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Nieman Awards To 5 Guildsmen

Five Guild members are included in the list of newspapermen winning Nieman Fellowship awards for a year of study at Harvard university. Awards for special study went to 14 newsmen, including four war veterans, and four combat correspondents.

The awards carry with them a grant of money equal to or in excess of the recipient's normal income, to insure full opportunity for special study and research.

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Guildsmen who received Nieman fellowships include:

CLARK PORTEOUS, reporter for the Memphis Press-Scimitar, will study social and economic problems of the south. Porteous, a Memphis Guild vice president, is 36 and a war veteran.

In checking his application and qualifications, Harvard university termed Porteous "a resourceful reporter who initiates useful investigations into public affairs. Recognized as one of the top newspapermen in his region, he has dealt effectively with such regional issues as the poll tax, TVA, housing, local race problems, the rise of the CIO in Memphis, and its effect on the grip of Boss Crump."



CLARK PORTEOUS
Memphis Guild

While at Southwestern university, Porteous was a track star, and his record for the mile still stands. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Veterans Committee in Memphis. He came to the Press-Scimitar in 1934, and has covered every beat on the paper, now being a special assignments man.

The San Francisco Chronicle has two Nieman fellows, the second time in nine years two awards have gone to staff members of one paper. After the Nieman awards were made, the Chronicle contributed one of the fellowships, thus making an additional award possible this year.

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STEPHEN M. FISCHER, young labor reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle, will study labor economics, history and government. Only 26, Fischer is believed to be one of the youngest newsmen to receive a Nieman fellowship.

He joined the Army in October, 1941, as a private. Eight months ago he was placed on inactive status, as a captain. Fischer's war record includes 49 B-24 bombardment missions in the Pacific as navigator, the Air Medal with four clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross and three battle stars.



STEPHEN M. FISCHER
San Francisco-Oakland

Fischer, in covering the west coast labor trick, has had several major beats to his credit, including a piece on John L. Lewis and his District 50, forecasting it would be used to raid CIO unions. Last week he scooped the nation's press with a story Harry Bridges would step down as California regional director of the CIO.

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JACK FOISIE covers the waterfront for the San Francisco Chronicle. He will study government and economics as preparation to serving as a Washington correspondent. During the war he was outstanding in the corps of Stars and Stripes soldier correspondents, being a companion of Ernie Pyle and Bill Mauldin in the Italian campaign. He is 27.

Foisie went itno the Army in October, 1941, serving in the entire North African campaign as a machine gunner and operations sergeant. After he had sent a routine letter to Stars and Stripes he was transferred to the Army paper and given the Mediterranean as a beat. He covered the campaigns for Sicily, Naples, Cassino, Anzio and Austria for Stars and Stripes.



JACK FOISIE
San Francisco-Oakland

In 1944 he kicked up an international story when he told the San Francisco Commonwealth club how Navy and ground anti-aircraft fire accidentally knocked down 30 Allied paratroop-laden planes.

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JAY G. ODELL, JR., is a charter member of the Guild. He is

(Continued on Page Five)

Bowles Recites Weird Story at NLRB Hearing

Springfield, Mass. — Sherman Hoar Bowles, ostensible manager of a four-paper Springfield newspaper monopoly, faced NLRB and ANG attorneys at an unfair labor practice hearing this week and put into the record perhaps the strangest testimony that management spokesmen ever offered a government agency.

Bowles is charged with discrimination against Guild members and refusal to bargain following NLRB certification of Springfield Guild to represent editorial department employes of the four Springfield newspapers. Named jointly with Bowles are the listed stockholders of the court-dissolved Massachusetts corporations that once owned the properties.

NOT AMAZED

To Springfield newspaper employes the eccentricities of Bowles have become commonplace.

They were not amazed when he calmly reiterated his avowals to the NLRB examiner at an earlier hearing that he had neither ownership nor management interest in the Springfield papers, although he is regarded generally as being the sole authority on all matters of operation of the properties.

Much more perturbed over such assertions were attorneys for the absentee stockholders who were hearing for the first time of the uniquely casual handling of investments estimated to amount to several millions of dollars, which their clients believed to be Bowles' responsibility.

Bowles' appearance on the stand for the first two days of the hearing left these observers concerned over:

(1) The value and safety of stockholders' interests;

(2) The possible partnership responsibility that their clients might have acquired involuntarily for Bowles' eccentric manipulations of the property when Massachusetts courts dissolved corporate ownership of the properties several years ago because the corporations had ceased to comply with the law.

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The small hearing room was filled with witnesses, Guild members and reporters, the latter covering the proceedings which were carried in detail in the

(Continued on Page Eight)

HERALD TRIB NLRB VOTE IS SET FOR AUG. 1

A consent election under auspices of the NLRB will be held Aug. 1 among commercial department employes of the New York Herald Tribune on whether or not the Newspaper Guild of New York shall be the collective bargaining agent for the workers.

Approximately 460 employes are eligible to vote. A majority of the unit has joined the Guild.

The editorial department already is covered by Guild contract.

The election will climax an organization drive during the past 18 months, headed by John Weilburg, NY Guild organizer. During the drive, management extended gains won in Guild contracts to the unorganized sections as soon as wage increases and other benefits were won by the Guild.

Guild's PAC Drive Gets Under Way

With congress having failed to enact much of the 'must' legislation which was before it, and little prospect of further constructive action before adjournment, the ANG political action drive backed by the convention was swinging into high gear this week.

Dorothy Rockwell, chairman of the Guild's PAC advisory committee, announced chairmen for regions to co-ordinate PAC activities of locals within the territory, and to keep the national committee informed of progress.

At the same time local officers were urged to spur PAC activity in their locals, including drives for voluntary, individual contributions of $1 from each member.

"Cash is urgently needed to back up PAC, and to insure that information can be spread about candidates and the issues facing voters," Miss Rockwell pointed out. "A voluntary contribution to PAC does not commit the donor to vote for any PAC-endorsed candidate, but contributions do mean that Guild members appreciate and approve of what PAC is trying to do, and want the next congress to be decent and progressive."

PAC Keeps Voters Informed

In view of the many anti-labor measures introduced in the 79th congress, the November elections take on added importance, local officers were advised. The entire house of representatives must stand for election, together with one-third of the senate.

"Fundamentally, political action stands for the responsibility of registering, voting, knowing the candidates, the important issues, and making one's opinions heard. PAC seeks to explain the issues, and to publicize the records of candidates," Miss Rockwell said.

A number of Guilds already have appointed local PAC chairmen, and fund-raising drives are to get under way shortly.

Chairmen of the 20 regions, together with the three-member advisory committee, will comprise the ANG Political Action committee. The three named by the IEB include Miss Rockwell, Marguerite McCollum, Elizabeth Guild; and Karl Weber, Lehigh Valley Guild. Regional committees have not been completed, and additional members will be named.

Political action takes money.

If every Guild member contributed $1, the Guild will have supported PAC and its work for one week.

Half the money collected in contributions stays in the area, and half is used nationally.

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Meanwhile, a city-wide PAC drive is under way in the New York Guild, following a meeting of 100 delegates to a special conference, and a drive has been launched in all shops to get $1 from every member for PAC. Charles Roland was named chairman of the local PAC, with John Roman co-ordinator, representing the New York Guild staff.

PAC progress reports, Page 2.
Regional PAC heads, and committee members, Page 2.

The Chicago Guild affiliated with the Illinois CIO-PAC group, and Isabel Graham, local PAC chairman, is working with the state council to try to get an effective set-up by wards in Chicago.

Scranton First to Name Wage Parley Delegates

As locals were preparing to select delegates to the wage conference in St. Louis Sept. 7 and 8, Scranton was the first to report, having chosen Frank Parry, president, and Thomas O'Leary, vice president, as its representatives to help fashion the 1947 Wage Program.

Delegates to the collective bargaining conference will map goals for 1947 negotiations, and also will draft a new Wage Program toward the goals set by the Scranton convention.

Convention wage goals include $100 minimum for experienced reporters and similar key classifications, and a base pay of not less than $50 per week for experienced workers in any department.

The wage parley will be in offices of the St. Louis Guild. Rooms have been reserved at Hotel Jefferson for delegates, and Adolph J. Rahm, St. Louis president, who is heading the host committee, again warned delegates to make hotel reservations well in advance of the conference.

Meetings of chain and wire service councils also will be conducted in connection with the sessions.

Locals have been invited to send one or more delegates to the parleys, and have been asked to authorize representatives to make tentative commitments for local support of plans adopted by the conference. "Final ratification of the Wage Program will be in the discretion of the membership," Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice president, pointed out.

CIO Convention Set for Nov. 18

Washington — The eighth convention of the CIO will be held Nov. 18 in Atlantic City, the CIO executive board has decided. Last convention was in 1944, the 1945 session having been canceled because of travel restrictions.

Raises Won on Racing Record In Cincinnati

Cincinnati—The Cincinnati Guild has completed negotiations for an initial contract with the Triangle Publications' Racing Record, covering employes in the editorial and maintenance departments. Twelve employes are included in the unit.

The agreement provides for maintenance of membership, the check-off, a general increase, three weeks' vacation after one year, a 28-week ceiling on severance pay, and standard security provisions.

Minimums for handicapper and copy editor start at $34 and go to $60 after four years. Senior clerks go to a top minimum of $49 after four years, intermediate clerks to $44, and junior clerks to $33.

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In addition, a 12½ percent general increase is provided for employes not so raised by the minimums. Individual raises, as a result of the contract, range from $5 to $11.50, with an annual payroll increase of approximately $5,700.

The agreement is retroactive to last Feb. 1, and runs for one year.

Citywide Minimums Gained In Two More NY Contracts

The New York Guild has reached agreement on contracts with the Bronx Home News and the Brooklyn Citizen.

The Bronx Home News agreement raises minimums to the New York citywide levels, with writing and special reporters, rewritemen, copyreaders, and photographers (I) raised from a top minimum of $77.50 after two years to $90. Starting minimum is $75. Reporters and photographers (II) start at $40 and go to a top minimum of $70 after three years, with step-ups raised $10 over previous minimums. Typists go to a top minimum of $40 after three years, stenographers and telephone operators to $45.

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The contract also provides a 16 percent general increase for employes earning under $110 who are not so raised by the new minimums, and $10 for those earning over $110.

Other improvements include addition of the check-off, overtime pay up to one hour for callbacks, prorata vacation pay on employment termination, and a commitment by the publisher that a plant-wide retirement plan will be inaugurated within two years.

