments for local support of plans adopted by the conference for furthering a 1947 national bargaining program.

"Final ratification of the program, of course, will be in the discretion of the local membership and the constituent units," he said.

Conference sessions will be in the headquarters of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild, Hotel Jefferson, across the street from the Guild offices, setting aside sufficient rooms for delegates for Saturday and Sunday nights, Sept. 7 and 8. "Room reservations should be made as far in advance as possible," warned Adolph J. Rahm, St. Louis president.

Tentative schedule for the bargaining conference contemplates opening sessions early Saturday afternoon, Sept. 7, with the general session continuing Sunday morning, and recessing to permit meetings of the chain and wire service councils Sunday afternoon. The conference will be adjourned by 6 p. m. Sunday.

The bargaining conference was proposed by the convention following the success of the National Wage Program formulated at the parley in Washington in February, 1945, which had as its immediate goal a \$65 minimum for reporters and similar key positions after three years, and comparable boosts in minimums for key posts in clerical departments.

As a result of the 1945-46 Wage Program, 46 contracts today have a basic top reporter minimum of \$65 or more, compared to none before the program.

The \$40 minimum for stenographers now is found in 19 contracts, with a \$35 schedule for typists in 17, compared to none before the Wage Program. Thirteen contracts now have a \$40 minimum for phone operators, compared to one before. Some of these contracts cover more than one paper.

The convention action on collective bargaining called for a "signal rise in the living standards and security of all newspaper workers in our jurisdiction." The wage goals were not merely to compensate for loss of buying power during the war years, but aimed at "economic improvements because they are necessary to place newspaper workers properly in the economic structure of our nation in keeping with the prosperity they have created for the newspaper industry."

Premium wages were proposed for wire service employees because of the extraordinary demands made upon them.

The convention called for adequate wage reopening clauses providing retroactivity and setting a time limit for concluding negotiations.

Other highlights of the convention report included a demand for appropriate wage data, to be supplied by publishers; an annual vacation with pay of four weeks; adequate pension plans and complete hospitalization and medical care, and unlimited severance pay; union security, effective job security; limitation of apprentices and duties they can perform; and highlights of the 1945 Wage Program.

The convention keynote on the Wage Program:

"There exists no reason for differentials in wages and conditions between cities large and small, or newspaper large and small. The same basic qualifications are required—the same productive value and high profits on comparable investments results from our efforts—in cities large or small, north or south. There can be no question of the justice of our demands."

"The newspaper industry is in an era of unparalleled prosperity. Its current and future volume of business and profits greatly exceeds even the immensely profitable war years. There can be no question of ability to pay."

## Break is Seen in Los Angeles Strike

The strikers at work, Page 1

Los Angeles—After nine weeks away from work, the City News strikers of Los Angeles saw hopes for an early end to their dispute this week as Manager Telford Work notified the Guild, through his attorney, that he now was thinking very seriously of negotiating a contract.

The Los Angeles Guild struck City News Service last May 14 after 15 months of failure to get management to agree to negotiate with the Guild, despite the fact that the CNS employees were 100 percent ANG members.

After talking with Work's attorney this week, LANG Administrative Officer William Bro-

die announced, "We'll be negotiating with someone in 10 days."

The City News strikers saved Work's news service for him through the nine-week strike by setting up a free "duration" news service immediately after walking out. Working out of the Los Angeles Guild offices, the employees not only picketed, but also supplied the CNS clients with news coverage of Los

Angeles city and county news events. The free service was sent out under a "Metropolitan News Service" dateline.

Work said he now would negotiate if the Los Angeles Guild would forget all about an old contract the War Labor Board had ordered him to observe. Brodie replied that the Guild would forget about an old contract if he would sign a new one.

## NY AIDS OPERATION DIXIE

Acting on the convention recommendation that locals also make contributions to the CIO's Operation Dixie, the Newspaper Guild of New York has made a token contribution of \$100. The convention voted a contribution of \$1,000 to the organizing drive in the south.

## Broun Award Entries to be Considered for Radio Show

Chicago—The Guild's national radio program, now being worked out by a special committee, has provided a new incentive for submitting entries in the Heywood Broun Award competition. The incentive: A \$1,000 cash payment to reporters whose stories are used.

All work submitted for this year's Broun Award will be considered for the radio scripts, Wade R. Franklin, Broun Award chairman, announced after conferring with G. Kay Williams of Los Angeles, chairman of the radio program committee.

The type of stories eligible for the Broun Award adapt themselves readily to radio dramatization. While the award is based on work done "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," Franklin D. Roosevelt pointed out that this spirit "always moved him to eloquent protest and courageous action in the face of baffled justice. In him the underprivileged always found a steadfast friend."

"This means that stories of the Broun type not only are of the kind dear to the heart of a working newspaperman, but they also are loaded with the drama a script writer needs," Franklin said.

In order to facilitate handling of submitted material, and make sure the work of each entrant receives proper attention of the judges, both of the Broun Award and the radio scripts, it is urged that all work be mounted attractively in scrap books.

A leaflet giving full information about the 1946 Broun Award has been prepared by the committee, and it is hoped each unit in the ANG will see that the leaflet is

posted on the unit's bulletin board. Nominations and material may be submitted by any newspaperman, either in or out of the Guild's jurisdiction, though the entrant himself must be within the jurisdiction of the union.

Deadline for entries is Sept. 16. Entries should be sent to the Broun Award Committee, Chicago Newspaper Guild, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

## Heywood Broun Memorial Award

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

THE AWARD: A \$250 U. S. Savings Bond and a Guild citation. (Plus consideration for the Guild's national radio program, acceptance of which will give the reporter \$1,000 in cash.)

NO LIMIT is placed on the number of entries submitted in behalf of a candidate.

ALL ENTRIES should be attractively mounted in scrap books. JUDGES: Louis B. Seltzer, editor, Cleveland Press; Sam Shelton, assistant to publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Russ Stewart, general manager, Chicago Times.

CHAIRMAN of Guild's committee: Wade R. Franklin, Chicago. Send all entries to:

BROUN AWARD COMMITTEE  
Chicago Newspaper Guild  
160 N. LaSalle St.  
Chicago 1, Illinois.

## NLRB Election Scheduled On Paper in New Jersey

Asbury Park, N. J.—An NLRB election in which members of the editorial and advertising departments of the city's new daily, the Asbury Park Sun, will choose their bargaining agent, will be held next Thursday, July 18, under direction of the Philadelphia regional office of the NLRB.

The election is by consent agreement between the Jersey Shore Newspaper Guild, chartered in February, and the Sun management, after management had refused to recognize the Guild without an election.

At a hearing here last week, Trial Examiner Paul Biagyer, of the Philadelphia regional staff, heard pleas by Harry Tallmadge, publisher, for designation of the editorial staff as a unit separate

from other non-mechanical employees. Guild testimony dealt with the community of interest of all employees of the daily, regardless of departmental lines, and with past practices of the Guild in its organizing procedure and contractual coverage of employees of various departments.

Agreement for the inclusion of the two departments came after a recess during which the Guild officials considered withdrawing their petition and filing unfair labor practice charges of management coercion.

The unit will exclude, under the agreement, the executive editor, his assistant and the advertising manager. About 25 employees will be eligible to vote in the election.



## Corporations' Profits After Taxes Still Up

Washington (FP)—Corporation profits after taxes were close to those of the best war years during the first quarter of 1946, according to a Commerce department report.

The survey showed that some manufacturing corporations did poorly during the period, largely because of low sales volume caused by reconversion and work stoppages resulting in wage gains. Others, notably in wholesale and retail trade, averaged considerably more than double the profit of the first quarter of 1945.

The report given "elimination of the excess profits tax and some reduction in other corporate taxes" as reasons for record highs in the wholesale and retail trade, from which 18 companies reported 160 percent gain in net profits. Others: alcoholic beverages, 6 companies, up 114 percent; motion picture, radio broadcasting and amusements, 6 companies, up 102 percent; coal mining, 11 companies, up 99 percent; and industrial chemicals, 32 companies, up 31 percent.

