

THE GUILD REPORTER

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"No Government Interference"



Why are publishers willing and eager to pay higher prices for newsprint?

Because higher prices for newsprint will induce the paper mills to divert more newsprint from the foreign market to the United States market. More newsprint at almost any price today means more profit for publishers.

Publishers are not consumers of newsprint.

They are middlemen in the business of converting raw newsprint into finished goods—the daily newspaper.

The publishers' position is analogous to that of the meat packers. The packers don't care about the price of cattle so long as they can sell all the meat they can process, taking a profit percentage.

The publishers don't care about the price of newsprint so long as they can resell it all to advertisers and readers, taking their profit percentage.

When ceilings were taken off meat prices, the packers moved into a class with the publishers who never have been bothered by ceilings on newspaper advertising rates, or subscription prices.

Publishers and meat packers both depend upon volume sales for high profits.

Today there is less meat available than can be sold. High prices for cattle will bring the maximum meat tonnage into the hands of packers for resale to consumers.

Today there is less newsprint available than can be converted into advertising and circulation. Higher prices for newsprint will bring the maximum newsprint tonnage into the hands of publishers for resale to the consuming advertisers and subscribers.

Bureaus Blast AP Attempt to Break Wage Program

The New York Times has offered a 20 percent "cost of living" increase to the Guild unit, conditioned upon renewal of the existing contract for one year from Dec. 31.

There would be no change in contract minimums under the proposal. A fluctuation of 15 points "in either direction" in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index is proposed as the basis for a wage reopening during the contract term.

An attempt on an unprecedented scale to defeat the Guild's Wage Program failed when Associated Press units instantly repudiated management's distribution of a general increase during negotiations last week.

It was estimated that management gave out increases amounting to \$400,000 annually and approximating 10 percent of its current annual payroll. Reports indicated that almost every AP employee had received an increase and that the individual amounts were in line with the offer made Oct. 14 in Guild negotiations.

ON OTHER FRONTS

Critical situations were developing on other fronts as Guild locals pressed demands embodying the Wage Program.

In Philadelphia, three units, in the face of severe management opposition, were ready to walk out, if necessary to gain satisfactory contracts. (Story, page 9.)

In an angry mood, members turned down management counter-proposals at the Scripps-Howard Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal in Memphis. Holding the management offer totally unacceptable, the unit reiterated its "no contract—no work on Nov. 26" ultimatum. (Story, page 9.)

The Denver Guild, in its largest meeting of the year, rejected a volunteered proposal of the Post that the contract be reopened immediately on wages. It was rumored the company would propose a \$71 top minimum, compared to \$60 currently. (Story, page 9.)

A Twin Cities Guild unit on the Rochester, Minn., Post Bulletin unanimously voted for a strike after an unsatisfactory wage offer of 15 percent across the board, or \$9 per week, whichever is greater, provided other terms of the agreement remained unchanged.

This provided \$10 per week for those receiving between \$70 and \$90; \$7.50 for those between \$30 and \$70; \$5 for those below \$30. An occasional employee received an increase of \$15 a week or more.

Management stated to Guild representatives that increases had been given, but refused to discuss details. Written questions regarding the management's action would be answered after consultation with attorneys. Guild negotiators were informed.

The Associated Press attempt to smash collective bargaining with the Guild was construed as a move dictated by its publisher owners who hoped that it would successfully break the Guild's wage drive.

Whatever the motive of management, the reaction of Guild

(Continued on Page Six)

Hearst Attempts Back-to-Work Stunt Before Showdown with AFL Unions

Los Angeles — As the strike against the Herald-Express stretched into its eighth week, Hearst management sought to make resumption of negotiations with the Guild conditional on Guild members returning to work under terms of the expired contract.

"This maneuver is a last floundering effort by management to find a break in Guild unity, and an effort to start a phony back-to-work movement before there is a showdown with the AFL craft unions around Nov. 1," said Bill Brodie, local administrative officer.

AFL craft unions were taken off the payroll by the local Hearst management and now are negotiating on demands similar to those of Guildsmen who were locked out last Sept. 4.

Meanwhile a unit meeting, by a vote of 390 to 6 voted down a

(Continued on Page Seven)

Broun Award Goes to 3 Chicago Times Men

Chicago — The 1946 Heywood Broun Award has been voted to three staff members of the Chicago Times for their joint efforts in freeing from prison a man unjustly convicted of murder.

The winners are Karin Walsh, city editor, and Reporters James McGuire and Jack McPhaul.

The decision was made by Judges Louis B. Seltzer, editor

Stories of the work that won the Broun award, and special award, page 2.
Pictures, statement of judges, page 3.

of the Cleveland Press; Sam Shelton, assistant to the publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Times; and was announced by Wade R. Franklin of the Chicago local, chairman of the Guild committee.

Twenty-nine entries were submitted for this year's award and all of them were examples of outstanding journalistic enterprise, Franklin said. The eventual decision was made only after a three-hour study by the judges who had a difficult time deciding



JAMES MCGUIRE



KARIN WALSH



JACK MCPHAUL

Their newspaper slauthing got justice for a guy named Joe.

between the Times entry and the entry submitted by the Detroit Newspaper Guild, on behalf of Miss Marguerite Gahagan of the Detroit News.

The judges, who did not discuss the entries among themselves

until after their examination had been completed and their ballots turned over to the Guild chairman, agreed on the two top choices. Seltzer and Shelton picked the Times entry first and the Detroit entry second. Stewart's choice was Miss Gahagan

first and Albert Deusch of PM second.

The Times entry originally was submitted in behalf of McGuire and McPhaul, both members of the Chicago Guild, but the judges' questioning brought out the fact that Walsh worked closely with

his reporters on the story and that he deserved as much credit as the other two for correcting a miscarriage of justice.

The judges then insisted that he also be named in the award. Walsh, a former member of the Guild here, was issued an honorable withdrawal card when he became ineligible for membership.

The award—a \$250 U.S. savings bond and a Guild citation—will be presented to the three men at the Chicago local's annual Page One Ball at the Continental hotel on Nov. 22.

The story which won the award was one of the most dramatic ever reported in the Chicago press, and was an exclusive story from the beginning in the Times.

It is the story of Joe Majerski, who was sentenced in 1923 to 99 years in prison for the murder of a policeman. Proven innocent by the Times men, he was finally freed by a gubernatorial pardon on Aug. 14, 1945.

The Detroit story brought high praise from the judges. Working virtually single-handed for many months, Miss Gahagan, who refused to believe in the guilt of

(Continued on Page Three)

Committees Set For Cleveland Page One Ball

Cleveland—ANG Local No. 1's first annual Page One Ball is scheduled for the Arena Nov. 19. Mitchell Egan, of the Press, former ANG vice president, is chairman of the affair. Entertainment includes Elliot Lawrence's orchestra with Bob Hawk as master of ceremonies, as well as the Page One tables for patrons are \$100 for four persons. General admission is \$10 per couple, with Guild members admitted at a special rate of \$5 per couple.

On the entertainment committee are: Winson French, of the Press; Glenn Fuller, of the Plain Dealer; Peter Bellamy, of the News; and Stanley Anderson and Franklin Lewis, both of the Press, with George Condon, Plain Dealer, and Sanford Schol, News, as co-chairmen. Committee members are John Mason, King Features; Hoyt King, NEA; Joseph Herald, Universal Bulletin; Ralph Platt, News; Ed Boag, News; Gordon Cobblestick, Plain Dealer, and Ed McAuley, News.

In charge of arrangements are Ben Wickham Jr., News; Charles Schneider, Press, and William Wars, Plain Dealer.