Effective last May 3, the contract will run for one year.

Increased minimums and addition of the check-off are the only additions to the Brooklyn Citizen contract.

Based on citywide minimums, the Citizen schedule is prorated on a five-day, 31½-hour work week. Minimums for reporters start at $30 and go to $52.50 after three years, compared to a previous range of $25 to $45. Copyreaders, deskmen, rewritemen and reporters used interchangeably as rewritemen start at $56.25 and go to a top minimum of $67.50 after two wears. Under the previous contract the minimums were $47.50 to start and $52.50 after one year.

Retroactive to last Jan. 1, the agreement will be in effect until Mar. 31, 1947.

$73.50 in San Diego Highest Minimum for West Coast Reporter

San Diego, Calif. — Increased minimums, including a $73.50 top reporter minimum, and new mileage rates are included in a new contract with the San Diego Union and Tribune-Sun negotiated by the San Diego Guild. This is the highest minimum on the west coast at this time.

The $73.50 minimum applies to reporters, photographers, rewrite and desk men, artists, and advertising salesmen after four years. Starting minimum is $33.50. Under the previous contract minimums for the classification started at $28.75 and went to $65. Top minimum for telephone operators is raised from $35 to $38.50 after one year for a 35-hour week, while the starting minimum goes up from $25 to $27.50. Stenographers-secretaries start at $33 and go to a top minimum of $39 after two years, compared to a previous range of $30 to $35. Top minimum for typists has been raised from $31.85 to $36.

The new agreement sets up mileage rates for the first time, providing for 8 cents per mile for the first 25 miles per week and 4 cents per mile thereafter. Photographers receive a $30 car allowance per month for use of their cars, or the mileage rate, whichever is higher. Previously all rates were set by mutual agreement of the publisher and employes using their cars.

The contract is effective for one year, starting July 1, with a wage reopening after next Jan. 1.

Salary Raises, New Minimums Won in Rockford

Rockford, Ill. — The Rockford Guild has negotiated a new contract with the Morning Star and Register-Republic calling for substantially raised minimums, a 10 general increase, increased night differential, and other improvements.

The top minimum for reporters, copyreaders, photographers, and assistant editors has been raised from $46 to $57.50 after four years. The minimum for beginners was raised from $20 to $25. Sports, wire, and assistant city editors will go to a top minimum of $65 after one year, compared to a previous top minimum of $60.35 after four years.

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Minimums for editorial telephone operators will start at $26 and go to $31 after two years. Under the previous contract minimums were $17.25 to start and $25.88 after two years.

The night differential has been raised from 50 cents to 75 cents per shift for regular working hours beyond 8 p. m.

Other improvements include accrual of severance pay credit for time spent in service; addition of Guild and maternity leave provisions; double time pay for Sunday work; notification to the Guild of all merit increases; a boost in the mileage rate from 5 cents to 6 cents, and provisions covering part-time employes.

Retroactive to July 1, the contract will be effective for one year.

Gridiron Dinner Slated in Denver

Denver—The Denver Guild has approved proposals for a gridiron dinner, to be held in October and made the first of an annual series. Plans for the event are in charge of Bert Hanna Jr., president of the Guild, and Sam Lusky, Rocky Mountain News political reporter.

REPORT ON POLITICAL ACTION—

NY Mobilizes; New Orleans Fights Anti-Labor Measures

With a full scale political action program mapped by 160 delegates at a special PAC session, the New York Guild has launched a drive to collect $1 from every member.

Remember in November

Special work sessions will be held every Tuesday and Thursday evening to carry out the political action program.

A resolution adopted at the special conference said in part: "No longer can it be doubted that a majority of members of the 79th congress do not represent the will of the people. The wrecking of OPA, President Truman's slave-labor legislative proposals, the enactment of the anti-labor Hobbs bill camouflaged as an anti-racketeering bill, are but a few symptoms of the anti-labor trend in our national politics.

"Unless the onslaught of big business and its reactionary allies is checked, fascism in America becomes an immediate threat."

* * *

Palmer Webber, CIO-PAC research director, warned that resolutions and editorials would not insure election of liberals and progressives to congress. This can be accomplished by only three things, he added:

1—Be sure that every Guild member, and members of his family, are registered. 2—Collect a dollar voluntary contribution to PAC from every member. 3—See that Guild members and their families go to the polls on election day.

Heading the city-wide PAC organization are Charles Roland, chairman; Roger Daniels, executive vice chairman, and Flora Fergenson, secretary.

—INVEST $1 WITH PAC—

Although one of the smaller locals, the New Orleans Newspaper Guild, through its "Guildsman" and leaflets, fought in the front ranks with the Louisiana PAC against dangerous anti-labor measures before the recently adjourned state legislature.

A bill banning closed shops in Louisiana went as far as the governor's desk before it was killed by veto, while another, the "equal responsibility" bill was passed and signed by Gov. James H. Davis.

* * *

In a bitter battle, which saw all forces of labor in the state united in a do-or-die stand, the New Orleans Guild's monthly publication went on a near-daily basis as it exposed the fallacies and pitfalls of the legislation.

Hundreds of copies were distributed to state lawmakers, city and state civic officials and leaders, the clergy, country editors, and nearly every newspaper man and woman in the city.

* * *

The New Orleans Guild carried the fight as far as Scranton, where the ANG convention adopted a resolution condemning the anti-labor bills and sent copies to both houses of the Louisiana legisuature.

—REGISTER AND VOTE—

Dorothy Rockwell, Guild PAC chairman, soon will send a pamphlet on state registration and voting laws to regional chairmen and committee members. The CIO-PAC News Service also will be sent to locals for bulletin boards.

—CHECK THE CANDIDATES—

In the CIO News, Len De Caux explodes a theory which some congressmen are trying to establish as they chisel away at OPA:

"They have a theory that if no limit is placed on prices and profits, everybody with money will see so many golden opportunities of making more money by robbing and exploiting everyone else that after a while there will be so much goods on the market and so few people with money enough to buy stuff that prices just will have to come down.

"But to prove this theory, the workers who do the actual producing will have to survive on slimmer rations until they work themselves out of a job by producing more goods than they can afford to buy."

That is what senators and others have been shouting about.

PAC Drive Leaders Named

The ANG political action committee has set up 20 regions, each to have its own chairman to coordinate PAC activities within his territory.

Announcement of the chairmen and committee members was made by Dorothy Rockwell, PAC chairman, who explained the regional set-up had been drafted and approved by the three-man committee named by the IEB.

The 20 regions have been set up along state lines, and with due regard to size and concentration of locals because "that is how PAC is organized." Regional chairmen have been picked for "capability, interest and experience in PAC work" and come from locals "which already have demonstrated active interest in political action," she said.

New York and Ohio—pivotal states in the national political scene—have been divided into two regions, Miss Rockwell said, "so that the locals will have the advice and experience of two active Guild-PAC leaders in these crucially important states."

Subcommittees include all known local PAC chairmen and other interested members whose names have been sent to the ANG committee.

Not all regional chairmen and subcommittee members have been appointed, and more will be named after further consultation with local leaders. "Suggestions will be warmly received," she said.

The regions, chairmen, territory covered and subcommittee members where known are as follows:

REGION 1—New England
Chairman: J. Fraser Reynolds, Salem.
Committee: Joseph Russo, Bridgeport; J. Phillip McDonald, Brockton; Kenneth Kearns, Manchester; Frank X. Murphy, Salem; Eli Isenberg, Lynn. No names received from Norwalk, Biddeford, Boston, Lawrence, Portland, Sanford, Woonsocket, Worcester or Pawtucket.

REGION 2—Upper New York State
Chairman: Jean Waltath, Rochester.
Committee: Virginia Crump and Maggie Weil, Buffalo; Henry F. Eighmey, Kingston; June Smith, Virginia Rainey, J. Albert Deyo and Jo Leonard, Tri-City. No names from Syracuse or Utica.

REGION 3—New York City
Chairman: John Roman.
Committee: Charles Roland and others to be named.

REGION 4—New Jersey
Chairman: Marguerite McCollum, Elizabeth.
Committee: Melville Shapiro, A. Hartland Mershon, Morrison Merian and Ralph Mahoney, Elizabeth; Margaret Bartel, Newark. No names from Jersey Shore or Hudson County.

REGION 5—Pennsylvania
Chairman: Sidney Barson, Harrisburg.
Committee: Karl F. Weber, William F. Peeler and Philip Storch, Lehigh Valley; Helen Minear, Pittsburgh; Al Williams and Patrick F. McClynn, Scranton; Howard Davis and Michael Kolesar, Wilkes-Barre. No names from Erie, Reading or Philadelphia-Camden.

REGION 6—Washington, D. C., Virginia and Maryland
Chairman: Martha Strayer, Washington.
Committee: Phillip J. Austensen and Lowell Lomax, Washington. No names from Cumberland or Richmond.

REGION 7—Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida
Chairman: to be named.
Committee: W. A. Copeland, Memphis; Lynn Hogan and Warren Rogers, Jr., New Orleans; George Bennell, Atlanta; F. C. McGinnis, Birmingham. No names from Chattanooga, Knoxville or Jacksonville.

REGION 8—Northern Ohio
Chairman: William C. Davy, Cleveland.
Committee: Gene Kelly, Cleveland; George Hattie and Harold J. Taylor, Akron; Mae Cook, Massillon; Leonard Darnell, Youngstown; Eleanor Cooksey, Toledo; Frank Klein, Lima.

REGION 9—Southern Ohio
Chairman: Rollin Everett, Cincinnati.
Committee: Helen Pope, Maxwell Nathan and Marjorie Freed, Dayton. No names from Columbus or Springfield.

REGION 10—Indiana
Chairman: to be named.
Committee: Charles S. Smith and Edward Brennan, Gary; Ernest Bayton, Harry Gallagher, James Brahos, Christine Bagaloff and Harvey Cross, Hammond; Joseph Shepard, Indianapolis. No names from Terre Haute.

REGION 11—Michigan
Chairman: to be named.
Committee: Gerald Holland, Detroit; Ray Kuhn, Bay City. No names from Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Lansing or Muskegon.

REGION 12—Wisconsin
Chairman: Vern H. Fox, Sheboygan.
Committee: Aldric Revell, Madison. No names from Kenosha or Milwaukee.

REGION 13—Illinois
Chairman: Isabel Graham, Chicago.
Committee: to be named.

REGION 14—Minnesota
Chairman and committee to be named.