Industry groups reporting net profits, but lower than in 1945 included non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, industrial machinery, and products of petroleum and coal.

A number of companies in these industry groups showed first-quarter deficits: electrical machinery, motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, railway equipment, and air transportation. About half the companies in these groups showed profits for the quarter, however.

The report shows railroad profits after taxes dropping from \$145,000,000 in the first quarter of 1945 to \$14,000,000 in 1946. The decline is attributed to reduced volume of rail traffic, reflected in an 18 percent drop in operating revenue, and to wage increases won in April and made retroactive to January 1.

Another report shows corporation dividends picking up. U.S. corporations paid \$238,800,000 in dividends during April, 94 percent better than the same month last year. The first quarter of 1946 showed dividends only 5.2 percent higher than in 1945.

## Regains Job on New York Times

Herbert Mendell is back at work as a counter clerk in the New York Times classified department as the result of an arbitration decision.

Mendell, a replacement employee, was ordered reinstated with two months' back pay because the Times had violated the Guild contract.

The agreement provided that when there were dismissals as a result of returning veterans, preference would be given to continuing employees of greater seniority, "except where there is a marked difference between employees in their work."

The arbitrator, Paul R. Hays, rejected the contention of the Times that its statement of policy was not a binding agreement. Hays held that no substantial difference in work had been established, and that the Times had not lived up to its agreement.

## WASHINGTON SHOOT'S FOR NEW \$100 REPORTERS' MINIMUM

Washington—Movers toward negotiation of a \$100 minimum-pay contract are under way in Washington, in line with Scranton convention instructions in the American Newspaper Guild's new collective bargaining program.

The local, which already had matched earlier ANG contract goals in its contracts, sought the \$100 figure in negotiations with the Times-Herald, whose Guild contract expires Aug. 15.

## New Contract Survey Points Up Many Gains

Completely revised, the 1946 edition of the survey on wages and conditions in Guild contracts, issued annually by the ANG research department, has been completed and distributed to local officers and negotiators. The survey points up many gains in Guild contracts.

This year's survey, like past editions, includes detailed analyses of conditions in all daily and Sunday general-circulation newspapers and radio stations. The survey also includes a list of minimums for 19 key editorial and commercial classifications, a tabulation of the number of contracts containing the main provisions of the collective bargaining program, lists of all contracts and publications covered, and sections showing comparative population and circulation figures for the daily and Sunday newspapers under contract.

The individual contract analyses of working conditions have been expanded this year to give a more complete picture of each contract. An important addition is the notation of which basic points are not covered in individual contracts.

In another departure from the style of previous surveys, the current edition is printed on both sides of each page, making for more compactness, and all pages are numbered.

A total of 207 contracts are listed, compared to 190 a year ago.

Of these 140 are with general-circulation newspapers, nine with wire services, and 49 with miscellaneous publications and institutions, including magazines, weekly, labor, and language papers, and radio stations.

Contracts used are those which were in effect on June 10. Comparison of this year's survey with the 1945 edition shows considerable gains in many of the chief contract provisions, notably the Guild shop which now is included in 108 of the 207 contracts, compared to 88 a year ago.

Other gains were made in severance pay, holidays, vacations over two weeks, benefits for veterans and replacements, time and one-half cash for overtime work, and the dues check-off.

The summary tabulation of chief provisions has been expanded over previous years by addition of several items such as vacations beyond two weeks, and sub-division of others previously listed under one heading, such as holiday provisions and accrual of severance pay and experience credit for servicemen.

More than six weeks of concentrated work went into compiling the survey. Jean Weinstein, director of research, was in charge of the job, assisted by Eva Jelloe, research assistant.

The Guild had gone on record in 1941 as being opposed to Communism, fascism and nazism, and that Guild members were considered bound by the Guild's announced policy.

"Exclusion of any representative of the American press from coverage of any meeting of general interest to the public to which the press generally is admitted constitutes political censorship and discrimination limiting the free dissemination of factual news," the resolution stated.

Contract With Radio Station

Minneapolis—The Twin Cities Guild has concluded negotiations with radio station WCCO, local CBS outlet, for an initial contract covering newsmen.

The agreement includes a Guild shop and provides a \$70 top minimum for newsmen after three years' experience with the station. Starting minimum is \$50. News supervisors receive at least 10 percent above the highest applicable minimum for their experience.

Apprentice writers may be employed at a minimum of \$30 per week for a maximum of six months.

The new minimums are expected to raise salaries of the employees covered by about 25 percent.

Washington Seeking Radio News Contract

WASHINGTON—In its first foray into the radio field, the Washington Newspaper Guild has started preliminary negotiations for a contract for newsmen employees of station WINX.

Mary Spargo of the Post is chairman of the negotiating committee. The station is owned by Eugene Meyer, Post publisher, who now is president of the World Bank.

## Labor Parley Ban on Certain Reporters Hit

San Francisco—Exclusion of reporters from the People's World from the convention press table by the California State Federation of Labor (AFL) was protested by the representative assembly of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

The resolution pointed out that reporters from other papers, including CIO publications of both limited and general circulation, were freely admitted to the press table. The federation gave as reasons for exclusion of the People's World reporters that representatives of no publication of Communist association should be admitted to the press table, and that the People's World distorted its news columns.

The resolution declared the Guild had gone on record in 1941 as being opposed to Communism, fascism and nazism, and that Guild members were considered bound by the Guild's announced policy.

"Exclusion of any representative of the American press from coverage of any meeting of general interest to the public to which the press generally is admitted constitutes political censorship and discrimination limiting the free dissemination of factual news," the resolution stated.

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INS Bureau to Give Veterans' Training

Sacramento—The International News Service bureau in Sacramento has obtained permission of the Veterans Administration to give on-the-job training to veterans.

First to take advantage of the plan is William C. Olvick, who edited an Army paper for two years in the Aleutians. Nell Shaw, manager of the bureau, is directing the training.

Saginaw Now Is Yclept Bay City

The BLS has authorized the Saginaw Valley Guild to change its name to the Bay City Guild. The local petitioned for the change because of confusion.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

The 1946 convention levied a series of six assessments for expanded organization work. These assessments are due and payable:

Sept. 1, 1946 Dec. 1, 1946  
Oct. 1, 1946 Jan. 1, 1947  
Nov. 1, 1946 Feb. 1, 1947

Assessments are at the usual constitutional rates: \$90 for those earning \$25.01 per week or more, and \$54 for members earning \$25 per week or less.

WILLIAM W. RODGERS,  
Secretary-treasurer.

Hinrichs Quits Labor Dept. Post

Washington—A. F. Hinrichs, who has been acting commissioner of labor statistics for six years, has resigned. The Department of Labor official has been the target of labor criticism over what the bureau of labor statistics should do in the field of economic research.

## Contract Improvements

The following tabulation, compiled from the research department's 1946 survey on wages and conditions in Guild contracts, reveals some of the major gains in Guild contracts compared to a year ago:

| Number of Contracts                              | 5/10/45 | 6/10/46 |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total contracts                                  | 190     | 207     |
| Guild shop                                       | 88      | 108     |
| Dues check-off                                   | 52      | 73      |
| Time and one-half cash for overtime              | 173     | 201     |
| Over 20 weeks' severance pay limit               | 5       | 11      |
| No limit on severance pay                        | 36      | 20      |
| Severance on retirement (or pension plan)        | 31      | 44      |
| Night differential                               | 60      | 109     |
| Advance notice of dismissal                      | 66      | 121     |
| No pay cuts                                      | 164     | 164     |
| Holiday clause                                   | 163     | 193     |
| Over two weeks' vacation                         | 43      | 66      |
| No struck work and/or strikebreaking             | 90      | 110     |
| Reporter top minimum \$60 or more (daily papers) | 19      | 68      |

## Boston Pressmen Win 20% Boost in Stoppage Threat

Boston—The 53-year strike-free relationship between the Boston Newspaper Guild and the Boston Herald-Examiner, which was renewed in 1945, was renewed in 1946 on terms that gave the pressmen a 20 percent increase, voted to "withdraw their services as individuals."