Headed up the publicity are Maurice Van Metre, News; Milton Yelkey, Plain Dealer; Simon Booker, Call Post; Charles Nichols, INP, and Jack Small, Press. The souvenir booklet, with page ads at \$100 each, is in charge of Pat Elliot, Union Leader; Ray Turk, News; Bob Warner and Milton Widder, Press; and Alex Zirin, Plain Dealer.

Proceeds will be devoted to a Guild-sponsored Press Club in Cleveland.

Three Years of Work Righted Wrong Done 2 Youths in Detroit

Chicago—Working for nearly three years—much of it on her own time—Marguerite Gahagan of the Detroit News, a most single-handedly righted, grievous wrong done two 18-year-olds, one white and one Negro, as a result of Detroit race riots of 1943. For this she will receive an American Newspaper Guild special award.

Victims of bitterness and prejudice, Aldo Trani and Aaron Fox were tried for killings and convicted. But today they are free through the efforts of Miss Gahagan, one acquitted in a second trial and the other assured a second trial at which it seems virtually certain he will be acquitted.

NOTED DISCREPANCIES

It was during the trial of Trani, white, for the killing of Moses Kika, Negro, that Miss Gahagan first noted and reported discrepancies in the testimony offered by the prosecution's main witnesses, four juveniles, all with police records. Trani, however, was convicted by a jury and sentenced to 5½ to 15 years in Jackson prison. This was in January, 1944.

In the March trial of Aaron Fox, Negro, for the murder of an Italian doctor, Miss Gahagan's suspicions again were aroused by

the prosecution's witnesses. Fox was convicted and sentenced to 7½ to 25 years. These youths and a third defendant sentenced for manslaughter were Detroit's only race riot murder convictions, although 37 persons had been killed.

CASES REOPENED

Miss Gahagan began an investigation which carried on through many months, and which finally provided legal grounds for reopening the cases. She proved, false testimony had been given and established beyond doubt that neither of these youths could have committed the killings.

She won the support of many Detroit civic and religious groups in her fight for justice. She enlisted the gratuitous aid of legal counsel and herself copied the 1,300-page transcript of the original trial to minimize family expense.

LITTLE AID FROM PAPER

Miss Gahagan was not seeking exclusive or sensational exposure for her paper and, as a matter of fact, received few bylines and little backing from her paper.

She was interested in justice. Miss Gahagan began her newspaper experience in 1930 for the Toledo Times. She has also worked for the Detroit Times and, since 1934, for the Detroit News. In recent years she has been assigned to cover criminal courts in Detroit's reporter's court.

START NEW COLUMN

Denver—The Denver Post has inaugurated a new radio news and comment column with Ken White in charge.

Justice for a Guy Named Joe

THE WORK BEHIND STORY THAT WON 3 MEN THE BROUN AWARD

Chicago—Here is the story of justice for a guy named Joe, which won the 1946 Broun Memorial Award.

On Dec. 9, 1932, Policeman William Lundy was shot and killed by two men in an attempted holdup of a Chicago prohibition era speakeasy. One Ted Marcinkiewicz was suspected. He could not be found.

But, two weeks later, police learned that Ted had spent the night of the murder at the home

of a former schoolmate, Joe Majczek, 24. Majczek was arrested. Police announced he had been identified by a witness. Ted surrendered weeks later. Both pleaded not guilty and produced alibi witnesses, but a jury found them guilty and sentenced them to serve 99 years imprisonment.

DISCOVER JUDGE DIED 9 YEARS BEFORE

Attempting to check the statement concerning the judge, the reporters learned he had been dead nine years. The search turned to others who might have knowledge. Interviews were had with John Zagata, one of two witnesses to the killing; the judge's son, and the judge's former bailiff.

Their statements, plus a study of the newspaper files for the trial period, gave this picture: At the time of Majczek's trial, in November, 1933, Chicago was in the midst of a "war on crime," brought on by a courtroom slaying. Trials were speeded up. The judge had expressed a belief in Majczek's innocence and a fear that public indignation had made impossible an impartial trial. He realized that Joe was linked to the crime by only one witness. He had found it necessary to reprimand Joe's lawyer for drinking.

STARTED WITH AD OFFERING \$5,000 REWARD

Eleven years of scrubbing floors gave the mother \$5,000. In October, 1944, she inserted a small ad in the Chicago Times offering

\$5,000 to anyone with information that would clear her son.

Times City Editor Karin Walsh assigned Reporters James McGuire and Jack McPhaul to get the story behind the ad. They produced a human interest story on the mother's self-sacrifice. Seemingly the incident offered nothing more than a one-day feature, but the reporters took the time to study a lengthy document the mother had given them.

This was a history of the case typed by Majczek at the penitentiary. The claims of police frame-up and improper legal representation were allegations the reporters had heard from other convicted men. But, unlike the others, Majczek provided names, dates and places.

And—highly unusual—was Majczek's statement that the presiding judge after handing down the verdict had expressed belief in his innocence and promised a new trial.

Editor Walsh agreed that fair play dictated a test of the prisoner's veracity.

ONE WOMAN'S TESTIMONY CONVICTED HIM

A study of the trial transcript likewise revealed that Majczek was convicted solely on the testimony of Mrs. Vera Walsh, operator of the murder scene speakeasy. She testified she had had a good view of the killers and had recognized Majczek immediately after his arrest.

But in his cell Joe told reporters that Mrs. Walsh had twice viewed him, and each time said he was not one of the men. Then, he said, a detective held a lengthy conference with the speakeasy operator, after which she made her identification.

The question arose: Why were the police so anxious to pin the killing on Majczek?

Steady newspapermen of December, 1932, Reporter McPhaul found that the lady, playing was the sixth murder in Cook county that week. A Century of Progress Exposition was soon to open. City officials were demanding a crime clean-up. If the police freed Majczek they would have to confess themselves baffled.

The detective accused of having engineered the fake identification was dead. Other officers contended the show-up was conducted properly. Found: after considerable search, Mrs. Walsh maintained a sales office.

McGuire spent weeks searching through hundreds of dusty

records by Mrs. Walsh immediately after the murder. In this she stated she had not seen the killers clearly and doubted she ever would be able to identify them.

The statement contradicted her trial testimony, and her testimony was the basis of the Illinois supreme court ruling affirming the verdict, holding she was "positive" in her identification. The jury had been given no inkling of this original statement. Majczek's lawyer made no effort to challenge her ability to recognize his client. And, although Majczek had told him the circumstances of the various show-ups, the lawyer asked no questions concerning this.

FINDS DIFFERENT REPORT OF ARREST DATE

The reporter continued his search, bearing in mind the fact that if Majczek's story of three show-ups was correct, considerable time must have elapsed between his arrest and the purported identification.

A police report showed that Mrs. Walsh had made her identification the afternoon of Dec. 22, 1932. And a police officer testified Joe had been arrested the morning of the 22nd.

But McGuire's search turned up three separate police reports giving the time of the arrest as the morning of Dec. 22. Hence, Majczek had been in custody 34 hours before the police were able to induce the Walsh woman to "put the finger" on the prisoner.

The conclusion was inescapable: the police officer testified falsely, fearing the defense would counter with the correct date and demand an explanation for the long delay preceding identification. But Majczek's lawyer did not attack the testimony. He gave his client no explanation for his failure. (The lawyer later was disbarred for unethical practices in another case.)

Reporter McGuire found a woman friend of Mrs. Walsh's who swore to an affidavit that after the trial the Walsh woman had admitted her identification had been false. Her excuse was that the police had threatened to expose her speakeasy operations if she did not agree to their demands.