REGION 15—Iowa
Chairman: Clarence Olsen, Sioux City.
Committee: to be named.

REGION 16—Missouri and Kansas
Chairman: George Londa, St. Louis.
Committee: Julius Klyman and Adolph J. Rahm, St. Louis. No names from Kansas City or Wichita.

REGION 17—Texas
Chairman and committee to be named.

REGION 18—Colorado
Chairman: to be named.
Committee: Duncan Clark and William Beardshear, Denver; Ellen Todd and Fred C. Jones, Pueblo.

REGION 19—Washington, Oregon and Montana
Chairman: John B. McKenna, Portland.
Committee: Freda Mowrey, Portland. No names from Seattle, Tacoma or Great Falls.

REGION 20—California
Chairman: James Murray, San Francisco-Oakland.
Committee: William H. Grattan, SFONG; Warren Bixler, San Jose; Joseph Cullivan, Sacramento; Larry Costa, Stockton; L. E. Claypool, Los Angeles; Wilma Crittenden and Edwin Rucker, San Diego.

Included in the list are PAC chairmen in 26 Guild locals.

DETROIT SEEKS $100 MINIMUM

Detroit—Members of the Free Press unit have incorporated the $100 minimum for reporters, one of the new goals of the ANG Wage Program, in its current contract proposals. Other top minimums demanded are $113 for rewrite, $60 for stenographers, $55 for telephone operators, $65 for secretaries, and $55 for typists.

The unit also reserved the right to reopen wage negotiations in the event living costs increased.

Senate Report Shows Trend Toward Monopoly in the Newspaper Industry

A report on economic concentration in World War II to the special senate committee to study problems of small business devotes a section to the newspaper industry.

The report, by the Smaller War Plants Corp., notes that while the number of daily newspapers has declined sharply in the last three decades, circulation has shot up and the activity and influences of large metropolitan journals has increased, and newspaper chains have grown enormously.

The monopolistic character of the industry is pointed out by the report, which declares "very few communities now have more than one version of the news."

At the same time, 57 percent of the radio stations are owned or controlled by newspaper publishers.

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Those concerned with "the first freedom" will find food for thought in the report concerning the newspaper industry, which follows in full:

It is generally agreed that free critical inquiry and the open expression of opposing points of view comprise one of the essential ingredients of a political democracy. It is therefore a matter of concern

¶ that citizens in so many communities can buy only one daily paper, and

¶ that in so many cases these single dailies present the point of view of the same newspaper chain.

Although newspaper circulation has mounted steadily, the number of newspapers in the United States has declined sharply during the last three decades. The activity and influence of the large metropolitan journals has expanded widely, and newspaper chains have grown enormously. Very few communities now have more than one version of the news.

Finally, news gathering is virtually monopolized by three press services, and newspaper publishers have made substantial invasions into the field of radio.

* * *

In 1909 there were approximately 2,600 daily newspapers, with a total circulation of 24,000,000. By 1942 the number of dailies had dropped to 1,787, while the circulation had nearly doubled to reach 43,374,850. This trend has continued up to the present time. Between 1936 and 1942 there occurred a net decline of 202 dailies while the over-all circulation increased by more than 3,000,000.

From 1942 to the latter part of 1945, the number of daily newspapers decreased by 38 in the face of a further 5,000,000 increase in circulation which carried the total for all newspapers in the country to the record of 48.4 million. (See table for trend since 1922.)

The importance of the chains is indicated by the fact that in 1933 only 63 chains, with a total of 361 newspapers, controlled more than 37 percent of the nation's total daily circulation. Only six chains—Hearst, Patterson-McCormick, Scripps-Howard, Paul Block, Ridder, and Gannett—with their 81 dailies, accounted for more than 21 percent of the country's total daily circulation.

In 1940, chains controlled about two-fifths of the entire daily circulation in the country and one-half of the Sunday circulation.

The situation on a local basis is even more dramatic when it is realized that in 1940 there were only 181 cities in the entire United Sates which still had competing daily newspapers.

During the 1930's, mergers and failures deprived 245 communities of the opportunity to choose between at least 2 newspapers, leaving in 1940 nearly 88 percent of all American communities, or a total of 1,245, either with only one daily newspaper or with all in the community under single ownership.

Among 104 of the largest cities in the country in 1940, there were seven with a single paper and 13 others in which all of the papers were published by the same concern; among 82 cities with morning papers, there were 74 with one and only eight with two or more; among 101 cities with evening papers, there were 72 with one and only 29 with two or more.

* * *

Newspaper publishing has certainly come to be big business in its own right. Earl L. Vance writes (Virginia Quarterly Review, 1945):

"Even small newspaper publishing is big business. 'Time' magazine recently reported sale of the Masillon (Ohio) Independent (circulation, 11,858) for 'around $500,000'; the Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald (17,351) and Journal (8,678) for $750,000—all smaller dailies. In contrast, William Allen White paid only $3,000 for the Emporia Gazette in 1892.

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"A metropolitan daily now represents an investment of many millions. Scripps-Howard in 1923 paid $6,000,000 for the same newspaper that had been offered in 1892 for only $51,000. The Philadelphia Inquirer sold for $18,000,000 in 1930; the Kansas City Star for $11,000,000 in 1926.

"In brief, newspaper pubbishing is no longer a trade one takes up lightly even if he has substantial cash—or takes up at all if he doesn't. If freedom of the press is to be had only through ownership of a newspaper, it can under present conditions, be a reality only for the well-to-do."

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Three organizations—the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service — virtually control the business of news-gathering and distribution for the entire country. In the case of the Associated Press, the form of its organization made it possible for newspapers holding Associated Press charters to deny its service to new competitors—a practice found, recently by the supreme court to be in violation of anti-trust statutes.

The other two news services are privately owned by two leading newspaper interests—United Press by Scripps-Howard and International News by Hearst.

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As an indication of the inroads that newspapers have made into the radio field, as of December 31, 1944, 238 broadcasting stations in the United States were directly owned by newspaper publishers.

The newspaper publishers, furthermore, indirectly controlled another 270 radio stations, bringing the total either owned or controlled to 508 as compared with a total of 886 radio stations in the entire United States. As shown in table 92, however, the newspapers control even a greater proportion of the more powerful broadcasting stations in the country—with 50,000 watts. They own or control 155 out of 225 with 4,000 or 20,000 watts; 108 out of 162 with 1,000 or 2,500 watts; and 201 out of 446 with 200 or 500 watts. (See table.)

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The number of radio stations controlled by publishers has continued to grow, and many newspapers are making preparations to enter into frequency modulation and television broadcasting.

Number of daily newspapers and their circulation, as of October for each year:

Year	Number of daily newspapers	Total circulation of daily newspapers
1922	2,033	29,660,328
1923	2,036	31,453,683
1924	2,005	32,999,437
1925	2,008	33,739,369
1926	2,001	36,001,803
1927	1,949	37,966,766
1928	1,939	37,972,592
1929	1,944	39,425,615
1930	1,942	39,589,172
1931	1,923	38,761,187
1932	1,913	36,407,297
1933	1,911	35,175,238
1934	1,929	36,709,010
1935	1,950	38,155,540
1936	1,959	40,292,266
1937	1,963	41,418,730
1938	1,936	38,571,839
1939	1,888	39,670,662
1940	1,877	41,009,258
1941	1,857	42,080,391
1942	1,787	43,374,850
1943	1,754	44,392,829
1944	1,744	45,954,838
1945	1,749	48,384,188

While the number of daily papers decreased 13 percent between 1922 and 1945, the circulation of the surviving papers climbed 63 percent.

Wattage	NUMBER OF STATIONS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS			Total number of stations in United States	Percentage of total owned or controlled by newspapers
	Directly	Indirectly	Total		
50,000	11	33	44	53	83.0
5,000 or 20,000	66	89	155	225	68.9
1,000 or 2,500	48	60	108	162	66.7
200 or 500	113	88	201	446	45.1
Total	238	270	508	886	57.3

Figures compiled from unpublished records of the Federal Communications Commission.

CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

Senate Report Warns of Big Corporations Getting Bigger

Warning that big business is swallowing up small business groups through mergers and concentration of economic power in large corporations, a report to the special senate committee on small business has assembled a wealth of information and data on the ownership and control of manufacturing industries by a relatively small number of large enterprises.

The report is concerned with the concentration of economic power in manufacturing, "for manufacturing is pivotal, and its periodic expansions and contractions determine in large part the level of activity achieved in every other sector of the economy," the report, by the Smaller War Plants Corp., points out.

Depression in manufacturing means unemployment not only for the workers but also for the rest of the working population, the report warns.

The report notes that for more than 50 years a considerable body of American public opinion has "contended that economic concentration was being extended, not to raise output, productivity and living standards, but rather to assure monopolistic profits by restricting production and maintaining prices at high levels."

The report runs over 350 pages, and is complete with charts, tabulations, and breakdowns of complicated figures and reports.

* * *

Citing the narrowness of ownership in dominant corporations overshadowing the industrial scene, the report says, "the relatively few giant corporations of the country which have come to dominate our entire economy are, themselves, largely owned by only a few thousand stockholders, and are controlled by a mere handful of huge financial interests." The breakdown included:

All American corporations:

Ownership — Only 10,000 persons (0.008 percent of the population) own one-fourth, and 75,000 persons (0.06 percent of the population) own one-half of all the corporate stock in the country.

Cash dividends — The 1,000 largest dividend recipients received 10.4 percent of the dividends while 61,000 persons (0.047 percent of the population) received one-half of the dividends.

Largest non-financial corporations:

Ownership: The top 1 percent of the book shareholdings accounted for 60 percent of the common stock shares outstanding.

The 20 largest book shareholdings accounted for more than 50 percent of the common stock outstanding in about one-fourth of the 200 corporations; from 25 to 50 percent in one-fifth of the corporations; and from 10 to 25 percent in one-third of the corporations.

Family control: Three family groups—the du Ponts, the Mellons and the Rockefellers—have shareholdings valued at nearly $1,400,000,000 which directly or indirectly give control over 15 of the 200 largest non-financial corporations with aggregate assets of over $8,000,000,000—or more than 11 percent of their total assets.

"The high degree of concentration of ownership . . . must be regarded as the minimum measure of control over the 200 large non-financial American corporations," the report notes. Other means of control include interlocking directorates, proxy machinery, banking affiliations, investment trusts, etc.

* * *

In probing what happened to small business during the war, investigators cited a constant increase in the importance of big business, and a constant decline in that of little concerns. Half a million small retail, service and construction firms disappeared during the war.