Matters were brought to a head when management insisted that the union accept an offer of \$125 an hour. The union, determined to bring its scales to a comparative level with those of the three other mechanical craft unions, stood by its demand for a 20 percent boost.

Following unanimous rejection of the publishers' offer, and announcement by Stephen W. Farley, president and business representative of the local, that the pressmen would not print the Post, Globe, Record-American-Advertiser, and Herald-Traveler, the publisher called the union's international president, asking for another meeting with local representatives.

At the meeting the publishers agreed to the union's demands. Earlier several suburban papers already had granted the 20 percent pay boost, leaving the Boston publishers the only ones in the area resisting the union demand.

On the announcement of contemplated "withdrawal of services" by the pressmen, the Boston Newspaper Guild offered support. Pressmen had declared they would not establish picket lines as the men would be acting as individuals.

A special Guild committee to work with the pressmen included Charles Whipple, Edgar Walker, Arthur Hill and Joseph Donahue.

New daily wage rates for pressmen are \$12.50 for days, and \$13.60 for nights. The three-year agreement has annual wage reopening clauses.

Mum's the Word for Dr. Fishbein; His Wings Are Clipped by AMA

San Francisco—The American Medical Association has clipped the wings of Dr. Morris Fishbein, self-appointed spokesman for organized medicine, who has aroused powerful resentment against the association because of his attacks on labor and liberal groups, and on doctors who favored a federal system of health insurance.

Dr. Fishbein has been recent vociferous in opposing such legislation as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. All such moves, he has held, are socialized medicine, even though they were not.

The AMA's house of delegates, at an executive session, stripped Dr. Fishbein of most of his powers. Henceforth, instead of sounding off for organized medicine on medical subjects—economic, social and scientific—Dr. Fishbein's activities will be confined to editing the AMA Journal and Hygeia.

The job of selling organized medicine's ideas will be given to others.

The action on Dr. Fishbein, which was couched in double talk in the release, came after a study by a group of public relations experts.

WASHINGTON LENDS AID TO SPRINGFIELD

Washington—The Washington Guild at a membership meeting voted a \$100 contribution to Guild employees of the Springfield (Mass.) newspapers, now embroiled in an exhausting battle with the elusive Bowles interests there.

Hinrichs Quits Labor Dept. Post

Washington—A. F. Hinrichs, who has been acting commissioner of labor statistics for six years, has resigned. The Department of Labor official has been the target of labor criticism over what the bureau of labor statistics should do in the field of economic research.

## Purpose and Meaning of the Hobbs Act

After it was whipped through the senate a week earlier, President Truman on July 5, 1946, approved a measure titled HR 32, popularly known as the Hobbs bill, which now is part of the law of the land.

The measure was an amendment to the anti-racketeering law of 1930. The supreme court said the original act was designed to curb professional gangsters who preyed on interstate commerce. (No professional gangster ever was touched by the act.)

The ostensible purpose of the Hobbs act, as set forth therein, is to prevent interference with, obstruction or delay in commerce by means of extortion or violence. Persons found guilty under this charge are guilty of a felony and subject to a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment, up to 10 years, or both.

Suppose a publisher violates a Guild contract by refusing severance pay to a discharged employee, and the Guild has one picket before the plant to tell its story to the public. If appearance of that picket results in stoppage of delivery of supplies or materials to the paper, and the publisher in order to obtain his supplies settles the grievance, provisions of the Hobbs act could be invoked against members of the local Guild.

A conviction would make local Guildsmen liable up to 20 years in prison, or \$10,000 fine, or both.

## Why Labor Is Alarmed Over Hobbs Act

Labor is alarmed, and properly so, because of the grave threat to "legitimate labor activities" found in the tailored language of the Hobbs act.

Labor cannot find security in President Truman's views, nor can it accept the conclusions of its attorney general that Title II of the act is the curative which will protect labor's rights.

Let's examine the Hobbs act, and some court decisions that have a bearing on the matter.

The act provides that whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce by robbery or extortion, or whoever conspires or attempts or participates in an attempt to do so, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than 20 years, or by a fine of \$10,000, or both.

What does this mean?

The act defines extortion 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 right."

Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at by the president on the opinion and advice of his attorney general, and notwithstanding the legislative history which represents the thinking of members of congress at the time the measure was discussed, the final interpretations of this law will be made by the courts.

The logical question then is—what can we expect from the courts? A review of some court decisions will indicate what courts can do in their role of legislating by judicial fiat.

Peaceful picketing, to obtain legitimate labor gains, could be interpreted by the courts to mean extortion by "threatened force... or fear" under the Hobbs act. It has happened—it could happen again.

Even the most innocuous picket line conduct failed to win the approval of judges who saw "threats in a picket's trumps, and incitements to violence in a union rally." For example, the New Jersey court of chancery in enjoining one solitary picket gave this reason for its actions:

"A single sentinel constantly guarding in front of a place of employment for any extended length of time may be just as effective in striking terror to the

purpose of the bill, as set forth, sounds reasonable and just. But it is necessary to study definitions of extortion and violence, and provisions within the act to see the ultimate effect on unions and their activities, and perhaps thus to discover any hidden purposes of the measure.

In a message approving the bill, President Truman attempts to justify his action by insisting the measure is "not intended to deprive labor of any of its recognized rights, including the right to strike, and the right to picket, and to take other legitimate and peaceful concerted action."

The attorney general, however, relies upon legislative history, and quotes in part the debate preceding the passage of the bill in the house. In response to a query put by Congressman Eberhardt (D., Pa.) as to whether or not penalties under the Hobbs bill would be imposed on a union, which, in connection with organizing a group interfered with commerce, Congressmen Hobbs (D., Ala.) replied: "There is not a thing in the world to that effect."

That, however, was merely Congressman Hobbs' opinion. Can we accept the conclusions arrived at by the president which impelled him to sign this measure?

The Hobbs act cannot be disposed of lightly on the theory it will apply only to racketeers and those engaged in unlawful activities, for under artificial language and provisions of the bill, there is a grave threat to legitimate union activities.

impending disaster 'which tries men's souls and drives them to desperation. . . . With the knowledge of this force back of the movement, picket may well strike terror to the employer or his employees. . . . (Gevay v. Greek Restaurant Club, 99 N.J. Eq. 770.)

The Hobbs act includes "threatened force" under its definition of extortion. Does that mean actual threats must be made? The obvious answer is yes. But a legalistic, labor-hating judge will overlook the obvious and come to a contrary conclusion, with ample precedent to support him.

Chief Justice Taft enjoined pickets at a restaurant who were "charging that prices were higher and the food worse than in any other restaurant," and who used

expressions as, "Don't be a traitor to humanity." (Truax v. Corrigan, 257 US 312.)

The chief justice added: "Violence could not have been more effective. It was moral coercion by illegal annoyance and obstruction and it thus was plainly a conspiracy."

Under the Hobbs act, this could mean up to 20 years in prison, or \$10,000 fine, or both.

How about a case of a single picket who isn't saying a word, and who just walks up and down?

Courts have ruled against such activity, too. "In fact, silence is sometimes more striking and impressive than the loud mouthings of the mob. It is the show of force back of the demonstration or the inevitableness of the

violence or fear, or under color of official right."

This analysis and commentary on the Hobbs act has been prepared by Morris Iserman, ANG counsel, and the editor of The Guild Reporter for the ANG's advisory committee on PAC.

liberally ignores the most important aspect of legislative history, that congress changed the law so as to strike out existing exemptions granted to acts pertaining to the collection or fixing of legitimate wages.

Thus, the intent of congress was clear: to crack down on labor.

The Hobbs act will be interpreted, not by President Truman, not by Congressman Hobbs, not by the U.S. attorney general, but by the federal courts, and ultimately by the United States supreme court.

Let's look at provisions of the Hobbs act, and also at some pertinent court decisions.

There is a widespread belief that this measure is aimed solely at those who are employed in transporting goods in interstate commerce.

Not so.