BOARD UNANIMOUSLY VOTES PARDON

The Times retained an attorney to represent Majczek in application for a pardon.

At a hearing of the Illinois pardon board April 10, 1946, Reporters McGuire and McPhaul related the new evidence they had accumulated. The board voted unanimously for a pardon.

On Aug. 14, Gov. Dwight H. Green signed a pardon, and Joe Majczek was freed from prison after total imprisonment of 12 years and 8 months. Had the Times investigation not been instituted he would have had to serve an additional 21 years before he would be eligible to apply for parole.

The case marked the first time in the history of the state of Illinois in which a man convicted of a capital offense had been pardoned without a confession from the actual killer.

SUPPLE TREASURER OF CHICAGO LOCAL

Chicago—James Supple of the Sun was elected treasurer of the Chicago local to fill out the unexpired term of Chandler Foreman, who was elected president, succeeding Justice McGuire, who resigned.

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The judges voted honorable mention to six other candidates for exceptional work in the spirit of Heywood Broun.

Those named were: Gordon Williams, Jr., of the Scranton Tribune; Alben Rosenfeld of the New York Post; Robert Johnson of the Memphis Press-Scimitar; Eugene Segal of the Cleveland Press; Albert Deutsch of PM; and Herbert Block of the Washington Post. (Details in statement of judges.)

Twenty-one other entries were submitted, most of which brought praise from the judges. Those whose work was considered were: John Hersey whose "Hiroshima" in The New Yorker won lavish praise.

Julius Klyman of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch whose editing of "Pictures," a Sunday supplement, has pioneered in raising pictorial journalism to the status of a social force.

I. F. Stone of PM who wrote a full-length history of the Jewish refugee movement in Europe after a trip from Poland to Palestine with a group of refugees.

Bill Cahn of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) who prepared a handsome booklet, "U. E. Fights for a Better America!"

John McGrath of the Chicago Sun who conducted a long and successful campaign to clean up the Chicago school board.

Alfred C. Anderson of the Memphis Press-Scimitar who conducted a campaign to alleviate the housing shortage for veterans in Memphis.

George H. Tichenor, editor of the Co-operator, a newspaper published by the Eastern Co-operative League of New York City, who conducted a successful fight for newspaper labor and religious papers and campaigned against attempts to use small businesses to cripple labor organizations.

Roger Birtwell of the Boston Globe for a sport story.

Ralph G. Martin who wrote a series on several subjects.

Walt Partymiller of the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily for his cartoons.

Dave Brady of the Camden (N. J.) Post for a series of sports stories.

Michael Frome of the Washington Post who wrote a series of articles on post-war conditions in Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Selma Robinson of PM for two stories on separate subjects.

Jean Evans of PM for four stories on different subjects.

Perry Morrison of the Columbus (O.) Citizen for two feature stories.

Frank F. Sempa of the Scranton (Pa.) Tribune who campaigned successfully for a free school for veterans.

Sgt. David Anderson who wrote three articles on the progress of democracy in Albania for the Chicago Sun.

Frank K. Kelly of the New York bureau of the AP for four feature stories.

Elaine Mitchell of the Dispatcher, official newspaper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), who wrote two stories on the treatment of an Indian seaman by the British consulate.

Frederick Herbol of the Baraboo (Wis.) Evening Review who wrote several stories on a variety of subjects.

Roger Birtwell of the Boston Globe for a sport story.

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'Brilliant Work' Say Broun Award Judges

Checking in Broun Award Entries



Members of the Broun award committee are shown checking in entries at the Chicago Guild office before turning them over to the judges. Left to right are Baker Marsh, Daily News unit; Jacob Burck, Times unit; Edmund D'Moore, AP unit; Helen Hand, community press; W. W. Chance, Jr., Journal of Commerce unit; Serrell Hillman, Time-Life unit; and Wade Franklin, Times unit, chairman of the committee. Claire Cox, UP unit, also was a member of the committee.

Winners to Receive Broun Award At Page One Ball in Chicago

(Continued from Page One)

two 18-year-olds, one white and one Negro, convicted in the race-riot killings in 1943, won new trials for both.

On evidence she unearthed one boy has been acquitted and the other is out of prison awaiting his second trial with the virtual assurance that he too will be found not guilty.

The judges voted honorable mention to six other candidates for exceptional work in the spirit of Heywood Broun.

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The Broun Award Judges

The following statement was issued by the judges of the 1946 Heywood Broun Memorial Award: "It is the opinion of the judges—Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Times, for obvious reasons not voting—that the Heywood Broun Award of the American Newspaper Guild for 1946 be voted to Messrs. Karin Walsh, city editor; Reporters Jack McPhaul and James McGuire of the Chicago Times for their brilliant joint work on 'Justice for a Guy Named Joe.'"

(Editor's note: Mr. Seltzer, who prepared the statement, apparently referred here to a conference of the judges, following the actual voting. Mr. Stewart cast his ballot for Marguerite Gahagan of the Detroit News.)

"The Heywood Broun Award is given for that example of journalistic effort most notably in keeping with the spirit manifested by the late journalist after whose name and in whose memory the award is set up by the Guild, whose organization was so largely the result of his own efforts."

"The award to The Chicago Times was divided equally among

Details of the stories that won Broun Award, and special award, on page 2.

the three men whose joint efforts brought about the eventual freeing of Joe Majczek from prison, to which he had been sentenced for 99 years, and of which sentence he had served 12 years and 8 months. Joe Majczek was 18 when sentenced and 30 when released through the extraordinary journalistic efforts of Messrs. Walsh, McPhaul and McGuire.

"The judges' award to the gentlemen of The Chicago Times said:

"The first award is made to Karin Walsh, Jack McPhaul and James McGuire of The Chicago Times because their mutual journalistic spirit, faithful and sustained over a long period of time, represents the spirit most like that of Heywood Broun."

"Like that of Heywood Broun's own spirit, it represented fighting relentlessly against the weight of circumstances for an obscure and 'unimportant' human being to bring to his life the justice to which he was entitled. The high example of journalistic effort in this case was remarkably reminiscent of the Sacco-Vanzetti case for which Heywood Broun himself fought so valiantly."

"In their considerations, the judges took into account the origin of each of the cases and

"These men were Aldo Frani and Aaron Fox and their arrests grew out of the race riot in Detroit during 1943."

"The committee of judges voted honorable mentions for exceptional work in the spirit of the late Heywood Broun to: 'GODDARD WILLIAMS, JR., of The

"ALBERT DEUTSCH of PM for his excellent campaign under the general caption 'Horror House' to bring about improvement in the conditions of the mentally unfortunate and to induce a generally more enlightened public attitude toward their regrettable plight in modern society;

"HERBERT BLOCK, cartoonist of the Washington Post whose cartoons throughout the year under consideration by the judges consistently reflected the liberal spirit of Heywood Broun, and whose work clearly demonstrated his pronounced humanitarian outlook upon the conditions of people living in these times of stress and tensions."

"In making these awards the committee of judges followed the procedure of editors who were associated with the newspapers submitting entries, excusing themselves entirely from any considerations out of which awards were made. This was true in both the cases of The Chicago Times and the Cleveland Press awards."

As a result of the journalistic sleuthing by the three Chicago Times staffers who won the Broun Award, Joe Majczek was released from a 99-year prison term, rectifying a miscarriage of justice. Warden Joseph E. Regan of Stateville, Ill. prison is pictured (left) hiding goodyie in Majczek on Aug. 14, 1945. With Joe are State Sen. Walker Butler, his attorney, and Joe Majczek, Jr. Work of the three men cleared Joe after 12 years in prison.