"In 1939 firms with less than 50 employes accounted for 34 percent of all the employes of American trade and industry, and for 30 percent of the dollar value of the total payroll. By 1943 the the share of these small firms had shrunk to 25 percent of all employes, and 19 percent of the total payroll."

At the same time, the big outfits were getting bigger.

* * *

In 1939 firms with over 1,000 employes accounted for 30 percent of the total employment of all American trade and industry, and 36 percent of the total payroll. By 1943 these figures had risen to 44 and 53 percent respectively.

The report draws this conclusion: "It is clear that during the war these large companies have come to dominate not only American manufacturing but the entire economy as a whole."

A return to prewar conditions is not the solution, according to material presented in the report, for economic concentration was

(Continued on Page Seven)



Jack Kroll, Aid Of Hillman, Will Head PAC Drive

Washington (FP) — Pledging "continued and renewed devotion to the great objectives for which Sidney Hillman lived and fought and died—peace, prosperity and well-being for all the people of the world," the CIO executive board named one of his closest associates to succeed him as head of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Vice President Jack Kroll of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) was designated as chairman of CIO-PAC, backed by an executive board of four members and an executive committee consisting of nine CIO vice presidents plus CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary-treasurer James B. Carey.

BOARD NAMED

The board consists of Secretary-treasurer David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Secretary-treasurer George F. Addes, United Auto Workers, and Secretary-treasurer William Pollack, Textile Workers."

Kroll, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., and under whom Hillman worked as a cutter in Chicago, told newsmen that "so far as I and the CIO-PAC are concerned, we will follow the lines laid down by Sidney Hillman." He expressed a belief that CIO-PAC "ought to be stronger structurally" because of the addition of the four secretary-treasurers of CIO's largest unions plus the vice presidents.

QUITS DIXIE POST

The new CIO-PAC leader will take up headquarters in New York soon. He resigned his position as assistant to Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee in the south. Another ACW vice president will succeed him in that job.

Murray, in announcing the changes in CIO-PAC, said, "The CIO is deeply aware that the work of Sidney Hillman must be carried forward and completed because the nation's interest so desperately requires it. This is the supreme hour for intensification of the work so brilliantly commenced by Sidney Hillman, through the CIO-PAC, of educating the American people to the fundamental issues of progress and reaction which now confront them.

"In recognition of its responsibilities in the field of political action, the CIO has therefore decided to intensify its work in this field and to enlarge the apparatus for conducting political action work."

Murray said that although he was a member of the new CIO-PAC committee it did not indicate any change because "I have always attended PAC conferences heretofore."

Forgotten Man Remembers

300,000 WILL VISIT FDR'S GRAVE THIS YEAR

By GENE KELLY
Cleveland Guild

Hyde Park, N. Y.—The "forgotten man" of America has not forgotten Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose grave on the Roosevelt estate here will have been visited by an estimated 300,000 persons by summer's end.

Their cars stream daily into the huge parking lot before the pillared home of the great democrat which was deeded by Mrs. Roosevelt last April 12 to the National Park Service under the title, "The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, National Historic Site."

Park Service officials want it called by its official title, but to most of the 150,000 tourists who have come to pay their respects in the past three months it is a shrine, and a memorial to the beloved champion of the rights of people everywhere.

* * *

Almost 4,000 visitors viewed the late president's grave on the recent week-day when my family and I turned into the estate on the Albany post road some 80 miles north of New York City. They came in an intermittent stream, 75 at a time to the home where FDR was born, several hundred in the Roosevelt Memorial Library, a dozen to the grave.

At no time was the crowd noticeably large. Men, women and children move deliberately, speak quietly, linger as long as they like. The usual crowd noises seem hushed, some visitors weep unashamedly in the picturesque rose garden where the body of the nation's only four-term president rests under a bed of myrtle.

* * *

Fresh-cut flowers are heaped before the grave, whose dark greenness contrasts sharply with the great white memorial stone of Danby marble and the century-old hedge encircling the burying-ground.

Visitors step into the rose garden between a wide opening in the lofty hedge. Two rangers from the National Park Service stand unobtrusively in a booth at one side, answer questions and see to it that sightseers stay behind the fragile tape stretched before the grave.

* * *

"There was a blinding snowstorm the day we first opened the gravesite to the public" recalls Frederick Rath of the Park Service, historian for the Roosevelt estate and the neighboring Vanderbilt estate, also a national historic site.

"That was Jan. 30 the President's birthday anniversary. One woman walked all the way here from Poughkeepsie she told me. The site was not opened again until April.

"Any day you can see people uncover at the grave. Some put flowers on the grave some kneel and make the sign of the cross.



ODDITIES ROOM IN ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

"Mrs. Louis De Pew worked for the Roosevelt family for many years and now she works in the home for the Park Service. She is used to emotional displays, but one day three women cried so hard outside the president's bedroom that she broke down too, and had to walk away."

Most visitors maintain an attitude of reverence and respect as a mark of their feeling for the man who was labor's firm friend. That attitude is heightened by the compelling illusion that Mr. Roosevelt has stepped for a moment out of the rooms housing the mementoes of his career.

I felt that illusion twice—in the study from which the president delivered many of his stirring radio addresses, again in the second floor bedroom which looks down upon the Hudson River.

A lamp lights the desk in the library study where FDR has been pictured so often. Books, papers and curios are left much as they must have been when he last saw them, and it is not hard to imagine that their famous owner will return to them any moment.

In the bedroom is a lounging robe laid across a chair, very much as if the former president were not far away. An invalid's wheelchair stands just inside the wooden railing over which you look at the bed he slept in. In a closet you can see several familiar objects—a silk topper, a panama, a silken cape and several well-pressed suits.

Admission to the library, operated by the National Archives is 25 cents, to the house and library 50 cents, children free. There is no charge for admission to the grave. The estate is open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day except Monday.

Operation Dixie Rolls Along; Volunteer Organizers Sought

Atlanta — Twelve more collective bargaining elections were won last week in the CIO's organizing drive in the south, and 85 petitions for certification are pending with the NLRB, Van Bittner, CIO organizing committee director, reported.

With the announcement that approximately 270 paid organizers are at work in Dixie, Bittner requested CIO unions and industrial union councils in the south to set up volunteer organizing committees to aid in the current membership campaign.

Of the organizing staff, 85 percent are southerners, and 75 percent are war veterans, he revealed.

"Our best results are obtained where paid organizers are able to work in close co-operation with local union members who volunteer to help them," Bittner said. Volunteer workers can save the paid staff much time, give sound advice, help in making contacts, and provide other valuable information, he declared.

As the drive was in full swing, Bittner revealed that Alabama has more CIO members in proportion to the total number of industrial workers than any other state. Bittner also confirmed reports there has been no violence, or threats of violence, from the Klan or other sources in the south.

Political Action means you protect yourself at polls.

Organizing Staff Now at Full Strength; Another Man Added

With the addition of another international representative, the ANG organizing staff now is at the full strength budgeted for this quarter. Plans call for the addition of three more in the next quarter.

New staff addition is Neil Miller, who resigned as president of the Sioux City Guild to take the ANG post. Miller will work with locals, and on projects in the Mississippi river valley area.

Earlier this month Robert Greenock was added to the staff. He is working on the west coast.

Ralph Novak, ANG vice president, starts Monday on a special project involving commercial department organization in six midwest cities. He is on leave of absence from the Detroit Times.

Miller joined the Guild in 1940 when he became a reporter on the Sioux City Tribune. For the past three years he has been Sunday feature writer. He was serving his third term as local president, and also was treasurer for two years.



Miller



Greenock

Twin Cities Aid For Springfield

St. Paul — The membership of Twin Cities local at a meeting voted an appropriation from its defense fund of $50 to be sent to the Springfield, Mass., Guild for assistance in its fight for a contract. Action first had been recommended by the executive board after a report of convention proceedings on the subject.

RULING HITS OBSERVING OF PICKET LINES

San Francisco (FP)—The California unemployment appeals board has ruled that persons who refuse to pass picket lines where there is police protection are not eligible for unemployment benefits. Only those physically prevented from entering struck plants, or under fear of violence, are held to be eligible.

St. Louis Hits at Police Tactics

St. Louis—A membership meeting of the St. Louis Guild voted to send a committee to the board of police commissioners to protest manhandling of photographers and pickets at a meeting held by Gerald L. K. Smith, the rabble-rouser.

Photographers and pickets were roughed up by police.

St. Paul Wage Minima Upped In New Contract

St. Paul—The Twin Cities Guild has completed negotiations for a new contract with the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press providing for raised minimums and an increase in the severance pay ceiling.

Top minimum for reporters, photographers, rewritemen and copyreaders was raised from $260 per month or $60 per week to $286 per month or $66 per week after four years, bringing it to the same level recently negotiated on the Minneapolis Star, Tribune and Times. Minimum for beginners was raised from $127 to $140 per month. Advertising salesmen will start at $150 and go to the same top minimum as the main editorial classification.

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Stenographers will get a top minimum of $150 after four years, compared to $135 after five years under the previous contract. Step-ups for typists also were reduced from six to five years, with a top minimum of $135, a $10 increase. The top minimum for switchboard operators was raised from $130 to $150.

The new agreement raises the severance pay ceiling from 25 to 28 weeks.

The contract is retroactive to June 1, with provision for a wage reopening next Jan. 15 if living costs increase 6.5 points over July 15, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

St. Louis Sets Lockout Party

St. Louis—The St. Louis Guild will commemorate the first anniversary of the 1945 "lockout" with a beer party after the local's next regular meeting, Aug. 16.

On Aug. 16, 1945, 2,700 St. Louis newspaper workers received the "telegram heard 'round the town" a nocturnal message which informed them they would be paid for that week and then not again until the strike of carriers ended.

* * *

Through Guild co-operation with three AFL mechanical unions, all workers were paid in full for the time lost through no fault of their own. The Guild "lockout" is expected to become an annual St. Louis feature.

Strike Rolls on, Garbage Piles Up

McKeesport, Pa.—(FP) —The strike of United Public Workers (CIO) here is becoming a smelly affair.

All city services, except water supply and police and fire protection, have been halted. Garbage is piling up, and pickets persuade truck drivers not to haul garbage. At issue is a demand for an 18½-cent an hour increase.

City officials are continuing to refuse the demands.

Battle Move to Curb Picketing

San Diego — (FP) — CIO and AFL unions have marshalled their forces here against a proposed ordinance by which the city council hopes to use police power in strict regulation of picketing during labor disputes.