The Hobbs act will apply to all workers in the newspaper industry. The measure makes every criminal picket line incident subject to federal prosecution, and up to 20 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

Odell, Washington Veteran, Retiring After 50 Years

Washington—George T. Odell has retired after 50 years in active newspaper work, and has taken out an honorable withdrawal card. He was a pioneer Guild member, and served several terms on the local executive board.

Odell started newspapering in Chicago in 1896 and hung up several medals, including the first published interview with Lenin a month or so before the Russian revolution.

He covered two wars for the Chicago Daily News, the Spanish-American war in 1898 and the Russo-Japanese conflict in 1905. He was interned by Germany in World War I, but he got to Denmark, and then to Russia, from where he was deported. He had been a capital newsman since 1921. More recently he was with the OWI.

Notes in Senate Provide Tip-off

Washington—(FP)—Thirty-seven senators who voted for the Case anti-labor bill also voted to take OPA controls off funds this week.

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## Assessments Can Be Paid by Local Treasury

Through a constitutional change approved by the convention, international assessments now may be paid by the local from local funds on behalf of the membership. Formerly ANG assessments were to be collected only individually from members.

A memorandum on the new regulations for assessments has been sent to local officers by William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer.

In early years of the Guild, before individual payment as assessments was clarified, many locals paid the levies from local funds, on behalf of members.

Six assessments for organization work—one a month starting Sept. 1—were approved by the convention.

The convention also increased the per capita for wire service members from \$1 to \$1.50 per month, effective with dues for August. The per capita increase will not affect individual dues paid by the member, Rodgers said.



Wedding bells for Doran O'Brien, Madison newspaper classified advertising department employee, and Lester B. Massin, Chester, N. Y.

ANG President Milton Murray back in Washington after Cape Cod vacation. . . Elizabeth May Craig, veteran Washington Guild leader, off soon to Central Europe for Maine newspapers, she represents. . . Mary Herling, Washington Guild administrative officer, back from Martha's Vineyard vacation.

Former ANG Vice President Nathan Robertson contributing from Washington to the New Republic. . . Father-son Washington combination: Larry Todd of Tass, Soviet news agency; Alden Todd, on the Washington staff of Federated Press.

Cand. Julius Edeletan, one-time Washington Guild leader, involved as press officer on U. S. diplomatic staff in Philippines in charge of press censorship there.

Lowell Lomax, Washington Afro-American Guild leader, broadcasting from the capital in furtherance of Guild's fight for Negro representation in Capitol Hill press galleries.

Herbert A. Klein, Los Angeles Guild member, is new information director for the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union, with his office in San Francisco.

## Hourly Rate Up, Earnings Down

Washington (FP)—Average hourly wage of manufacturing production workers hit a new high in April at \$1.06, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, but weekly earnings were \$4.50 below the peak month of January, 1945, and averaged \$42.92. Recent strike-won wage gains are responsible for the hourly increase, with loss of wartime overtime cutting into the weekly take-home of the average worker.

Estimates for May show average hourly earnings rising to \$1.07. Durable goods industries pay \$1.15 as opposed to the 9.7 cents in non-durable goods industries, the report shows.

## IN NEW QUARTERS

Minneapolis—Twin Cities Guild has moved to a new office at 1014 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

## Guild Delegates Learn Where Coal Comes From



Above is part of the group of Scranton convention delegates that made a trip down an anthracite mine, to learn first-hand how coal is mined, and how it feels to work underground. Left to right are John Wright, Boston, who is learning the operations of a miner's safety lamp; unidentified miners; Arthur Descoteaux, Boston; and Paul Jablonski, Bay City. The group on the mine tour had to don miners' hats, complete with lamps, and had to hike a mile underground.

## Ask Recognition For Lawrence Publications

Washington—The complexity and spread of David Lawrence's publishing enterprises, little known to the public, were outlined in a Washington Newspaper Guild request for recognition and collective bargaining rights in the Bureau of National Affairs.

Allen J. Green, Washington secretary, wrote Lawrence (a columnist in his own right) that the union had majority representation for some 180 employees in BNA editorial sections covering these publications:

Employment Reporter, Patents Quarterly, International Trade Reporter, Price and Priorities, Labor Relations Reporter, Law Week, Daily Labor Report, Report on Executive, Report on Industrial Commodity.

Daily Agriculture Report, Supervisors Manual. Probably nowhere else in the country did a Guild unit have such close information on factors which go into Guild contract negotiations.

The Washington Guild asked Lawrence not only for prompt recognition of the bargaining unit but also for early contract discussions.

Photo by Charles Smith, Gary Guild.

## Protest by Guild and CTU Bounces Western Union Scab from INS Post

The appearance of a Western Union scab in the main newsroom of International News Service's New York headquarters on July 3 prompted quick and decisive action by the two unions there—the Newspaper Guild and the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL).

Hardly had the strikebreaker taken off his coat to settle down for what he thought would be a nice job when Richard Shaner, the INS unit Guild chairman, and John Paulik, the CTU chapel chairman, drafted a joint protest to management.

The brief note, which was delivered to General Manager Seymour Berkson in person, stated that both unions took exception to the presence of the scab in their working quarters and requested management to have Western Union out immediately.

Berkson instructed Business and Traffic Manager William B. Goode to follow through with the protest to Western Union. He did, but when the scab returned from lunch for the afternoon shift, the Guild spokesman made another oral protest to Goode.

Things happened fast then. Western Union notified INS management that the strikebreaker was being relieved forthwith, and furthermore he would never again be reassigned to the INS office.

Western Union has a fairly large set-up in the INS newsroom for incoming and outgoing domestic messages and foreign cables. All of their regular telegraphers, who operate in shifts around the clock, are members of the American Communications Association (CIO).

During the recent Western Union strike, every WU telegrapher regularly employed in the INS office walked out and did his stint on the picket line.

The scab who was bounced from the INS office through the intervention of the Guild and the CTU was one of the men who worked in WU's main office during the strike and additionally tried to persuade other telegraphers to give up and return to their posts.

The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild started a Sidney Hillman PAC memorial fund drive. The idea, suggested by G. K. Williams, local Guild treasurer, has caught on with other unions.

Production Management. In 1942 he became head of the labor division of the War Production Board.

Said President Truman: "The cause of democracy in this country and the world loses one of its most effective and devoted exponents. Sidney Hillman was more than a distinguished labor leader; he was a great humanitarian and an outstanding statesman in the field of labor-management relations."

Released from prison, Hillman went to England, and came to the United States when he was 22. In a short time he was an apprentice garment cutter in Chicago for Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

He rose to prominence in the 1910 strike of the United Garment Workers, which he brought to victory.

In 1915 the union split into two factions, and Hillman led the new group which became the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Not until 1935 did he rejoin the AFL, his union having become dominant in the men's clothing

## New Officers For Massillon

Massillon, Ohio—Ken Hartwick has been elected president of the Massillon Newspaper Guild, succeeding Dolan J. Remley, who served three terms.

Other officers include Mary Lou Bollinger, secretary, and Mrs. Marguerite Hughes, treasurer.

The three retiring officers, Remley, Mrs. Marie Krueger, and Augusta Snyder, are charter members of the local, which comprises employees in the editorial, advertising, business, proofreading and maintenance departments of the Independent here.

The local, which has maintained 100 percent membership, recently signed its first contract after a three-year struggle.

CONTRACT NEAR WITH OIL WORKERS UNION

Fort Worth—Agreement on a more complete severance-pay clause and the salary of the research director are the only things holding up final signing of the Guild contract with the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) covering three members.

President Amy Jo Long is chairman of the committee negotiating with O. A. Knight Oil Workers president.

## Retiring Massillon Treasurer Sets 3-Year, Paid-up Record

Massillon, Ohio—A record which her fellow Guild members believe has seldom, if ever, been equalled in Guild history was set by Augusta Snyder, retiring treasurer of the Massillon Guild.

During her three years in office, the local maintained a perfect paid-up membership record. Not once was her name omitted from The Guild Reporter's honor roll of unit treasurers maintaining 90 percent or better paid-up membership.