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Judges in the Heywood Broun Memorial Award were, left to right, Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Times; Louis R. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press; and Sam Shelton, assistant to the publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Judges praised quality of entries, had a time choosing between first and second place.

crusades submitted; how much was represented by specific assignment from city editors, and how much was self-initiated by reporters and writers.

"The committee of judges was confronted with an extremely difficult task because the entries were both numerous and outstanding."

"In addition to the first award to the gentlemen of the Chicago Times, a second award is recommended for Miss Marguerite Gahagan of the Detroit News, for her extraordinary single-handed campaign to establish the innocence of two men, one white and the other a Negro, who, her diligent efforts ultimately established, had

YOU DO IT WITH MIRRORS

The Problem: How to Cut Family's Budget in Half



THE JACKSON FAMILY TACKLES THE BUDGET

Los Angeles—George Jackson, Herald-Express drama critic, used to yawn over the vaudeville trick of saving a woman in half. Now he is putting on an act of his own—sawing a budget in half.

Jack finds this trick a trifle difficult, since it involves keeping a family of four from getting too hungry on \$27.50 a week, the gum he draws in strike benefits. Every week the Jacksons must pay:

For rent, \$11; food, \$22.25; utilities, \$2.50-\$3; transportation, \$2.75; clothing, \$5; recreation, \$1.50 (smaller than for most because the Jacksons get ducats to the shows and only pay the tax).

Former Express City Ed Stands Behind Strikers

Los Angeles—The first city editor of the old Los Angeles Express, which in the early '30's was added to the Hearst chain and became a part of the Herald-Express, stands solidly behind the locked-out members of the Herald-Express in a letter to Richard S. Edwards, unit chairman.

J. B. Woodside, writing from Balboa, pulls no punches in his letter to Edwards and justifies the Guild's stand in striking the Herald plant after being locked-out in its fight for a living wage. The former city editor cites several examples to show how

Herald employees compare with non-professional trades as far as wage levels are concerned.

"There isn't much to be said in favor of employers who hesitate to pay educated, talented men and women the same as common laborers. Poker and card dealers around L.A. and Orange counties get \$15 to \$20 a shift, as do book-makers, runners, waiters and bartenders."

Woodside concluded his letter by asking Edwards to "stick to his guns" and enclosed \$10 for the strike fund.

HATCHET MAN GETS HIS Here's Case of Morris Moglever

Asbury Park, N. J.—There's not much future for a hatchet man.

Take, for example, the case of Morris Moglever, executive editor of the Asbury Park Sun.

Last July 26 the Jersey Shore Guild lost an NLRB election on the Sun after Moglever interviewed staff members, urging them to vote against the Guild, and depicting adverse conditions at the Guild won.

On Aug. 8 Moglever told a staff conference that he wanted them to know their jobs were "safe" regardless of the sudden dismissal two days before of Moglever's assistant. "You will be working here as long as I am here, and I'll be here as long as the Sun is published," said Moglever.

On Sept. 25 Phyllis Worth, society editor, devoted to rank of assistant after she had testified in an NLRB proceeding, was fired by Moglever for "lack of co-operation." NLRB charges are pending in this case.

Vets Comprise Big Part of Labor Force

Washington—Nearly 22 percent of all workers in the heavy-goods industries in July were veterans, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. In the same period, veterans made up more than 18 percent of all employees in manufacturing industries.

Chicago Guild Art Exhibition Opens on Nov. 4

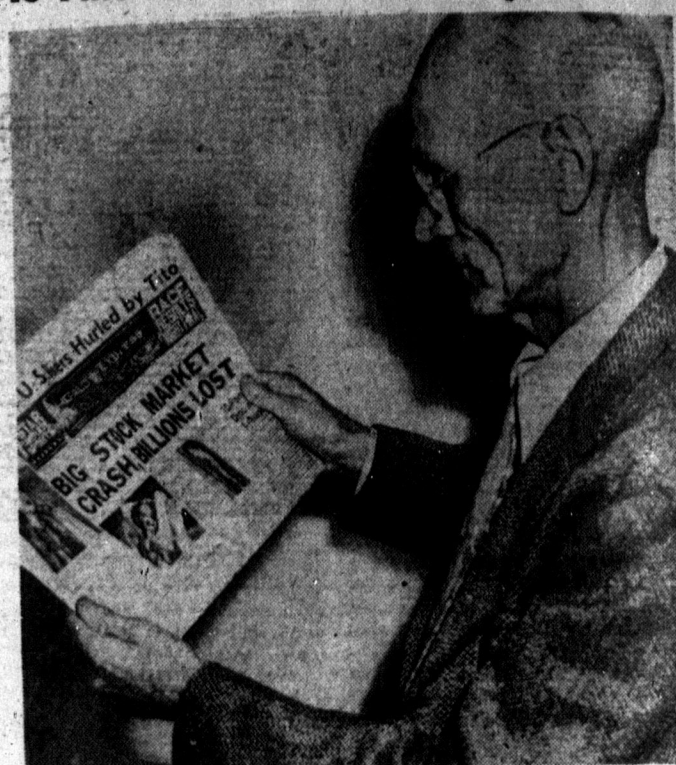
Chicago—A collection of 43 works of art, water colors and drawings, which the judges expect to attract national attention, will be on display by the Guild in Blackstone Hall of the Art Institute Nov. 4 through Nov. 30. The works, all illustrating some phase of the newspaper business, were submitted in the Guild's \$1,125 are competition and winners, which have been selected, will be announced when the exhibition opens, according to Wade R. Franklin, chairman.

Originally the Guild intended to offer seven prizes totaling \$1,000, but the jury was so impressed with the entries that it recommended an additional five prizes.

All of the works are for sale with prices ranging from \$25 to \$1,000 for the first prize winner. The Guild's 20 percent commission for sales will be repaid to any Guild member in good standing who purchases a work. Most of them are priced around \$100.

The jury which selected the winners consisted of Daniel C. Rich, director of the Art Institute; Aaron Bohrod, nationally known Chicago painter, and Frank Holland, Chicago Sun art critic.

Is This the Last Herald-Express?



Here's the latest edition of the Herald-Express before Harvey Kelly announced the paper was suspending publication Sept. 4, locking out employees. Copywriter George Carse looks over the final Sept. 3 edition for which he wrote the banner line: "Big Stock Market Crash; Millions Lost." Typeset by the plant was closed, but George is staying, clearly as Guild maintains picket line in fight for decent wage standards.

Guild AP Units Condemn \$400,000 Sneak Pay Boost

(Continued from Page One)

members in AP was prompt and emphatic. They denounced the action and reaffirmed full support of the original wage demands drafted at the St. Louis conference.

In New York negotiating sessions with AP were recessed while the Guild awaited management's reply to its questions for specific information about the increase given. The last session with management was held Oct. 23.

It had been scheduled a week previous for the purpose of discussing mutual agreement on an immediate "token" increase to be given while negotiations toward a 1947 contract proceeded. But within 48 hours after management's offer, reports began to arrive at Guild headquarters of notification to AP staffers that their pay was being increased, retroactively to Oct. 15.

The basis of these reports it developed was a system-wide memorandum from General Manager Kent Cooper that apparently went into the mail almost immediately after Guild negotiators left the Oct. 17 meeting.