The ordinance was prepared at the suggestion of an attorney for employer groups. Penalties would range up to $500 fine and six months in jail.

UNION LEADER DIES

Joseph Catalanotti, a vice president and founder of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) died of a heart attack in New York. He was 50.

5 Guildsmen Win Study at Harvard

(Continued from Page One)

day editor on the Philadelphia Inquirer, and at Harvard he will study international relations with especial reference to Russia and the Far East.

The announcement of his award stated: "A competent chief of a metropolitan copydesk who has filled every position in the editing, headlining and making up of a newspaper. His craftsmanship has increased the vital factor of speed and accuracy in printing the news in a great city." He is 35.

Odell joined the Navy in 1942 as a lieutenant (j.g.) and saw service at Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian as air liaison officer with the Second Marines, and at Iwo Jima as assistant air officer. Wounded at Tarawa, his heroic action won him the Silver Star. He was wounded again at Saipan. He also was awarded the Purple Heart, a presidential unit commendation, and three commendations.



JAY G. ODELL, JR.
Philadelphia-Camden

Before joining the Inquirer in 1937 he had been a rewriteman on the St. Paul Dispatch, and assistant sports editor for the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

* * *

RICHARD E. LAUTERBACH is a foreign correspondent for Time magazine, and will study China and Russia, particularly Sino-Soviet relations, history and the Russian language. He is 32 and a member of the New York Guild.

Lauterbach was termed "one of the most versatile and resourceful of war correspondents, serving with distinction in both the Pacific and European theatres."



RICHARD LAUTERBACH
New York Guild

He joined the staff of Life in 1941, and later spent a year in Russia as bureau head for Time and Life. Last year he was on a Far East assignment for both magazines. This summer Lauterbach was the first correspondent to cross Russia on the Trans-Siberian railroad since the war. Last year he authored the best seller, "These Are the Russians."

* * *

Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation, said this year's selections were made from the strongest list of candidates since the fellowships were established in 1938. At least 20 of the 110 candidates were considered fully qualified for awards.

The number selected is limited by funds available to the foundation.

* * *

Other newsmen selected for a year's study at Harvard included:

Fletcher P. Martin, city editor of the Louisville Defender, who was the first Negro to win the award.

Frank Carey, Washington AP science writer.

Ernest H. Linford, editor of the Laramie, Wyo., Republican Boomerang.

Paul L. Evans, editor of the Daily Republic in Mitchell, S. D.

Robert C. Miller, Los Angeles, UP war correspondent.

William H. McDougall, Jr., Salt Lake City, UP war correspondent.

Henry H. Hornsby, state political reporter for the Lexington, Ky., Leader.

Gilbert W. Stewart, Washington bureau of Newsweek.

Francis P. Locke, editor of the editorial page of the Miami Daily News.

The 1945 Nieman winners included the following five Guildsmen: Arthur Hepner, labor writer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Mary Ellen Leary, political reporter, San Francisco News; Robert Manning, state department reporter, Washington UP; Leon Svirsky, science editor, Time, and Ben Yablonky, foreign department writer, PM.

WASHINGTON HIRES MURRAY AS ORGANIZER

Washington — Milton Murray, president of the American Newspaper Guild, has gone on the payroll of the Washington local as an organizer.

The Guild local's organizing committee, headed by Mary Spargo of the Post, appointed Murray to the organizing job under joint supervision of the local's office committee.



Murray

Murray will concentrate on David Lawrence's Bureau of National Affairs and on the Washington bureau of the Associated Press.

The ANG president will be paid $100 a week, with an added $5 per diem, for a three-month period for which $1,200 was appropriated.

Arbiter's Fees To Be Passed on By Labor Dept.

Washington — The conciliation service of the Department of Labor has clarified its change of policy in regard to free arbitration service because of misunderstandings that have developed.

Under the new policy, "reasonable fees and expenses shall be borne by the parties themselves, and not the conciliation service" in case of arbitration under collective bargaining agreements.

EXCEPTIONS NOTED

Exceptions, as noted by Edgar L. Warren, conciliation service director, for which the conciliation service will bear arbitration costs, are:

1—In a specific case, where a strong showing of circumstances justifies an exception to the general rule.

2—Where present contract provisions specifically call for appointment of arbiters by the service without cost to the parties. Such provisions will be honored by the arbitration division for the life of the present agreement only, and not including renewals.

"While the matter of fees for the arbiter generally are a matter for agreement between the parties, the conciliation service will expect its arbiters to charge fees ranging from $50 to $100 per day, plus actual expenses for travel," Warren said.

TOP DAILY FEE

The $100 fee, he explained, will be charged in cases "involving important issues of great complexity." The daily fee will apply for each day of hearing and each day spent by the arbiter in connection with the case.

Warren's memorandum warned that too easy access to free arbitration tended to increase the number of disputes thus decided, instead of by agreement between the parties. Realizing that exceptions must be made, Warren said, "Even $100 is a lot of money to a small local or to a small company, and even a large local or a large company could be 'arbitrated to death.'

"We do not intend to permit our office to be used for the purpose of arbitrating anyone to death, and we do not intend to compel payment by those who cannot afford to pay."

Photo Services Advance Prices

The price of news pictures has gone up.

Acme Newspictures notified clients of a 20 percent price boost last month because of rising material costs, and several weeks later International News Photos followed suit with the same increase.

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Meanwhile, Associated Press members have been notified membership assessments for next year will be increased "to meet rising salaries and material costs."

Wilkes-Barre to Pay Half of Assessments From Treasury

Wilkes-Barre — The Wilkes-Barre Guild has voted to pay from the local treasury the second, fourth and sixth assessments levied by the Scranton convention for organizing.

The unanimous action came after a review of the convention's proceedings by Delegate Howard Davis.

Secretary-treasurer Anne Poskaitis reported investment by the local in another $1,000 victory bond, bringing the local's investment in government securities to more than $3,000.

The payment of the assessments by the local came after recommendation by President Joseph Collis, who explained this action was permitted by the constitutional changes and that the local's treasury of more than $4,000 should be used in part to help organize the unorganized newspaper workers of the country.

PULLMAN STRIKE SET

Chicago (FP)—The Order of Railway Conductors has called a nationwide strike against the Pullman Co. for Aug. 7.

Denver Ready To Negotiate For New Unit

Denver—Negotiations will get under way shortly between the Denver Guild and Gifford Phillips, young millionaire owner of two Jefferson county weeklies, for a contract covering editorial and commercial departments of the publications. A clear majority of two dozen eligible employes joined the Guild in June, and have formed their own unit.

Phillips, who is of the Phillips milk of magnesia family and is regarded as a liberal in Colorado politics, said he welcomed the Guild.

His papers are the Jefferson County Republican, and the Jefferson County Sentinel. The proposed contract would be the first signed by the Guild for a weekly in Colorado.

When employes met with Denver Guild officials to sign memberships, an editor was discharged. At a conference, it was established the discharge had been voted earlier by the board of directors, and was not connected with the Guild organizing drive.

* * *

As a result of the parley, management posted a notice it had no objections to employes joining the Guild, and clarifying the reasons for the firing.

A unit committee is drafting proposals.

Hearst Maintenance Workers Win Pay Increases in Boston

Boston—Increases in minimums ranging from $4.80 to $8.80 and a new 10 percent night differential have been negotiated for maintenance workers on the Record, American and Sunday Advertiser. The increases are included in a supplement bringing the maintenance department under coverage of the current contract for other departments, as well as under the Hearst national memorandum.

Employes covered by the supplement previously had worked under an AFL union contract, but voted to join the Guild last May. The unit consists of 22 employes.

Minimums include $44 after one year for night janitors and watchmen; $40 for day janitors and watchmen; $41.80 for night elevator operators; $38 for day elevators, and a flat $30 and $33, respectively, for cleaning women.

The agreement is retroactive to June 1, expiration date of the AFL contract.

New Twin Cities Unit Formed on Mankato Paper

Twin Cities — A new unit of the Twin Cities Guild has been set up among employes of the Free Press at Mankato, Minn., through efforts of William C. Auer, ANG international representative.

The unit starts off with 16 of a possible 19 members in all departments, editorial and commercial.

The regional office of the NLRB has been asked to take steps for certification of the bargaining unit. Twin Cities also has a unit at Rochester, Minn. Both are in the rich southern Minnesota farming area.

San Diego Gives Hospital Bed as Member Tribute

San Diego—As a memorial to Arthur Hunt, a Guildsman for 10 years, who died last November, the San Diego Newspaper Guild has contributed $225 to purchase an orthopedic bed for the county hospital.

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Hunt had been city editor of the San Diego Tribune until illness forced his retirement in 1942. He was a veteran of World War I.

Chairman of the committee which arranged for the memorial bed is Forrest Warren, columnist for the Journal. He is arranging for a Guild breakfast at the county hospital Aug 4 when the bed will be presented formally to the hospital.

SFONG Names Four as Council Delegates

San Francisco — Delegates to the Northern California District Council for a year's term were named by the Representative Assembly at its July meeting.

Selected were William Gray, local president; Robert D. Brown, executive secretary; Ernest Rapley, News unit chairman; and Don Krull, Call-Bulletin RA member.

The district council's organization meeting will be held Aug. 18 in San Jose.

Our Daily Bread . . .



Cartoon by Bill Chalmow

"These vets can't forget mail call."

Additional Resolutions Adopted by Board

At the Scranton convention 13 resolutions were reported out favorably late in the convention by the resolutions committee, but were not acted upon by the delegates before adjournment.

The resolutions then were submitted to the IEB for a mail poll, and the following resolutions were approved. The board action came because it was felt there should be some official expression on resolutions which had been approved by the committee.

SUPPORT FOR CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES

Whereas, The program of the National CIO Community Services Committee is in invaluable service to CIO members and their communities throughout America in community organization for health, welfare and recreation; and

Whereas, This committee's program, so valuable to both domestic and international welfare during the war years, has demonstrated its effectiveness in the present period of reconversion and its value for the future of our unions and our community; and

Whereas, The problems of all citizens of our community can be solved through the joint efforts of all representative groups and forces working in the common cause of building a better community in a better nation; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild go on record as wholly in support of the National CIO Community Services Committee, and its program; and be it further

Resolved, That all American Newspaper Guild locals be urged to establish on a permanent basis community services committees and to offer the assistance of these committees to the Community Services Committee of the local industrial union council to assist other unions in the city with advice and information concerning their relationship to community agencies.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the National CIO Community Services Committee.