A charter member of the local, Miss Snyder is the oldest employee in point of service on the Evening Independent. She was not a candidate for re-election.

Te local recently signed its first contract, after a three-year struggle. The Guild here has had 100 percent membership.

Photo by Charles Smith, Gary Guild.

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## Packing Union Seeks Bonus for Cost of Living

Chicago (FP)—A bonus based on rising living costs will be demanded by United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) in negotiations for new contracts with the large packing companies which expire this month, the executive board announced here.

The bonus, to be demanded in addition to new wage scales, is intended to offset rising living costs which, the union claims, were substantially caused by deliberate action of the packers.

The union also will demand a guaranteed annual wage, \$1 hourly minimum wage and elimination of geographic wage differentials.

The bonus demand was announced in a statement which condemned the packers' sit-down strike in the purchasing of meat.

Quoting from purchasing sources, the union noted that the large packing companies have withheld from purchasing livestock in an attempt to discredit the OPA.

Severely criticizing the Department of Agriculture for not taking any action during the packers' buying strike, the union said: "As time passes the contrast between the action of the government when the workers went on strike last January and when the packers went on strike last March has become sharper."

When the packinghouse workers exercised their legal and just rights to protest the low wages in the industry, the government seized the plants and placed tremendous pressure on the workers to return to their jobs.

"However, when the packers go on strike for a much longer period of time the matter is viewed with complete calmness."

## 25 Elections in Dixie Won by CIO

Atlanta—The CIO has won 25 NLRB elections in the south since the CIO Organizing Committee moved into the region, Van A. Bittner, director of operation Dixie, announced.

Heading the list of victories was the NLRB election at the largest industrial plant in Mississippi, the Masonite Corp. at Laurel, where employees chose the CIO International Woodworkers of America as their bargaining agent.

The CIO won over an AFL union, 832 to 662. Prior to the election, the AFL union had a closed shop contract for three years with the company.

Meanwhile, Bittner announced appointment of two more committee representatives, John J. Brewster, of the United Steelworkers, and Jerome A. Cooper, Birmingham attorney.

## Governor Kills Closed Shop Ban In Louisiana

New Orleans—A bill to make closed shop contracts illegal in Louisiana has been vetoed by Gov. James H. Davis, who held the measure would interfere with the right of collective bargaining for workers and employers in the state, and would contravene various federal enactments.

Earlier, the bill, as a constitutional amendment, failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority in the house.

F. P. SMITH DIES

Detroit—Funeral services were held in Atlanta, Ga., for Pervical P. Smith, a veteran of more than 50 years in the newspaper and publishing fields. His youngest daughter is Patricia Bronte, Free Press staff writer.

Photo by Charles Smith, Gary Guild.

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## Provisional Officers of New Des Moines Local



Above are provisional officers of the newly chartered Des Moines Newspaper Guild. Left to right: Louis Cook, Jr., Register reporter, president; Ray Maxwell, Tribune copyreader, vice president; Ed Nalle, Register assistant city editor, secretary; and Ann Lipovac, library assistant, treasurer.

## Hudson Dispatch Pays 30 Weeks' Back Wages to Fired Employee in NLRB Case

In a compliance settlement before the New York regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, the Hudson Dispatch, of Union City, N. J., found guilty of unfair labor practices in discharging James Allan, copyreader and chairman of the Dispatch unit of the Hudson County Newspaper Guild, has paid to Allan \$1,350 in back salary, covering the 30 weeks following Allan's discharge.

The Dispatch also posted in its editorial rooms copies of the "cease and desist" order in which it declares its policy of strict neutrality toward Guild organization and activity, and has offered reinstatement to Allan in his old job.

Allan declined reinstatement, having taken a job on the Bronx Home News, where under Guild contract he is now paid \$22.50 a week for the same duties for which the Hudson Dispatch had paid him \$45.

The Hudson Dispatch fought its defense to the Guild's charges through all phases, taking an appeal to the Washington members of the NLRB after a regional trial examiner had found the publication guilty, and had ordered the publisher to recognize the Guild as bargaining agent.

In a precedent-setting decision, the Washington board reversed its own trial examiner as to the Guild's right to be recognized, and refused the Guild's application for a review of its findings. The reversal decision went far afield in setting up exclusions and inclusions in an appropriate bargaining unit, and made four changes in the personnel line-up, which left the Guild short of a bargaining majority by a single count.

In a flag-waving editorial and a highly distorted news-story, the Dispatch hailed its "victory" as establishing a new basic principle for the newspaper publishers of the nation, declaring that it no longer was necessary for a publisher to "bargain with a minority" of its employees.

The Hudson Dispatch circulates in the tightly-controlled political ballroom of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, and studiously avoids offending that official in either news columns or editorial comments.

## \$120 for Writers in New Contract With Time, Inc.

Following months of negotiations which included the taking of a strike vote, the New York Guild has reached agreement on a new contract with Time, Inc., including a \$120 top minimum for writers, a general increase, shorter hours, check-off, and several other improvements.

Minimums for writers, photographers and cinema directors start at \$60 and reach \$120 after two years, raised from a previous range of \$51.98 to \$103.96. News bureau deskmen and staff correspondents go to a top minimum of \$85 after two years, while the top minimum for researchers is \$80 after three years. Stenographer-secretaries start at \$40 and go to a top minimum of \$45, and typists have a starting minimum of \$35 and a top minimum of \$40 after two years.

The general increase is on a graduated scale ranging from 20 percent for those earning under \$35 to 10 percent for those earning between \$100 and \$120.

Hours were reduced from 40 per week to 37½. An improved night differential, 10 percent of the pro-rated daily salary extra, for all work after 8 p. m., with a minimum of \$5 per week for those working three or more nights. Previously the night differential applied only to those

working three or more nights a week.

A callback provision and full length of service credit for time spent in service also have been added.

The wage provisions of the contract are retroactive to last Feb. 1. The agreement runs to Oct. 1948, with wage reopenings Mar. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1948.

## CIO Strike Won In Sheboygan

Sheboygan, Wis. (FP)—The first CIO strike in this city's history and the first in the 62-year existence of the Vollrath Co., maker of a famous brand of enamel kitchenware, ended in victory.

The terms include vacation of two weeks after five years' employment, with special clauses covering veterans and a 14¢ wage increase with proportional raises in all piece rates. The strike of 600 workers, which began May 6, was led by the United Farm Equipment Workers.

ASK 43-HOUR WEEK

Detroit—Detroit Fire Fighters Association (AFL) is seeking a 43-hour week. Work week now is 73 hours.

## Clarification On Guild Shop And Veterans

Contracts which provide for a Guild shop take precedence over the provisions of the Selective Service act which guarantee a veteran employment in his pre-war job for a period of one year, ANG Counsel Morris Isersman asserts in an opinion furnished the American Newspaper Guild.

"There is no question whatever," Isersman declares, "that a veteran employed in a Guild shop when he left for military service will be required to abide by the same Guild shop provisions when he returns to the job."

The Guild shop contract is a condition of employment, and discharge of an employee, veteran or not, who fails to comply with that condition, would be discharge for cause. As such, a discharge would be justifiable under the Veterans Administration's own interpretation of the protective provisions of the Selective Service act, Isersman holds.

The Guild attorney advises locals to adopt resolutions and send copies to the veterans who may refuse to abide by a Guild shop contract and to the publisher involved. The resolutions should state that Guild counsel has investigated the act and the authorities under it, that the act cannot justify abrogating the contract, and that the Guild demands enforcement.

If the veterans persist and the employer sustains him, Isersman advises proceeding to arbitration if the contract provides this means, or if the parties agree to submit the issue. Otherwise the local should adopt means of specifically enforcing the contract, as would be the case in other contract violations.

The same provisions of the law and its interpretation apply in the event the Guild has obtained a Guild shop clause during the period of military service of a veteran who returns to his job and refuses to become a Guild member, the Guild counsel asserts.