The increase was given out unilaterally by management following one last effort to high pressure from the Guild negotiators a sub-standard contract including a no-strike pledge. The management made every effort to obtain a pledge that there would be no work stoppage in the AP for any reason whatsoever during the life of the agreement plus at least six months beyond.

This latter provision occurred in what seemed to be intended as a "sleeper" provision providing for compulsory arbitration of renewal with six months notice required for terminating the contract by either party in event of difference with the arbitrator's findings.

Guild negotiators informed the management that the Guild constitution forbade any arbitration of contract renewal and Guild policies opposed the signing of any contract for more than a year. "That is easy," replied the

The national advisory committee to direct strategy of the Wage Program will meet this weekend in Cleveland to review the critical stage of contract negotiations in several cities. Committee members include ANG President Milton Murray, Executive Vice President Sam Roberts, Milton Lapsine, Cleveland, chairman of the Scripps-Howard chain council; Al Dipman, San Francisco-Oakland, chairman of the Hearst chain council; Arthur Riordan, secretary of the Philadelphia-Camden local; and John F. Ryan, executive vice president of the New York local.

AP, "just reinterpret your constitution."

While the management had signed a somewhat similar arrangement with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL) a few weeks before, the AFL's few weeks before, the system of arbitration had been based on the union shop. Negotiators asked whether the AP had considered the Guild shop in connection with such an arrangement with the Guild and were told by Charles Hince, an AP assistant-general manager, that "The AP has made no proposal on this (the Guild shop) and can make no such proposal."

Then Frank Stanzel, AP assistant general manager in charge of traffic, made a threat to "reconsider" that the management began to pass out some money to the people, regardless of the state of Guild negotiations.

When the question of a possible violation of the Wagner act was raised, he asserted that the AP would make such an increase "entirely apart" from negotiations and without prejudice to negotiations. "But he also left the indication that the management intended to claim that having passed out its available funds, no more money would be available to meet the St. Louis wire service proposals by the Guild."

First word that this increase actually had gone into effect turned up less than two days

later, from unit after unit in AP bureaus across the country. Telegrams began arriving in New York questioning what was going on, denouncing the management attitude, and making clear that AP employees regarded the money only as a token down payment on a new contract to come.

All urged that the line be held on the St. Louis conference proposals and the related national wage program.

Old grievances and persistent demands for sweeping revision of the wire service contract were renewed and joint wire service councils and units of other press associations in several cities demanded that AP negotiators and Guildsmen remember the effect that any weakening would have on the rest of the industry and the pending negotiations with United Press and International News Service.

The AP management simultaneously had sought three objectives:

FIRST, to put into effect a small wage increase tying up the Guild for more months or more and avoiding any possibility of a strike for more money—or even a threat of a strike during that period.

SECOND, to force ratification of a contract unchanged from the current sub-standard and unsatisfactory one except in minor particulars (the "new contract" proposals had been discussed only partly when the management pressure was turned on).

THIRD, to tie up the AP Guild unit in a cumbersome arbitration set-up without providing any form of union security in return. Meanwhile, plans were made to reopen negotiations on the basis of the Wage Program.

UNION HEAD RE-ELECTED

Forth Worth (FP)—O. A. Knight was re-elected to his seventh term as president of the Oil Workers Intl. Union (CIO) by a referendum vote of 13,922 to 10,735 for W. J. Thornberry, director of the Atlantic coast district.

Wives' and Children's Day at Strike Headquarters



Wives and children of strikers had a "fish day" spread at Los Angeles strike headquarters, with the Los Angeles Guild Auxiliary as host. Barracuda was the main dish, and music was provided by William Oliver's quartet. Left to right are: Julie Williams, wife of Kay Williams, editor of the Los Angeles Labor Herald; Rosemary Bradford, wife of Gene Bradford, Herald-Express chief librarian; Mrs. Willie Corso, whose husband is a district man; Betty Berger, wife of Max Berger, district manager; Allyn Ferguson, wife of Reed Ferguson, district manager; Hazel Brodie, wife of Bill Brodie, LANG administrative officer; Dorothy Ford, wife of Elmer Ford, Daily News district manager; Mrs. Lavina Cooper, housekeeper for Ralph Barker, Herald-Express branch office manager; and Mrs. Rosanna Hyson, wife of Robert Hyson, district manager. Wives and auxiliary members man the strike kitchen.

Committees Keep Work of Strike Running Smoothly

Los Angeles—When Hearst management locked out employees of the Evening Herald-Express the morning of Sept. 4, a miracle of organization was performed almost overnight.

While "locked out" workers swarmed to form a picket line around the ornate Herald-Express building on Trenton street, a block and a half away at LANG headquarters on South Figueroa street, Guild officials perfected the divisions and subdivisions of personnel necessary to carry on what they anticipated would be a finish fight with Hearst.

The all-important structure necessary for the campaign was erected in about 12 hours and units began functioning—a record on the battlefield of trade unionism.

At the head of this compact organization stands the unit strategy committee which does the over-all planning for negotiations and for the conduct of the strike. Final approval of unit plans and strike conduct must be given by

the representative assembly. Tied in with the strategy committee is the EANG co-ordinating committee, charged with mobilization of all unions and units in support; the Herex Guild unit in toto; and the Herex executive committee.

The executive committee consists of Ed Phillips, Herald-Express photographer; Art Alwell, display advertising; George Hutchinson, local president; Ralph Page, advertising solicitor; R. S. "Tuck" Edwards, court reporter and chairman of the Herex unit; and Bill Brodie, LANG administrative officer.

The chairmen of the 11 subordinate committees carrying on the strike endeavor compose the strategy committee, headed by George Cannady, display advertising salesman, with Ed Phillips as vice chairman. The subcommittees are:

Disbursement—Margaret White chairman: Receives and checks all requisitions for disbursements recommending payments to strategy committee.

Chicago Hearst Strike Veteran Leads Los Angeles Picket Line

Los Angeles—Mike Fusello, Chicago restaurateur on vacation in Los Angeles with his eye out for a restaurant site, led the Herald-Express picket line one day carrying a placard which was fondly reminiscent:

"Chicago, 1938—Los Angeles 1946—the same old Hearst squeeze."

Mike was a circulation branch manager for the Chicago Herald and Examiner when the 17-month-long strike began. Unlike the Herald-Express Guildsmen, the Chicago Guild did not succeed in closing the Hearst plant and things were tough.

One night Fusello left a bag of laundry in his car in front of his house. Next morning he found the car riddled by bullets. Goons had mistaken the laundry for Fusello.

Introduced at a Herex unit membership meeting by Bob Greenock, ANG international representative and himself a veteran of the Chicago violence, Fusello told the local Guildsmen:

"We had to fight a year before we closed the plant in Chicago. You've kept the plant here closed since the beginning. I don't see how you can lose."



Mike Fusello, veteran of the Chicago Hearst strike, marches again.

Moving Day at Herald-Express



In a scene reminiscent of a tear-jerking sequence from "East Lynne," W. E. Oliver, Herald-Express drama editor, was turned out of his office along with the rest of the employees when the Hearst management closed down the paper and plant rather than negotiate a decent wage schedule. Oliver tooted a full-size casket of Rita Hayworth, and several shopping bags of fan mail from readers and screen stars.

Hearst's Back-to-Work Stunt Proves Fizzle in Los Angeles

(Continued from Page One) motion to settle for an 18 percent raise if management made such an offer. (Last offer was 12 1/2 percent, which would have set the top minimum at \$78.75. The 12 1/2 percent offer was part of the pattern of publishers elsewhere, who were taking their cue from Harry Kelly, Hearst labor counsel.)