AFFIRMING FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS

Whereas, The United Nations and the conference of foreign ministers face the long, incomparably difficult task of molding and enforcing peace in a world containing the atomic bomb, and

Whereas, The task is made both more urgent and more delicate by the fact that the governments of the recently embattled Allied nations appear to have much suspicion of each other and little hope that peace, once established, will remain, and

Whereas, The United Nations has made some progress in working for peace despite terrific handicaps, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild affirms its faith in the United Nations, and refuses to share or increase the suspicions and hostilities now loose in the world.

PALESTINE HOMES FOR HOMELESS JEWS

Whereas, In Germany, hundreds of thousands of Jews who managed to survive the terrors and indignities of 12 years under Hitler are existing without hope in a freedom they cannot enjoy, herded in detention camps hurriedly erected by their liberators, or, if they seek new homes, finding the ancient prejudice sharpened by the inhuman influence of privation and famine, and

Whereas, The United States has recommended to the United Nations that at least 100,000 homeless Jews be settled in Palestine, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild support the U.S. representative in any attempt to obtain United Nations agreement to the plan for establishing homes in Palestine for Hitler's Jewish victims.

GUILD EDUCATION PROGRAM PROPOSED

Whereas, There is imperative need of stimulating rank-and-file activity in Guild affairs and participation in Guild organizing throughout the country, and

Whereas, This can best be brought about by an adequate program of education for our own membership as to the role of the Guild and the vital necessity for its expansion, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the International Executive Board immediately initiate a thorough study of this problem with a view to setting up at the earliest possible time a department of education within the Guild and implement it with the necessary funds and personnel.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION BACKED

Because of the American Newspaper Guild stand on the matter of human rights, and

Because of the need for more complete integration of workers of all races and creeds into the newspaper and other industries of our nation in line with the ideals of full opportunity for all people inherent in our democracy,

Be It Resolved: That this convention go on record as supporting the passage of national fair employment practices legislation, and that this convention go on record as supporting employment policies based solely on qualifications for any given position in the newspaper and other industries under the jurisdiction of the ANG, regardless of sex, race, creed, color or national origin, and that Guild locals be urged to press for the insertion of fair employment practice clauses into their contracts with publishers.

RACIAL, RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE AGAIN HIT

Resolved:

1. That the American Newspaper Guild reaffirm its traditional opposition to racial and religious prejudice in any form;

2. That the ANG be constantly vigilant to detect manifestations of such prejudice among its own membership, in the political life of our country, in industry, in housing and in education and that the ANG be quick to use its weight against such prejudices;

3. That the ANG pledge itself to oppose those organizations and individuals that in the past have conducted and in the last year intensified campaigns of persecution against Negroes, Jews, and other racial and religious groups.

4. That the ANG oppose the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other native fascist groups;

5. That the ANG support the congressional struggle for an anti-lynch law and ally itself with those forces that are seeking to abolish Jim Crowism in the south.

FULL EMPLOYMENT ACTION DEMANDED

Whereas: It is the inalienable right of every one who wants to work to have a job, and

Whereas, The economic health of our nation depends on all who work being paid wages high enough to permit them to maintain a decent standard of living and to purchase the goods produced by industry, and

Whereas, The record of industry is one of irresponsibility in providing employment, in fighting labor's attempts to achieve a fair wage level, in opposing unions, in promoting anti-union legislation and in nullifying collective bargaining procedures, and

Whereas, Large sections of industry have purposely curtailed production and hoarded consumer goods in the hope of obtaining higher prices by means of the destruction of the OPA and creating a market of scarcity; now therefore be it

Resolved: That the American Newspaper Guild in regular meeting assembled call upon the membership to take the following steps:

1. Condemn the irresponsibility of industry in failing to provide adequate employment, along with its attacks on unions, its lobbying for anti-labor legislation, its plot to destroy the OPA, its curtailment of production and hoarding of consumer goods;

2. Press for the enactment of the federal full employment (Murray-Patman) bill;

3. Call for the federal and state governments immediately to put into effect a program of such socially useful projects as dams, highways, reclamation works, flood control, reforestation, increased agricultural production, schools, hospitals, housing, and other works of public need, to be paid for at the union wage rates prevailing in the trades, skills and professions involved;

4. Press for the retention of a federal unemployment service; and be it further

Resolved:

That copies of this resolution be submitted to all ANG locals for concurrence.

CRIPPLING RIDERS TO WAGNER ACT HIT

Whereas, The National Labor Relations act is the legislative cornerstone of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, and

Whereas, Millions of workers have been able to seek recourse under this law and improve their living conditions through organizing into trade unions, and

Whereas, Reactionaries in industry and government are seeking to attack the law by attaching to the appropriation a rider similar to the notorious "Lea Rider" which was attached to the War Labor Board appropriation, and

Whereas, The rider would exclude the majority of workers in highly industrialized, mass production packing sheds and processing plants located off the farm through trick phrasing, and

Whereas, Appropriation riders are simply loopholes for whittling away and destroying the NLRA by leaving the bill intact but tying up the funds by underhanded, anti-labor legal chicanery, now therefore be it

Resolved: That the American Newspaper Guild call on the house appropriations committee and all its members to reject any such rider or any back-door sabotage of the Wagner act, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be submitted to all ANG locals for concurrence.

OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR MATTERS

The American Newspaper Guild stands in unalterable opposition to the use of the injunction in labor-management disputes.

The Guild believes that the issuance of injunctions to restrain American workers from exercising their rights of free speech and free assembly is clearly a violation of the constitution of the United States.

The Guild believes that the federal Norris-LaGuardia law, which prohibits the indiscriminate issuance of injunctions by federal courts, and similar state laws represent a step forward.

But a basic concept of democracy requires that any American, or group of Americans must have the right at all times to protest injustice or wrongs. To limit or restrict in any way this basic right is to strike at the very heart of this American ideal.

It is for these reasons that the American Newspaper Guild, in convention assembled, condemns the use of any form of injunction or any similar judicial interference in labor-management controversies.

BACK CONTINUATION OF PRICE CONTROLS

Whereas, Our welfare and that of all other American workers depends on maintenance of price controls through the postwar emergency, and

Whereas, The attacks on the OPA threaten to wipe out all the wage gains made by the Newspaper Guild since its organization, and if successful, would imperil our entire democratic system, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild call upon the congress to continue the OPA and subsidies without crippling amendments, with ample funds and personnel to hold the price line, enforce rent control, smash the black market and halt the drive of Big Business toward unrestrained inflation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to all ANG locals for concurrence.

OPPOSE DRAFTING STRIKING WORKERS

Whereas, The president of the United States has used the power of his office to break the recent strike of two unions of American railroad workers; and

Whereas, The president, in two addresses in May of 1946 did fail to state the basic requests of the unions involved in the strike, designated the strike as a strike against the government, and called for the induction of strikers into the armed forces; and

Whereas, The president has proposed violently restrictive legislation which represents a complete turnabout from the progressive policies of the late President Roosevelt; now therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild declare its emphatic opposition to any proposal to punish striking workers by drafting them into the armed forces under any circumstances, and call upon congress to defeat all legislation infringing upon the rights of American labor.

ASK CIVILIAN BOARD OF INFORMATION

Whereas, The American Newspaper Publishers Association has in its dealing with the Guild loudly proclaimed the necessity of guarding the freedom of the press; and

Whereas, Press relations officers of the armed forces in this country have denied necessary information to members of the Guild in situations not involving national security; now therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild earnestly urge the ANPA and other groups of newspaper employers and editors to join the Guild in condemning the withholding of pertinent information by military authorities on arbitrary grounds; and further

Be It Resolved, That the American Newspaper Guild and the publishers, acting in concert, call on the president of the United States and the American congress to establish a civilian board of information with full power, subject to presidential review, to determine all policies governing release of public information by the armed forces in time of peace, and that such a board be given authority to review complaints involving abuse of press freedom by the armed forces.

CONDEMN ATTACKS ON TWO NEWSMEN

During recent months the United Public Workers of America, CIO, held a convention at Atlantic City to which Jerry Kluttz of the Washington Post and John F. Cramer of the Washington News were assigned by their respective city editors.

Brothers Kluttz and Cramer are members in good standing of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

In the course of the United Public Workers convention certain resolutions bearing on internal problems were publicly discussed and adopted by the delegates.

Brothers Kluttz and Cramer carried out their assignments in the spirit and letter of the ANG Constitution which provides that no member shall be penalized because of anything he writes for publication.

Immediately after their stories were published Washington local unions of the United Public Workers adopted resolutions and issued public statements denouncing Brothers Kluttz and Cramer as "fascists and union busters."

Because these official acts and public statements constituted attempted intimidation of Brothers Kluttz and Cramer in the performance of their duties and implied a decision as to what reporters or writers should cover certain assignments, therefore be it

Resolved: That the thirteenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild deplores their official attacks on the professional integrity of members of the Washington Newspaper Guild by the United Public Workers and be it further resolved that the IEB investigate the matter and take appropriate action and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to International President Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers and to President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

CORRECTION

One word was omitted in a resolution in the June 28 issue, due to inconsistencies in the transcript. The correct version, as it will appear in the edited proceedings follows:

Resolved that this convention go on record as favoring the American democratic way of life, and that we are opposed to all totalitarian forms of government.

New Contract On Jewish Day

Setting up job classifications and minimum salary schedules for the first time, the New York Guild has completed negotiations on a new contract for commercial department employes on the Jewish Day. The previous contract provided only a flat minimum of $25 for all employes.

The agreement provides a flat $70 minimum for advertising supervisors, a top minimum of $40 after three years for telephone operators and miscellaneous clerks, a top minimum of $45 for stenographers, and other minimums in line with New York citywide provisions. A 15 percent general increase is provided for those not so raised by the minimums.

Other provisions added include a check-off, Guild and maternity leaves, death and disability benefits for servicemen, callback provisions, and guaranteed retroactivity of the succeeding contract.

Canada Boosts Price of Paper

Montreal—Canadian mills have boosted the price of newsprint $6.80 per ton, following Canada's revaluation of the dollar to parity with the U.S. dollar. This brings the price of newsprint up to $72.80 per ton, delivered in New York.

Worker's Position Dropped During War

There has been a lot of propaganda seeking to show that full-time earnings have risen, that real hourly wages have increased, and that therefore the American worker is much better off than he was before the war.