## Headline Story of OPA Demise

**Key Prices Rising But Stores Pledge Fight to Hold Line**

**Meat Up 20 Cents, Back Market Level**

**Butter Here, Food Costs Hit 26-Year High**

**Landlords Here Start Evictions**

**One Week Without OPA: Commodities Up 8 to 13%**

These headlines from New York papers tell the story of what happened after OPA passed from the national scene. While papers at first chronicled price advances, the stories of fantastic rent increases, profiteering and soaring living costs soon gave way to hopeful industry forecasts of a leveling off of prices and the glories of the law of supply and demand. Some papers ignored news of 50 percent advances in meat prices to banner hollow hold-the-line promises of manufacturers. Without OPA, and advancing prices, salary schedules must be re-evaluated.



## Public Support Shifts to Labor

The Fortune magazine poll for June reveals that public opinion has shifted to labor's side in the current labor-management disputes.

People were asked: Suppose you had been acting as a referee in labor-management disputes during the past three months, do you think your decision would probably have been more often in favor of labor's side or more often in favor of management's side?

|            | January, 1946 | June, 1946 |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| Labor      | 25.7          | 37.1       |
| Management | 44.7          | 38.6       |
| Don't know | 29.6          | 24.3       |

This public sentiment was not apparent from newspaper headlines, or from speeches and legislation in congress.

## DON'T WANT WORK, TELFORD, THAT IS—

### City News Strikers Don't Care If They Never Go Back to Work

Los Angeles—Working out of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild office are 12 Guildsmen who have organized a news service supplying coverage of Los Angeles city and country news events to eight radio stations, eight daily newspapers and more than 50 weekly papers.

And all for free! The strange, free news-coverage situation originated nine weeks ago when the 12 Guildsmen struck the Los Angeles City News News Service after 15 fruitless months of attempts to get Manager Telford Work to negotiate a contract.

An office staff, composed of Editor Bob Voigt, Claude Chestnut, Elizabeth Edelson, and Mary Kitano, handle the rewrite, mailing and general office assignments.

Other reporters are Lew Garrett, district attorney beat; Bob Wirsch, superior courts; Ed Wilson, board of supervisors; Uarda Winton, filings; Phil McKelvie, federal courts; Ernie Chint, police beat; Betty Voigt, sheriff's beat; and Emert Witarschek, city hall beat.

The striking Guildsmen's spirits are kept high, despite the nine weeks away from work—and that means Telford Work—by encouraging remarks and contributions from clients of the new Metropolitan News Service. Typical are these:

Southwest Waver: "We've received many excellent stories in the past few weeks. The stories are well localized and coverage is better than City News was on that point."

Southgate Press-Tribune: "All stories are well written. We use the local stories a lot."

Los Angeles Sentinel: "Service is better than City News Service. Well localized and slanted, much more usable stories from MNS than old CNS."

Griffith Park News: "The newspaper shortage limits the use of many stories, but frankly, we like it better than City News."

Wildfire Press: "We use a great deal of your copy. It is much better than in the past." California Eagle: "Found the articles very good. Used quite a bit last week."

And so they go—all down the line. Despite the fact that the papers are getting a more limited service than was furnished before the Los Angeles Guild struck City News last May.

## NEW ORLEANS UPS MINIMUMS IN NEW CONTRACT WITH ITEM

New Orleans—A new contract with the New Orleans Item has been agreed to by the New Orleans Guild. The agreement provides increases in minimums, a night differential, and an improved holiday clause.

All minimums for reporters, photographers and reviewmen were increased by 5% raising the top minimum to \$35 after four years, with a starting minimum of \$35. Copyreader minimums

Sacramento—What! No closed shop issue? No blast at the PAC? To California union members accustomed to the powerful reactionary drive against labor this is one for Ripley. But it's true—the list of 17 constitutional amendments and initiative measures to be voted on Nov. 5 does not contain one measure aimed at labor.

Instead, there are a number of constructive issues which labor will go all-out for. The Fair Employment Practices initiative is on the ballot. There is also a measure to place a \$2,000 floor on school teachers' salaries. And the Veterans Bond act of 1946, if it passes, will provide \$100,000,000 for farm and home loans to GIs.

What a contrast! Two years ago organized labor had to concentrate its effort on the defeat of the "right to work" plan which would have killed the closed shop. Before that there was the hot cargo issue. In the legislature there was the powerful drive to put over an anti-political assessment law to thwart the PAC.

Labor leaders are enthusiastic about the line-up for the Nov. 5 election. Instead of fighting for its life, labor can really contribute to passage of progressive measures.

One question is puzzling. What happened to the efforts of the reactionaries who had served notice at least five anti-labor measures would be on the ballot in 1946? Perhaps they forgot about California momentarily and began concentrating on Washington.

At any rate, the five titled measures which failed, through lack of sufficient signatures, were: 1. An outright ban on assessments for political purposes; 2. A guarantee of open shop conditions for

two recent parties were the ones given by the Daily News unit at the Blackguard Theater and by the general unit at the Guild hall. The latter party, incidentally, raised \$81 for the strike fund.

At the start of the strike, the strikers had laughs while preparing the strike signs which were to be carried on the picket line. Because of Manager Work's old name, the strikers thought up numerous slogans which declared: "We don't want Work" or "The heck with Work" or "We won't go back to work," etc.

The City News strike is undoubtedly the first strike in Guild history in which the striking Guildsmen can truthfully say: "We don't care if we ever go back to Work!"

## Lucrative National Advertising Is on Upgrade for Newspapers

Lucrative national advertising revenue, after having been partially diverted to other fields since 1929, is bouncing back for newspapers, promising increased revenue for publishers—with more to come.

This was the tenor of a report by Alfred Stanford, director of the national division of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's bureau of advertising.

Much of the national ad income which newspapers had lost since 1929 has been regained in the first six months of 1946, Stanford revealed. The gain was chalked up despite the rather inactive state of a half dozen of the big-

gest ad customers, including automobile accounts which have accounted for about 20 percent of newspaper space. In addition, inability to secure all the newspaper desired also has held back advertising volume in the field, Stanford revealed.

He said complete figures for the first six months will show the best record since 1937, and if present figures are maintained, national advertising income in newspapers should hit 300,000,000 lines by the end of the year, the first time since 1937, and one of five times since 1930.

The ANPA official said national income for the first five months this year totalled 221,942,000 compared to 107,268,000 in 1945, and 111,294,000 in the same period of the last peacetime year. Figures for the first five months of 1937 were 139,624,000.

The changed trend was said to be due to national advertisers diverting a larger portion of budgets to newspaper income.

CIO GROUP PLANS TO FIGHT EVICTIONS

Indianapolis—The Indianapolis Industrial Union Council will fight in the courts any arbitrary evictions against its 46,000 members.

all veterans; 3. A law to restrict union membership and collective bargaining; 4. An injunction measure to kill the closed shop; 5. Another anti-political assessment law which would have provided for a \$5,000 fine. It would have taken 178,764 signatures of registered voters to get any one of these before the voters. The secretary of state's office reported not more than 500 signatures were filed on behalf of any of them.

## Research Group Gives Warning About Private Pension Plan

A recent review of private company pension plans by the New York Journal of Commerce indicates that such plans will require critical attention from labor unions if worker interests are to be properly safeguarded, warns Labor Research Association.

More than 8,000 company pension plans, including group annuity plans, are in existence, it is estimated, about three times the number 10 years ago. Two main factors are held accountable for recent growth of pension plans: adoption of the Social Security act which stimulated national thinking on retirement problems, and comparatively liberal tax benefits available to employers making payments into pension funds.

War-time taxes accelerated pension plans, for many corporations were liable to an 85 percent tax on top-level profits, thus making pension costs only 15 cents on the dollar, with the U.S. treasury chipping in the balance.

"Despite recent growth of these pension schemes the masses of American workers are not covered," warns the Labor Research Association. "In the pension plans of most corporations only salaried employees are included, or only those with earnings in excess of \$3,000 per year."