Strikers reaffirmed their determination to hold out for a reasonable offer and called on ANG President Milton Murray and other IEB members he may select to come to Los Angeles, and with local representatives force a negotiated settlement of the strike which directly affects all Hearst employees and has a direct effect on the ANG Wage Program.

The effort to reopen negotiations on an "or else" basis was contained in a letter to Harry C. Malcolm, federal conciliator, in response to repeated demands from the Guild that management resume negotiations. Copies of the letter, signed by Victor F. Dunsmore, business manager, were sent to all Guildsmen.

In it management reserved the right to abrogate all gains won by the Guild in long-drawn arguments across the table, and to start again from scratch. Among the 40-odd concessions Herald-Express workers would give up are three weeks vacation after five years employment and the night differential.

Brodie pointed out the inconsistency of management's "back-to-work" offer when only last week Dunsmore announced the Herald was closed permanently and steps would be taken to liquidate the property. Brodie reiterated the strikers' demand—substantial increase in pay, fully retroactive from the day employees were locked out.

Meanwhile the Citizens Committee to aid Herald-Express employees sent a telegram to William Randolph Hearst calling attention to the fact that "the lockout has spread to embrace 300 AFL mechanical tradesmen and has brought the total of jobless to 1000." The publisher was called on to urge his representatives "to comply with the law and the moral obligation to reopen negotiations and amicably settle this dispute." Hearst and his representatives were invited to state their position at a mass meeting held last Tuesday at the Muehr theater. The invitation was not accepted.

Meanwhile, Irvin Deshler, southern California regional CIO director pledged a "full co-operation and a full measure of support financially" from CIO groups for the successful prosecution of the strike.

At the meeting of the LANG representative assembly steps were taken for immediate integration of the local's entire manpower into the strike effort. Seven committees were formed to handle this task. To the continuations was given the important job of preparing for the day when AFL craft unions join with CIO Guild strikers in a citywide struggle for wages to meet living costs. This committee is chaired by Zola Ferguson, home economics editor of the Daily News.

The finance committee, chaired by Jean Bernstein of the Hollywood Press Times, will work with the Herex financial and disbursement committee; publicity, chaired by Kay Williams, editor of the Los Angeles Labor Herald.

A fund committee, headed by George Hutchinson, LANG president, will bring in all local funds in support of the strike. Milton Shields and David Helfman, both of the general unit, continue as chairmen of the local's speaking and entertainment committees respectively.

Typos Hear Story Of Guild's Gains

Forth Worth—Background of the Guild and what it has accomplished, especially in Texas, was discussed by Amy Jo Long, president of the Fort Worth local, at the semi-annual North Texas Typographical Conference here. Most delegates to the conference were from cities where there is no Guild organization.

Background of Legion's Fight With Bradley

VA CHIEF BELIEVES IN CITIZENS FIRST, VETERANS SECOND

By SAM STAVISKY
Washington Guild

Washington — Big, bumbling John Stille, erstwhile national commander of the American Legion, is deserving of an accolade for his foot-in-mouth expostulations uttered during his most recent verbal encounter with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans affairs.

The former Democratic governor of Illinois, whatever else his faults, is no master of subtleties. Given ample time, opportunity, and verbiage, Commander Stille is inclined to tell what's really cooking in his cerebrum. It took him a year to do it, but

San Stille covers veterans' affairs for the Washington Post, and attended the American Legion's annual convention in San Francisco. He is a veteran of World War II.

In his last attack on Bradley, carefully written for him, the commander blurted out an aside which is the key to the cleavage between head of veterans administration and the nation's largest, most powerful veterans' organization. Stille asserted:

"General Bradley said we must think first of the citizen, then of the veteran. I have this fundamental difference. I believe our duty is first to the veteran, to help make him a citizen."

So, it took a bull-in-china-shop to hit the bull's eye.

With one casual swipe, Stille ripped away the camouflage—the superficial issues of VA administration and the on-the-job training program—to uncover the basic difference of philosophy between General Bradley and the American Legion.

In his audacious attack on Stille before the hostile delegates to the Legion's 28th convention in San Francisco early this month, General Bradley clearly stated that as VA director he was an agent of the government and the people, and not an agent of the nation's 20 million veterans.

The Legion leadership, on the other hand, sees itself as the champion of the veteran, the guardian of his rights, the protector of his benefits and privileges.

Bound to Be a Clash
Between Legion and VA

That being the case, there was bound to be a clash between the VA and the Legion, whether or not "Silent John" Stille was commander. The irritating burr has been not the bellicose, truculent, wild-swinging Stille; it has been the mild-mannered, Missouri general.

In fact, until General Bradley came along in August of 1945, the Legion was getting on well enough with Veterans Administration. Not that Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, the first VA chief, always saw eye to eye with the Legion leadership. But there was a meeting of minds often enough to keep relationships on a pleasant basis.

At best, the "G.I.'s General," the man who led the Yank invasion of Normandy, the commander of the largest army group in Europe, was greeted with quizzical politeness by the Legion when he quit active army life—on orders of the commander-in-chief at the White House—to guide, temporarily, the nation's activities on behalf of its men who served in uniform.

There were some in the Legion who were suspicious of "brass"; there were some who resented the appointment; there were some who just didn't like the idea of a person inexperienced in veterans' affairs stepping into what President Roosevelt once described as the most difficult job in the government next only to the chief executive's.

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Honeymoon Lasted About Six Weeks

Gen. Bradley's honeymoon lasted just about six weeks. Then the Legion led off with a light jab to the kisser. Col. John Thomas Taylor, the Legion's shrewd legislative representative, charged that the new VA head was thinking about switching from veterans administration to federal housing administration the functions having to do with GI bill of rights housing loan-guarantees.

The general denied he was considering the transfer, and the subject was dropped. But whatever the merits of the charge, the Legion had announced to Bradley that it would fight any action tending to decrease the jurisdiction of veterans administration. Legion leadership feels that veterans' rights and benefits can best be administered under one agency devoted to the veterans' cause. Furthermore, it is easier to keep a vigilant eye on one agency than on a dozen.

Go Ahead Signal Given for Attack

It was on Feb. 1, 1946, just six months after Gen. Bradley had marched into VA with his corps of investigating and consulting assistants—tabbed "the army of occupation"—that the Legion took a solid sock at the new VA regime.

Commander John Stille, who had been conducting an undercover battle of nerves over various personal issues with both Gen. Bradley and Gen. Paul R. Hawley, VA medical director, was given the "Go Ahead" signal by the Legion's policymakers to take off his gloves and start punching for real.

Only too eager, Stille let out a terrific roar, charging a "tragic breakdown" of VA activities. On this accusation he was backed up by the Legion's powerful legislative and rehabilitation committees.

But "Silent John" couldn't refrain from throwing a couple of his own, and in effect, he called for Bradley's resignation and demanded his replacement by a "businessman."

Bradley Admits Things Were Bad

The "tragic breakdown" accusation was only too true, but it was hardly the fault of Bradley. With one hand he was trying to decentralize and expand VA's obsolete, calcified system of running

all activities from Washington, and with the other, he was trying to do something in a hurry for the millions of veterans demobilized by the armed forces in one fell swoop.

Master of tactics that he proved to be on the field, General Bradley once again confounded his foe by not only admitting things were going badly in VA, but also he hurriedly gathered together a bushel of statistics to prove that things were even worse than the Legion thought.

Meanwhile, word got out that Stille had demanded placement of a new VA hospital at Decatur, Ill., on a particular site, whereas Gen. Bradley had insisted on standing pat with the site selected by his hospital surveyors. This, together with Bradley's statistical counter-barrage, wilted the Legion offensive.