* * *

Economists for the National Industrial Conference Board, employer research agency, have been trying to draw graphs, and to make charts, that would lead one to believe the position of the worker improved greatly during the war. The same gospel is being peddled by the National Association of Manufacturers through its advertising.

* * *

Official government figures have been analyzed by Labor Research Association, with the result that figures now are available to demonstrate clearly that the worker actually received less in 1945 compared to what he produced than he received in 1939. (See adjoining tabulation.)

Of importance in studying the over-all picture is what the worker gets in terms of what it will buy, or in terms of what he produced for the profit of his employer.

Government figures show that in manufacturing industries the relative position of the employe declined 5 percent from 1939 through 1944, and preliminary figures indicate an additional drop of 5 percent for 1945 alone, a more rapid decline than at any time during the war.

* * *

"During the war period real wages, or what the worker could buy with his annual earnings, increased. However, the increase was not as rapid as the increase in the output per worker. The net result was that in terms of his output the relative position of the worker declined," Labor Research says in its July issue of Economic Notes. "The worker received less in relation to what he produced than he had received in 1939."

Year	(1) Wages and Salaries	(2) Full-time Employe	(3) Average Annual Earnings	(4) Cost of Living	(5) Average Real Annual Earnings	(6) Output of Manufacturers	(7) Output Per Employe	(8) Relative Position of Employe
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940	115	109	105	101	104	116	106	98
1941	160	132	121	107	113	154	117	96
1942	227	153	148	122	121	194	127	95
1943	301	175	172	137	126	237	135	93
1944	316	171	184	144	128	231	135	95
1945*	280	149	174	147	118	196	132	89

* All 1945 estimates except for production are preliminary.

Explanation and sources. For 1939-44, columns 1, 2, 3 are U.S. Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business. Column 4 is based on War Production Board report, "American Industry in War and Transition" where this deflation factor was used to reduce consumer expenditures for goods and services from current dollars to 1939 dollars. Column 5 is derived from columns 4 and 3. Column 6 is from Federal Reserve Board monthly bulletins. Column 7 is derived from column 6 and column 2. Column 8 is column 5 divided by column 7. Data for 1945 are estimates from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statisites indexes of manufacturing payrolls, employment, and cost of living, with column 3 derived from columns 1 and 2.

Big Business Gets Bigger, Senate Told

(Continued From Page Three)

pretty well along as the war began.

* * *

Here is a summary of prewar conditions as presented by the senate investigators:

The 45 largest transportation corporations owned 92 percent of all the transportation facilities of the country.

The 40 largest public utility corporations owned more than 80 percent of the public utility facilities.

The country's 20 largest banks held 27 percent of the total loans and investments of all banks.

The 17 largest life insurance companies accounted for over 51.5 percent of all the assets of all life insurance companies.

The 200 largest non-financial corporations owned 52 percent of the total corporate assets.

In other words, one-tenth of 1 percent of all the corporations owned 52 percent of the total corporate assets.

One-tenth of 1 percent of all corporations earned 50 percent of the total corporate net income.

Less than 4 percent of all the manufacturing corporations earned 84 percent of all the net profits of all manufacturing corporations.

No less than 33 percent of the total value of all manufactured products was produced under conditions where the four largest producers of each individual product accounted for over 75 percent of the total U. S. output.

* * *

More than 87 percent of the total value of manufactured products was produced under conditions where the four largest producers of each product turned out over 50 percent of the total U. S. output.

* * *

One-tenth of 1 percent of all the firms in the country in 1939 employed 500 or more workers and accounted for 40 percent of all the non-agricultural employment in the country.

* * *

In manufacturing 1.1 percent of all the firms employed 500 or more workers and accounted for 48 percent of all the manufacturing employment in the country.

* * *

As a sidelight to the growth and expansion into allied fields by large corporations, at the expense of small business, the report has this commentary:

"During the war many large firms were able to keep their company names, their trade marks, or their brand names before the public eye by means of expensive advertising campaigns. Much of this was of the so-called institutional type in which the firm identified itself with the war effort.

"Furthermore, much of it was ultimately paid for by the federal government, the advertising campaigns being charged as an expense before taxes, thereby reducing the corporation's tax payments."

* * *

The analysis of the development of concentration concludes with this warning, and proposed solution:

"Periods of merger activity have thrived most after wars and in boom times. . . . The trend of mergers and acquisitions therefore is a symptom in peacetime of growing concentration of economic power. The fact that big business now is actively engaged in buying up small companies strongly suggests that it will probably follow other courses of action designed to increase its economic power.

"Concentration not only can be held to its prewar position; it can be reduced substantially below that level.

"This, however, would require an anti-trust program, a small business program (including financial aid), and a surplus disposal program directed, specifically to assist small business on a scale never before contemplated."

* * *

Congress has the data, and the solution is up to congress.

The outlook is not very promising. The congressmen are too busy with other matters. Witness the action on OPA, and the current disclosures on the antics of Congressman May in connection with aid for a paper munitions empire.

Petrillo Fights Lea Act in Test Court Action

Chicago (FP)—Attorneys for President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) filed a motion in federal court here charging that the Lea act violates four amendments to the constitution.

The musicians union leader was named in a criminal information filed by U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll accusing him of violating the act by attempting to compel radio station WAAF to employ three "unnecessary" persons. The action followed a strike called against the station by the union in a move to force a test case of the recently-enacted legislation.

* * *

Petrillo's attorneys, Joseph Padway and David Katz, made these specific charges against the act:

It contravenes the first amendment to the constitution in that it abridges freedom of speech.

It is repugnant to the fifth amendment and particularly the due process clause thereof in that it defines a crime in terms that are excessively vague, in that it denies equal protection of the law, and in that it denies liberty of contract.

It violates the 13th amendment in that it imposes involuntary servitude.

It is contrary to the 10th amendment in that it is a congressional exercise of power not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution.

New President For Sioux City

Sioux City—Richard J. Sullivan is the new president of the Sioux City Guild, succeeding Neil Miller, who resigned July 20 to accept a position as ANG international representative.

Sullivan was a delegate to the Scranton convention. He has been a Guild member for several years, and served in the Marine corps during the war. He entered service as a private, was wounded on Guam, and won a second lieutenant's commission following hospitalization.

Sullivan is a reporter for the Journal-Tribune publications in Sioux City.

DIME STORE TROUBLE

Major F. W. Woolworth five-and-dime stores may be picketed, following collapse of New York wage negotiations with Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union (CIO). Management rejected conciliation service proposals, including arbitration.

among ourselves

Two Guildsmen on staff of Sensation, new magazine out next week: William Tucker, managing editor, formerly of NY Post unit, and William Arvedon, an associate editor, formerly of Boston Globe unit. . . .

Henry Rabun, former active Guildsman in Houston, Denver and Washington, and who helped organize Fort Worth Guild, now directing publicity for CIO operation Dixie in Texas. . . .

Back from service is **Willard Barr**, Forth Worth charter member. Former assistant city editor of Press, Barr now edits Labor News, Forth Worth labor weekly.

William Bronstein, Elizabeth Daily Journal, home after long stay in hospital. . . . **Mrs. Jane Sutter** died. She was wife of **H. Gerard Sutter**, reporter for Elizabeth Daily Journal. . . .

Felicia Anthonelli, last of New Brunswick Home News editorial employes out of the Army, back as assistant to society editor. . . .

Elihu Joseph, New Brunswick Home News, awarded a medallion by treasury department for his work on war loan drives. . . .

Vic Riesel's labor column in the NY Post to be syndicated. . . .

Jack Hanna has left Indianapolis Star state editor post to do public relations for Purdue university. . . .

Tony Neri shifted from Washington Post sports department to advertising copywriting job with capital's Hecht Co. . . . **Al Friendly**, Washington Post, father of twins, boy and girl . . . **Marjorie Binford Woods** of Washington Post named vice president of Theta Sigma Phi at its Chicago convention.

33% Pay Gain, 3-Week Vacation, 7 Holidays in SFONG Contract

San Francisco—A 33½ percent increase in salary. Seven holidays a year. Three weeks' vacation after five years.

These were the gains reported by Executive Secretary Robert D. Brown in the first contract negotiated this year by SFONG. It was signed with the Italian foreign language newspaper, L'Italia.

It also marked the first break in the two-week vacation clause in the San Francisco bay area.

Top editorial minimums on the L'Italia are $69.54 a week, $301.33 monthly. Job classifications and experience ratings are subject to mutual agreement between SFONG and the publisher.

The new contract also provides an additional day off when a holiday occurs during a vacation period.

A 32-hour week was established for all weeks in which Guild holidays occur with time and one-half for all holidays worked, or days worked beyond 32 hours.

The contract will run until April 30, 1947, and covers one year.

Month-to-Month Terms Asked by Chicago Typos

Chicago (FP)—Newspaper publishers and commercial printers, in contract negotiations with Local 16 of the International Typographical Union (AFL), are on notice that the union will not sign "any contract of more than 30 days' duration" in view of the present price situation.

The union also asked publishers and printers to boost wage offers in view of the scuttling of price control. If offers are not raised, the union indicated, it will raise its demands.

James N. Doyle Dies From Burns

Washington—Newspaper Guildsman James N. Doyle, assistant city editor of the Washington Times-Herald who started his newspaper work early in the century as an Associated Press copyboy, was buried here July 20. Doyle died from burns after his bed caught fire.

BOND REDEMPTIONS UP

Washington (FP)—Americans are still cashing in more series E savings bonds than they are buying, despite a recent improvement in both sales and redemptions, the savings bonds division of the Treasury Department announced.

JOIN CIO COUNCIL

Scranton—The Scranton Newspaper Guild has voted to affiliate with the Pennsylvania CIO Industrial Union Council.

FLASHBACKS

WATSON UPHELD—The US Circuit Court of Appeals in New York a decade ago declared the Wagner act constitutional and ordered the reinstatement in his job of Morris Watson, ANG vice president fired by the Associated Press for Guild activity. The three-judge decision was unanimous.

AP prepared to carry the case to the US supreme court, where the verdict the following spring became part of the famous group decision that finally established the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations act.

* * *

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor granted the American Newspaper Guild a charter as an international union in July, 1936. (The Guild joined the CIO when it was formed in 1937.)

* * *

P-I'S FIRST SHOT—The dismissal of Head Photographer Frank M. Lynch by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer management on learning of Lynch's activity in the newly-chartered Seattle Guild, was the opening gun in the subsequent strike action that was to shut down the P-I for more than three months.