The association's report notes that recent wage increases have

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Sponsors of these vicious regulations included the following: Eric G. Warner, Vincent J. Keating, Joseph E. Matthews, Walter F. Parker, Harry F. Brubaker, Raymond P. Luce, Wheaton Hale Brewer, John H. Walker, and Charles M. Shustrom.

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## ROCHESTER CITY OFFICIALS ASKING FOR ANOTHER STRIKE

Rochester, N. Y. (LPA)—Recognition of unions representing Rochester's city employees—chief issue in an AFL-CIO general strike here on May 28—flared up again when the reactionary Republican city council repealed a section of the municipal code which guaranteed union recognition.

The council repealed the union recognition clause which was passed by a Democratic administration 10 years ago and declared that "the policy set up by the repealed provision committed the city administration to recognize 'any and all unions having affiliate members who are employees of the city of Rochester as the bargaining agency for their respective affiliates so employed.'"

Industries, public transportation and newspapers were shut down by joint AFL-CIO action in May following the firing of 489 public works employees in the

midst of an organizing campaign by the AFL Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

When the strike threatened to spread to every major industry in the city, the business-dominated administration agreed to reinstate the 489 dismissed workers and, for the first time, promised to sit down and discuss grievances with union representatives. Both AFL and CIO leaders said that a new citywide strike was not beyond possibility if the administration continued its union-busting provocations.

## Wins Citation In Member Drive

Wilkes-Barre—M. A. McMillen, advertising department of Times-Leader Evening News, has received a citation for obtaining the largest number of members, 211, for Wilkes-Barre Post, American Legion.

The council repealed the union recognition clause which was passed by a Democratic administration 10 years ago and declared that "the policy set up by the repealed provision committed the city administration to recognize 'any and all unions having affiliate members who are employees of the city of Rochester as the bargaining agency for their respective affiliates so employed.'"

Industries, public transportation and newspapers were shut down by joint AFL-CIO action in May following the firing of 489 public works employees in the

midst of an organizing campaign by the AFL Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

When the strike threatened to spread to every major industry in the city, the business-dominated administration agreed to reinstate the 489 dismissed workers and, for the first time, promised to sit down and discuss grievances with union representatives. Both AFL and CIO leaders said that a new citywide strike was not beyond possibility if the administration continued its union-busting provocations.

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## ANG FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD—STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, APRIL 30, 1946

| ASSETS                   |                    | LIABILITIES              |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Cash in Bank and on Hand | \$22,064.81        | Payroll Taxes            | \$ 423.36          |
| Advances Receivable      | 1,269.26           | Due to Locals            | 258.16             |
| Due from Defense Fund    | 500.               | Exchanges Payable        | 23.07              |
| Security Deposits        | 500.               | <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> | <b>\$ 724.59</b>   |
| Prepaid Expenses         | 166.10             | <b>FINANCIAL SURPLUS</b> | <b>\$23,277.58</b> |
| Exchanges Receivable     | 166.10             |                          |                    |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>      | <b>\$24,062.17</b> |                          |                    |

Allocated to: General Surplus \$10,333.58 Reserve for 1946 Convention 2,000. Reserve for Officers' Severance Pay 2,444. **TOTAL SURPLUS AND RESERVES \$23,277.58**

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses for the Period Feb. 1 to April 30, 1946

| INCOME                       |                 | 4th Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 3rd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 2nd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 1st Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Per Capita                   | \$14,597        |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Initiation Fees              | 2,167           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Reinstatement Fees           | 483             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Charter Fees                 | 30              |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| "Guild Reporter" Sub and Ads | 249             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Wire Service Contributions   | 1,133           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Miscellaneous                | 151             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b>          | <b>\$48,720</b> |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |

| EXPENSES                        |                 | 4th Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 3rd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 2nd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 1st Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Per Capita to CIO               | \$ 2,203        |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Organization                    | 17,783          |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Research                        | 2,273           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Administration                  | 10,149          |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Executive                       | 3,711           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| IEB Meetings                    | 2,057           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>ANG Convention Expenses:</b> |                 |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Cost in Excess of Reserve       | 45              |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Provision for 1946 Convention   | 1,000           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Other Expenses                  | 1,589           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>           | <b>\$47,978</b> |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>OPERATING SURPLUS</b>        | <b>\$ 742</b>   |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |

## DETAIL OF EXPENSES

| A—ORGANIZATION                         |                 | 4th Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 3rd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 2nd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 1st Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| International Representatives—Salaries | \$10,496        |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| —Expenses                              | 3,842           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Secretary—Stenographer—Salary          | 462             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Publications                           | 2,337           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Miscellaneous                          | 1,783           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL ORGANIZATION</b>              | <b>\$17,783</b> |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |

| B—RESEARCH                |                 | 4th Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 3rd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 2nd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 1st Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salary—Director           | \$ 1,010        |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| —Assistant                | 690             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| —Special Economist        | 607             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Secretary—Stenographer    | 200             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Travel                    | 100             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Printing and Publications | 200             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Books and Periodicals     | 40              |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Miscellaneous             | 11              |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Survey                    | (20)            |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL RESEARCH</b>     | <b>\$ 2,273</b> |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |

| C—"GUILD REPORTER"             |                 | 4th Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 3rd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 2nd Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 | 1st Quarter Ended April 30, 1946 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salary—Editor                  | \$ 1,235        |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| —Assistant                     | 545             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| —Clerical                      | 250             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Printing                       | 2,595           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Mailing and Postage            | 1,079           |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| News Services                  | 161             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Pictures and Special Materials | 99              |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Engraving                      | 162             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Miscellaneous                  | 172             |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL "GUILD REPORTER"</b>  | <b>\$ 6,598</b> |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |



## Caught ON THE RUN

After reading Editor & Publisher's weird interpretations of what it thought various ANG convention votes meant, Hemlock Peterson wonders if someone stepped on the E & P ouija board.

### We came in here

The hokey that removal of price controls will make for full production can be exploded by harking back to the days of 1919 and 1929.

Prices zoomed wildly in 1921, and production was up 24 percent. But the public could not buy, so manufacturers and distributors were stuck with \$17,000,000,000 in excess inventories. Collapse followed.

In the late 1920's the prospect of unlimited consumer demand led to over-investment in capital goods, wild stock market speculation — and then came the depression.

During the war the greatest production record in history was rung up — over twice that of 1929. Profits climbed, too. And it was done with prices under control. So why the double talk that everything will be hunky-dory, with full production, if OPA limits are removed?

Bill Ahlstrom, Chester Times fotog, discovered an owl's bite is worse than a tree's bark. Assigned to get a picture of an owl that had strayed into town, Ahlstrom pursued the bird into a park, climbed a tree to get a portrait of the owl, and then grabbed the bird.

A bit bitten and clawed, Ahlstrom finally delivered the owl to the city desk, saying: "Here's your story."

### Straws in the wind dept.

November elections are coming up, so here are some political statistics of interest, especially at a time when labor is fighting off oppressive legislation in congress.

Harold E. Stassen, former Republican governor of Minnesota, and GOP presidential aspirant, sponsors the Republican Open Forum, which recently sent

out questionnaires to party members.

When the returns were in, it was revealed 79 percent of the Republicans want "further legal restrictions placed on union activities." That wasn't all; 63 percent wanted outright repeal of the Wagner act, labor's Magna Charta; 63 percent favored making unions subject to injunctions; and 52 percent wanted the union shop prohibited.

Equally revealing on the Republican party's attitude toward labor was the fact that only 5 percent believed the government should take over businesses that refused to settle with unions.

Practical diplomacy, as practiced by the Associated Press.

Query, by Guild, during grievance session: "Is there an economy wave on throughout the AP?"

Answer, by Marty Wright, AP's labor relations expert: "Well, what do you think?"

### Extra-curricular stuff?

Down at Searcy, Ark., there is Harding college (300 students, 40 faculty) which is going great guns in spreading the gospel of free enterprise. The place was founded 1924.

Soliciting funds from from corporation heads, and wealthy individuals (gifts can be deducted from income taxes) President George Benson boasts the college "was a definite factor" in forming a new national labor union guaranteeing the open shop and banning the check-off.