Two things had taken place in Bradley's first six months which together served to initiate the "tragic breakdown" attack. In the first place, the Legion's traditional influence in VA policy and selection of personnel was diminished to all after Bradley took over. Secondly, the Legion leadership was genuinely concerned with General Bradley's and VA's attitude on free hospitalization for veterans.

Legion Opposed Bradley's Solution

The outpouring of World War II veterans just about filled up the VA hospital with service-connected cases, but there was ever increasing pressure by the non-service connected cases for free medical attention. Whereupon, shortly after assuming office at VA, the general wrote the president and suggested that something be done. The suggestions included the taking over surplus Army-Navy hospitals together with the assignment of Army-Navy medical personnel to man the beds, or the barring of non-service connected cases from all VA hospitals for an emergency period.

The Legion didn't like the hospital plan suggestion at all. It suspected that Bradley's inspiration for it had come from the American Medical Association, to which the VA director had turned for aid in rebuilding the low-pressure, low-morale veterans medical system into the nation's most modern and most effective. And, of course, it is true that the AMA does not look kindly on the spreading of free hospitalization.

So, behind Stille's first blast there was, from the Legion's point of view, aggravated factors. Since last February there's been an armed truce between the Legion and VA. There were several clashes before congressional committees in the hearings on various bills, but nothing serious.

Big Blowoff Had Roots in Earlier Rows

The big blowoff earlier this month, which like the earthquake which occurred in San Francisco has its roots in the earlier affrays. The inciting circumstance was sudden congressional passage of a bill tightening the standards of the GI Bill on-the-job training program.

The bill was rushed through both houses without public hearings or floor debate in the final week of congress in August, after

Gen. Bradley had warned publicly, and in excessive session of the committees, that a national scandal was impending from the abuses accumulating in the on-the-job training program.

Among other things, the bill—actually an amendment to the so-called GI bill of rights (service-men's readjustment act of 1944)—sets an income ceiling of \$200 a month for veterans participating in the program.

Inasmuch as the GI bill subsistence allowance for a veteran with dependents is \$90 a month, he starts losing a proportionate part of his subsistence as soon as his training wages go up above \$110 a month.

Legion Has Backing in Fight on \$200 Ceiling

The \$200 figure is an arbitrary one, rather pulled out of a hat by VA education and training "experts." There's much to be said about it. The \$200 ceiling is considered too low by organized labor, by various governmental agencies other than VA, and by veterans organizations, including the Legion.

Thus, in attacking the income ceiling phase of the hastily passed legislation, the Legion had plenty of support.

But John Stille, who led the attack in Frisco, declared that Bradley, in seeking such legislation, had "betrayed" the interests of the veterans, and that made the affable, even-tempered old soldier fighting mad. He got up on the same podium two days later, scathingly denounced Stille as an obstructionist, and told off the Legion in no uncertain terms.

But again, although it was Stille doing the talking, it was the Legion speaking out loud. It was bad enough that Gen. Bradley had initiated a change in the GI bill—the Legion's pride and joy—without asking for the opinion of the "father," but what was

Gains Are Won By Fort Worth

Fort Worth — Agreement has been reached on a new contract at the Press, Scripps-Howard paper.

Top minimum for reporters was upped from \$50 to \$60, and from \$40 to \$50 for circulation district men. Starting minimums are \$30 for reporters and \$32.50 for circulationists. Those not affected by new minimums will be given raises ranging from \$4 to \$5.90.

Other gains include an improved severance pay clause and higher car mileage rates. Amy Jo Long, president, headed the negotiating committee.

Officers Named By Boston Guild

Boston—Three officers were re-elected without contest.

Renowned were John Wright, president; Gerald Hovey, secretary; and Frank O'Donnell, treasurer.

CIO Body Elects Ft. Worth Members

Fort Worth—Two members of the Fort Worth Guild were elected officers of the newly-formed Farant County Industrial Union Council. Harvey O'Connor, publicity director for the OI Workers' International union, has been named president and his assistant, Nancy Dryden, secretary. Both were instrumental in founding the council and are official delegates from the Guild.

COAL PRODUCTION UP

Washington (FP)—Bituminous coal production has increased 10 percent over 1945, under government operation of the mines, according to Coal Miners Administrator N. H. Collinson.

worse, here was a concrete instance of cracking down on veterans' benefits.

Legion Wonders If Economy Drive Is Doo

Legion leaders sat up and took notice when President Truman last summer, in announcing his new budget, suggested that veterans' costs might be trimmed slightly by tightening up on-the-job training and unemployment compensation. The \$200 ceiling for on-the-job trainees, the Legion believes, might well have come from the white house via the bureau of the budget.

Anyhow, at San Francisco, the Legion looked at Bradley suspiciously, and wondered aloud if he wasn't serving as a spearhead for another economy drive, such as drastically slashed veterans' benefits in 1933.

I think this situation explains why the Legion writhes when Gen. Bradley says: "Citizens First, Veterans Second." On top of which, such a philosophy sounds so much like the fledgling American Veterans Committee (AVC), that the Legion old guard is sincerely concerned.

Although the nation's editorials have backed Gen. Bradley almost without exception, the Legion's attacks on the VA chief has not hurt its prestige with the average veteran. In the past year Legion membership more than doubled to 3,000,000.

Furthermore, though seemingly losing each battle with Bradley, the Legion in the long run stands to win the campaign out of sheer attrition. It is fairly certain that Bradley plans to return to his regular Army career some time after the first of the year. But the Legion will not only be around to keep an ever-watchful eye on the doings of the veterans' administration, but also will be bigger, and stronger, and perhaps more influential than ever.

Gains Are Won By Fort Worth

Fort Worth — Agreement has been reached on a new contract at the Press, Scripps-Howard paper.

Top minimum for reporters was upped from \$50 to \$60, and from \$40 to \$50 for circulation district men. Starting minimums are \$30 for reporters and \$32.50 for circulationists. Those not affected by new minimums will be given raises ranging from \$4 to \$5.90.

Other gains include an improved severance pay clause and higher car mileage rates. Amy Jo Long, president, headed the negotiating committee.

Officers Named By Boston Guild

Boston—Three officers were re-elected without contest.

Renowned were John Wright, president; Gerald Hovey, secretary; and Frank O'Donnell, treasurer.

CIO Body Elects Ft. Worth Members

Fort Worth—Two members of the Fort Worth Guild were elected officers of the newly-formed Farant County Industrial Union Council. Harvey O'Connor, publicity director for the OI Workers' International union, has been named president and his assistant, Nancy Dryden, secretary. Both were instrumental in founding the council and are official delegates from the Guild.

COAL PRODUCTION UP

Washington (FP)—Bituminous coal production has increased 10 percent over 1945, under government operation of the mines, according to Coal Miners Administrator N. H. Collinson.

Denver Rejects Early Parley on Post Contract

Denver — In its biggest city-wide meeting of the year, the Denver Guild rejected a volunteered proposal by management of the Denver Post that the Guild-Post contract be reopened immediately as to wages.

The Inquirer unit, which three weeks ago voted to strike when the ANG national collective bargaining committee gave its approval, has reiterated that authority by an even greater proportion.

Management offered no concrete wage proposal. The Guild received intimations, however, that management would propose settling for \$71 for the top minimum for reporters, which now is \$68 after four years.

Guild members from both Post and News units declared, if any such proposal lay in management's mind, the reopening proposal was only one "with strings attached" and therefore should be rejected.