Labor pressure on the paper, Hearst-owned like the Wisconsin News against which the Milwaukee local had been conducting a strike since early in 1936, began at once. The Central Labor Council set up a committee of five to "aid, advise, support and counsel" the Seattle Guild in its efforts to obtain Lynch's reinstatement.

* * *

The Northern California Newspaper Guild—now SFONG—initiated bay-wide collective bargaining on four papers 10 years ago. Five San Francisco-Oakland papers presently are under master agreement.

Caught ON THE RUN

The Guild has been having a series of grievance meetings with UP over firings, rights of veterans and so on. And UP members have been reporting events in their shop paper, the NXer.

Jack Bisco, and Attorney Thomas Edwards, who handle these affairs for UP, it develops, are ardent readers of the shop paper.

"Can't you put us on the mailing list so we don't have to send a copy boy out to snag one in the city room?" asked Bisco.

So now Bisco and Edwards are on the free list, and no copy boy is compelled to filch a copy for the bosses.

Senator wins fight



Senator Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho) is going to be paid for his chores as a U.S. senator, but it didn't look like it for a time.

Reason was that Taylor—also a member of the AFL Sheet Metal Workers International Association—wouldn't sign an affidavit that he was not a member of an organization which asserts the right to strike against the government. He was unable to swear that his union barred strikes against the government.

And Senator Taylor wanted to keep his union card—and also draw his senatorial pay. He threatened to go to court, but finally the senate financial clerk reworded the affidavit to Taylor's satisfaction. And the Idaho senator now is drawing his pay.

—•—

Less than half the families in the nation had an income of $38.50 per week in 1945, a record income tax year; and two families out of three had earnings of less than $3,000 per year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Federal Reserve Board.

—•—

Duncan Clark and Harley Murray, Denver delegates to the Scranton convention, wrote a detailed report of the sessions, and then mimeographed it, with a copy for each member. The report explained how they voted on each issue, and brought a vote of thanks and unanimous endorsement of their convention actions.

Privately owned electrical utilities aren't doing badly at all, according to figures from the Federal Power Commission.

While gross income increased only 4.4 percent in May 1946 over a year ago, net income — after operating expenses, depreciation and taxes—totaled $47,494,000, an increase of 20 percent over 1945 figures.

—•—

Aliens who served in the armed forces during the war, and who were honorably discharged, have until Dec. 31 the right to become citizens under the second war powers act, which speeds the process. More than 110,000 new citizens have been admitted under the act, but about that many have not taken advantage of the quick citizenship law.

—•—

Labor can look for more headaches.

Congress slashed funds for salaries in both the Department of Labor, and the NLRB, which means there will be personnel reductions.

Therefore violations of the wage-hour law and the Wagner act will take much longer to process. There's an old legal axiom, "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Money on the march



Money is always on the move. For a clue on where it goes, consider these two reports:

First, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports that savings by individuals showed a terrific drop for the first quarter of 1946, compared to the last quarter of 1945. The comparison: first quarter this year, 2.9 billion; last quarter of 1945, 8.7 billion.

Reason was due to the "drop in disposable income," and also to smaller paychecks for workers, says the SEC.

Second, is a commerce department report that corporation dividends were up over 12 percent in May compared to a year ago. For the March-April-May period dividends were up over 6 percent.

Reason is repeal of the excess profits tax, and also larger corporation profits.

Study your Guild contract . . . and know what clauses mean.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

". . . *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.

Editor: Wilbur E. Bade

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.

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Don't Be too Dubious About Quotes of Reliable Sources

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
Washington Guild

Washington — Some querulous visitor to the august precincts of the National Press club suggested the other day that correspondents in this town are frustrated novelists. This was a polite way of saying that some of the weighty dispatches bearing Washington datelines are the product of weird journalistic imagination.

The intruder said he was weary of reading what nameless "high officials" were thinking and what equally anonymous "congressional sources" were predicting. He had grown suspicious; he wanted names, dates and places, or silence truly signifying nothing, and just one more Tom Collins, please.

* * *

These uncouth pronouncements revived an old argument in which Washington correspondents cast dark and doubting glances at each other. The character who insists he has never let his fancy roam as he sits down to an empty, terrifying sheet of copy-paper is inevitably looked upon as teacher's pet, and a fraud anyway.

At least once in the lifetime of any correspondent comes that terrible moment when a "think piece" is his only excuse for existence, and when no thoughts except his own are available. In deference to ancient custom he puts the profundities in the mouth of some unidentifiable local hero, jocularly known as an unimpeachable source.

Far from provoking cynical comment it seems to me this habit should be viewed as an act of generosity. In a more equitable world a correspondent could claim original judgments as his own; in the orthodox realm we inhabit he must attribute any semblance of new idea to some higher-ranking being. And he must clutter his animated blank verse with such pedestrian phrases as "it was learned today."

But all this begs the visitor's vulgar question. How large is the quantity of sheer invention on the wires out of this town? How many Washington stories (as distinct from random interpretations of human ineptitude) are just made up?

Testifying under oath and in a public place, my own guess is that the number is remarkably small; that the crude subterfuges we are compelled to use to "protect" very reputable news-sources create an erroneous impression; that by and large there is usually a real character lurking behind such happy phrases as "an informed government source." Older readers may recall the Associated Press tried a couple of years ago to use a standing-name for that unidentifiable figure but the project was quickly abandoned. I forget the name employed but probably somebody in Oshkosh with the same name filed a protest.

Anyway the experiment ended abruptly and we are all happier for its demise. Certainly a "top-ranking American diplomat" brightens up a piece more than some prosaic moniker like John Q. Everybody, who is quoted every doy and soon is regarded as the biggest bore alive.

* * *

Unquestionably there have been times when a correspondent just dreamed a dream and transferred the images to his typewriter. But the line between illusion and reality is always a narrow one. A doctor I know was telling me recently of a patient who insisted each night that he had conferred with Truman, Stalin and Attlee each day. Three eavesdropping correspondents dropped their glasses and demanded to know where the guy was.

By the time these lines appear the patient may have achieved some anonymous immortality as the source of historic international news.

But if you stay here long enough it is not always easy to differentiate the patients from the inhabitants.

Is there a man in the room prepared to prove that this character doesn't hold the long-distance talks he describes? Do his tales sound any stranger than the inside revelations produced by self-important policy-makers, lobbyists, hangers-on and other "informed sources?" And does anybody know a formula for checking precise Truth with a deadline 30 minutes away?

That new lead coming over the wires may sound like old hat, but it probably was the fruit of a newspaperman's long, earnest and labored conversation with somebody somewhere in this overpopulated metropolis. Maybe he is only an assistant to the deputy assistant but his mother undoubtedly considers him a very important fellow. Doesn't mother know best?

Springfield Case Grows More Amazing as Bowles Testifies

(Continued from Page One)

papers, which Bowles presumptively runs.

SURPRISE MOVE

Bowles was the first witness called by NLRB Counsel Robert E. Greene who summoned him to the stand in a surprise move a few minutes after he had casually walked into the room.

Bowles professed no knowledge that subpenas had been left for him at the newspaper offices and also at his summer home in Marshfield Hills. Queried by Greene as to how he happened to be at the hearing if it was not in response to subpena he said he "happened to be in town" and Mary Gallagher, whom he indentified as personnel manager for the Springfield Republican, told him the hearing was being held and thought maybe he ought to attend.

CASUAL INTEREST

For hours thereafter Bowles submitted affably to questioning from Greene and ANG Counsel Morris Isserman. He pictured himself as having the most casual interest in the newspapers which have been under his exclusive direction for years.

He testified that he had "no official capacity with the Springfield newspapers" and that he merely works for the papers without pay.

Questioned regarding the nature of the work he performed for the papers, Mr. Bowles offered as examples, soliciting for comic advertising, meeting with the stereotypers employed at the newspaper plants and soliciting advertising from a newly-opened drug store.

When asked why he attended an NLRB conference last fall to set up the election, Bowles replied he attended "to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Isserman and Miss Berger." (Edna Berger, ANG international representative.)

JUST "HAPPENED"

His stock answer involving any meetings or conferences was that he "happened" to be there.

Bowles at one stage declared he hadn't signed any contracts "in a long time", and later admitted signing a contract for newsprint, but, he testified, he told the mill representative the signature had no validity.

When asked why he signed, Bowles replied. "It made newsprint come for 1946."

* * *

At one point Bowles declared, "It certainly isn't my newspaper."

"Whose is it?" asked Greene.

"I don't know," Bowles snapped.

When Greene referred to a trust agreement, Bowles said he borrowed a copy from the trustees when he wanted to study it. He mentioned having borrowed a copy from Edwin Field of the Republican staff, and insisted he had done so despite Field's testimony at a previous hearing he did not have a copy, and had never seen one.

Bowles denied having told Miss Berger to submit contract proposals, for negotiations on his return from the west. He also denied having demoted Edward Ten Broek, city editor of the Union, but said he "happened" to meet Ten Broek and the change was discussed.

"STATE OF ANARCHY"

At another point Bowles testified that at the Union "nobody much had any authority", and that William Hatch, Union city editor, had referred to the situation at the paper as "a state of anarchy".

When asked what interest he had in negotiations, Bowles declared he was "just a fellow walking around the floor." He claimed no knowledge of any committee representing management in early negotiations with the Guild.

Bowles denied having named Crosby Rogers, one of the officials on the papers, to the negotiating committee, adding he was a member by virtue of the fact he was a member of the government relations committee.

Questioned as to who had appointed such a committee, Bowles blandly stated "public opinion". It developed several in key positions were the "public opinion" referred to.

* * *

Miss Berger also took the stand to testify in detail as to the NLRB election and efforts to bargain for a contract, and the Guild's inability to deal with, or to find anyone with authority to sign an agreement.

On cross examination she was asked only two questions.

A number of other witnesses were to be called.

* * *

Attending the hearing were Neil Leonard and Greer Taylor of the Boston law firm Bingham, Dana and Gould, representing respondents Ruth B. and John F. Follinsbee, and Adelaide H. S. Bowles, also stockholders in the newspapers.

BREWERY WORKERS GET CIO CHARTER

Washington—The International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers which recently voted to affiliate with the CIO, has received its charter.

MORE MONEY ROLLING IN

Newspapers are reaping a rich harvest from advertising and circulation revenue, as it was revealed newsprint consumption for June increased 36 percent over a year ago, and 7 percent over June, 1941.

Increased use of newsprint pointed to higher profits due to advances in circulation and advertising rates, and more advertising.