Harding college will spend some \$450,000 this year in what amounts to NAM propaganda. The place ships a weekly column appearing in about 3,000 country weeklies, and has a weekly program on 64 stations.

The American education system seems to be hitting on three cylinders.

Dr. John K. Norton of Columbia university told a session of school administrators that there are about 2,000,000 children between 6 and 15 years who aren't in school. And about one in every four pupils has a teacher whose salary is less than \$1,000 per year.

## WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

# This Business of Sex as a Stimulant for Retail Sales

By ALAN BARTH  
Washington Guild

Washington — As an interested amateur and dilettante, I have been watching recently—and in point of fact, to be quite frank about it, ever since I was a little boy—the utilization of sex as a sales stimulant. Love, I always say, is what makes the world go 'round—and I do not mean the love of a man for his country or for his work or for any such abstractions.

Well, it seems that the advertising copywriters have come to the conclusion that I am quite right about this. And, figuring no doubt that what is good for the world is good for American business, they have begun, with the subtlety characteristic of their craft, to inject certain sexual innuendoes or overtones into some of their art work.

I have in mind, for instance, a display poster on view just lately in a drug store window near my office. It advertises some sort of hair tonic called, I think, "Brylcreem" and does so quite effectively by showing a picture of a guy whose hair is much better groomed than yours, lustily clasping—and, boy, I mean lustily—a babe who is not in any discernible respect deformed or repellent. Over this portrait of happy amatory dalliance is the simple legend: "Yours in 27 seconds."

Of course, I don't know that "Brylcreem" will actually do all it says it will, being practically bald myself and thoroughly married into the bargain; and I mention it here only to show you how prevalently sex is rearing its attractive head even among staid commercial enterprises.

YOU MAY HAVE SEEN, if you're observant, suggestions of sex in the advertising of certain other products, such as perfumes, deodorants or swimming suits and even in the still photographs that proclaim some of our current motion pictures. It is not altogether absent from the covers of our more popular magazines. Radio is occasionally concerned with it.

Many metropolitan newspapers continue to give rather good play to triangles, love nests, divorces and wild parties which, except for the sex angle, don't have much real cosmic significance.

It would seem from all this that sex has become a live motivating force in 20th century civilization and is recognized as such by some of the shrewdest minds of our time. The trouble is, however, they do not choose to recognize it openly. So that, although we get a great deal of sex flaunted in our faces wherever we turn, we get it always in a bootlegged form, disguised as if in its unadulterated state it were somehow reprehensible.

The result of this, perhaps inevitably, is that whenever anyone does deal with it openly, coming right out and calling it sex instead of amour, there are always people who can be counted upon to be outraged and to rise in wrath in order to protect you from your own instincts.

THIS IS WHAT happened the other day to Edmund Wilson, copies of whose book, "Memoirs of Fecate County," were confiscated by New York City police on charges of obscenity filed by John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Sumner gave it as his considered opinion that the book is "salacious and lascivious"—which is pretty strong language—and that "it is the most objectionable book I have ever read, as a book issued for indiscriminate circulation."

A number of professional lit-

erary critics have at one time or another given their opinions of the book, which, although differing from one another, differed generally from Mr. Sumner's. This is a free country, and anyone, I suppose, is entitled to his opinion, whether he be a qualified reviewer or the village idiot.

Still, it seems somewhat anomalous that one man should be entitled not only to an opinion but also to have the police act on his opinion.

Having read the only story in the book which could have given offense even to Mr. Sumner, I offer my own opinion that it suffers a good deal from an over-articulateness on the part of the author. It is certainly concerned with sex, candidly if somewhat tediously—but in much less titillating fashion than the general run of cosmetic ads. Personally, I felt no impulse to call out the cops.

This business of salaciousness is, in any case, a matter of individual reaction.

A very significant blow was struck for personal freedom when the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and later

the supreme court, held in the Esquire case that the postmaster general could not restrict mailing privileges on the basis of his private literary tastes. Local police should have no comparable power on the basis of one man's concept of pornography. To the prudent, all things are likely to seem impure.

IN TODAY'S atmosphere of advertising promotion, however, one cannot be altogether sure that the publisher of Mr. Wilson's collection of stories didn't deliberately cajole Mr. Sumner into delivering his diatribe. The book has been on the market since March. Perhaps sales needed just this sort of sex stimulus.

Anyway, the book has now gotten more—and better—publicity (strictly for free, too) than the publisher could have bought by placing half-page ads in all the country's dailies. Well, anything's fair, I guess, in love and salesmanship.

But if Mr. Sumner doesn't get a cut from Mr. Wilson, he ought to see a good psychiatrist.

Maybe he ought to see a good psychiatrist, anyhow, just on general principles.

## NY Guild Plans to Move; Purchases Own Building

By the first of the year the Newspaper Guild of New York will move its headquarters to Broadway, to a building purchased by the local. This will be the fifth headquarters in 13 years.

The move was necessitated by the fact the present headquarters, long outgrown, has been sold and is scheduled to be wrecked for a skyscraper, according to T. H. Murphy, NY secretary-treasurer.

The three-story building was secured for \$206,000, and it is estimated another \$18,000 will be required for remodeling.

The structure houses stores on the ground floor, and includes the Malin Studio theatre, with its 250

seats said to be Gotham's smallest legitimate house.

Ground floor is 60 by 100 feet, with the two other floors measuring 60 by 90 feet. When completed, the Guild headquarters will include offices, conference and meeting rooms, and a bar.

Part of the purchase will be financed by issuance of \$150,000 in 20-year, 3 percent bonds. Some space will be rented out.

The building, at 133 West 44th Street, just off Broadway, is in the heart of the Times Square district, next to the Hudson theatre. It was completed in 1912 for Bustanoby's, a famous restaurant of that time.

## FLORIDA OFFICIAL'S CAMPAIGN TO BUST UNIONS KICKS BACK

Tampa, Fla. (LPA)—Attorney General Tom Watson's campaign to smash unions in Florida is kicking back in his face. Watson recently imported the notorious Veterans Industrial Association, which was organized first in Arkansas as a strikebreaking front for anti-union employers.

He induced James T. Karam, national head of the VIA, to set up a Florida unit for the purpose of "fighting the closed shop." Later Karam announced that his followers would "use strongarm methods, if necessary" to break "closed shops" and smash strikes.

Karam's threat of violence brought a split in the Florida branch. Its president, W. Kenneth Miller, Orlando architect, resigned, as did other local officers. They repudiated Karam's talk of terrorism and strikebreaking. Watson backed up Karam.

The rumpus split the ranks of

the organization and Watson was left with little more than a shell of the VIA to carry on his war against labor.

The Tampa Daily Times editorially denounced the attorney general. It pointed out that "management-labor harmony in Florida was exceptionally outstanding" until Watson two years ago put over an anti-closed shop amendment to the state constitution, which is being challenged in the courts.

"The confusion and bickering since then has been dangerous to the industrial growth of the state," the Times declared. Matters have been made worse, the Times added, by Watson's importation of the VIA for terroristic purposes, and "rather than retard unionism strongarm squads have only increased the determination of the working man to protect himself."

"Veterans should be careful about joining any organization which may have hate and strong-arm tactics as part and parcel of its philosophy," the Times added.

## Typos Ask \$100 In Rochester

Rochester, N. Y.—Typographical union members are demanding \$100 to \$115 per week and shorter hours in a new contract with Gannett's two daily papers here. The current agreement, expiring July 30, provides for \$58 for day work and \$63 for night work, and a 37½-hour week.

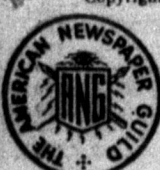
The union seeks three weeks' vacation with pay, and management offers two.

## Refinery Workers Set Pace on Wages

Forth Worth (FP)—Highest wage paid in any manufacturing industry is that won by oil refinery workers. The average weekly wage as reported in latest figures of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is \$56.25.

## THE GUILD REPORTER

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



Editor:  
Wilbur E. Bada  
Assistant:  
Fred Jaeger

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

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Director of Research: Jean Weinstein.

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

July 12, 1946

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