Basis for the reported \$71 figure, members told the Guild meeting, was agreements reached this month by Post and News managements with the typographical and stereotypers unions. These two settled negotiations for a straight \$10.50 weekly wage increase for day work.

Guildsman Wins First Award in Jersey Contest

Elizabeth, N. J.—A shot of a minister and his wife sadly watching flames consume their church gave John M. Lyons, Elizabeth Daily Journal photographer, and Guild veterans, first prize in the seventh annual picture contest of the New Jersey Press Association.

The Lyons picture was judged as best in the news division, and brought a gold medal as the reward. It showed Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Ross looking toward the steeple of the First Presbyterian church, which was ruined by the blaze.

40-Cent Minimum Hit by Walling

Washington (FP)—The minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in industries covered by the wage-hour law is too low and must be pulled sharply upward, Administrator L. M. Walling of the Labor Department wage-hour division said on the occasion of the law's eight anniversary.

GUILD SHOP, \$65 MINIMUM ON PAPER OF 8,000 CIRCULATION

San Mateo, Calif.—Gaining agreement on a modified Guild shop and a \$65 top minimum for reporters, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild has completed negotiations for an initial contract covering editorial employees on the San Mateo Times.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild became bargaining agent for the Times employees after winning a NLRB election last June. The paper has 8,374 circulation. The \$65 reporter minimum represents the highest rate for a paper of this size under Guild contract.

Other terms negotiated include severance pay provisions, and standard holiday and vacation clauses.

ANG wage program means more money for more people.

3 Phila-Camden Units Are Ready to Walk Out

Philadelphia — Three Philadelphia-Camden units facing severe management opposition to the ANG Wage Program, are ready to walk out, if necessary, to gain satisfactory contracts.

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\$10 offer. The only union actually to accept it was the stereotypers. Gilbert Kraus, chief representative of the Stern management, which control the Record and Courier-Post, has been notorious since his arrival on the scene by letting the Inquirer management do his work for him. After the Inquirer and the Guild came to some point where an offer was made by the Inquirer, Kraus would cease stalling long enough to say "me, too—with reservations."

This year has been no exception. Kraus attempted to delay negotiations by every time-wasting tactic possible.

This week he finally made the same offer as the Inquirer on wages, getting somewhat mixed up in facts and figures.

In making his wage offer, Kraus failed to come anywhere near what the Inquirer had offered on working conditions—and the Inquirer's offer is far from acceptable.

Prior to the negotiating session, the Record and Courier-Post units held a joint unit meeting.

The units heard a detailed report from the negotiating committee and from M. H. Goldstein,

the local's attorney, who declared that relations with the Stern management were at the lowest ebb in history.—(The Record signed the first Guild contract anywhere in 1934)—because of the tactics of management at this year's negotiations.

The units are particularly aroused by the refusal of Kraus to sign agreements made in last year's negotiations. They passed a unanimous resolution denouncing that refusal and also the dilatory tactics of this year. They reminded management pointedly that only 13 days remained until the Oct. 31 deadline.

Strike committees including more than 100 members of the two units have been set up. The Record comprises 423 members. The Courier-Post has 148.

The Inquirer unit meeting overwhelmingly rejected a motion to accept management's offer. Dramatic presentation of the unit's need were made by representatives of every department.

The local membership has prepared for possible strikes by voting a day's pay assessment per week for units still at work should any of the other units go out.

out of the luxury market, he finds, after the bills are in, that he is about as well off as he was in 1939.

"But if his income hasn't jumped—that much, he finds he must cut off this, then that—that he is slipping gradually into a lower economic group."

"Actually, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose experts keep a close month-to-month check on the cost of living, says prices have gone up 48 percent since 1939.

"And those figures—the latest available—are for August. They don't take into account subsequent increases in control-free items like milk, butter and meat.

"And they are based only on what the BLS calls the cost of living essentials—which don't tell the whole story."

Other headlines quoted by Guild negotiators referred to soaring prices of meat and groceries when price controls were removed.

Phila-Camden Adds 2 to Staff In Negotiations

Philadelphia—Arthur Riordan, secretary of the Philadelphia-Camden local, and Leland Ross, chairman of the Philadelphia Inquirer unit, have taken leaves of absence from their newspaper jobs to work for their local for one month on bargaining, grievances and organization problems. Both are former presidents of the local.

The move was made necessary by a heavy volume of work and by a number of illnesses among active negotiators.

Riordan and Ross will be paid the same as on their newspaper jobs. The authorization for the move provides that should their units go on strike they will come under whatever benefits are accorded to strikers.

Ross, slot man on the Inquirer, was president of the local in 1940. He is serving his second term as unit chairman, having held the post in 1934. He was a Guild delegate to the Memphis convention. He is chairman of the Record-Courier-Post negotiating committee and formerly worked on the Record and on newspapers in Newark and New York.

Riordan, assistant telegraph editor of the Record, was president of the local for five terms from 1941 until 1946. He is former chairman of the Record unit and was a delegate to the Toronto, Memphis, Detroit, Denver, Boston, Milwaukee, St. Paul and San Antonio conventions. He is a member of the ANG National Collective Bargaining Strategy Committee.

Ross and Riordan will work in conjunction with Mary E. Smith, local administrative officer.

KLAN OUTLAWED

Trenton, N. J.—Supreme Court Justice A. D. Oliphant has ordered the Ku Klux Klan outlawed in the state as a terrorist organization.

Cleveland Uses Headlines For Higher Wage Argument

Cleveland—"If you don't believe us, just read your own papers," is what Guild negotiators are telling the managements of Cleveland's daily newspapers in new contract negotiations.

The negotiators, seeking inclusion of the ANG Wage Program in new Cleveland contracts, have ample evidence of their own to support upping minimums from \$72 to \$100.

But—just for good measure—they are referring the publishers to headlines and stories in the Press, News and Plain Dealer.

These headlines and stories tell the familiar story of inflation, the shrinking dollar and the plight of the fixed salary employee these days.

A story in the Cleveland Press, pointed out white collar workers were living at a lower standard today than they did in 1939 because increased pay checks have failed to keep pace with increased costs.

Here are some paragraphs

out of the Press series, as Tom Boardman, labor editor:

"The wage earner, bucking today's sky-high prices, must earn more than 55 percent more to live as well today as he did in 1939. If he was making \$40 then, he must make almost \$70 now.

"If he was making \$30 in 1939, he must now earn \$50.

"Caught in an upward price spiral which still is climbing—at an accelerated pace—he is forced to pay:

"ALMOST TWICE as much for food—for milk and vegetables and meat—as he did in 1939.

"HALF AGAIN AS MUCH for clothing for himself and his family as he did in the last pre-war year.

"SIXTEEN percent more for coal to heat his home.

"SUBSTANTIALLY MORE for everything else he buys—from cigarettes to furniture.

"If his income has gone up 65 percent or more, and if he stays

out of the luxury market, he finds, after the bills are in, that he is about as well off as he was in 1939.

"But if his income hasn't jumped—that much, he finds he must cut off this, then that—that he is slipping gradually into a lower economic group."

"Actually, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose experts keep a close month-to-month check on the cost of living, says prices have gone up 48 percent since 1939.

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Other headlines quoted by Guild negotiators referred to soaring prices of meat and groceries when price controls were removed.

CLEVELAND PRESS

More Pay--But Living Standards Skid

Inflated Prices Hit White Collar Class Hardest

Overflow Crowd Is Expected for Denver Gridiron

Denver—The first annual Gridiron dinner at the Denver Guild, to be given Oct. 27, has developed into the biggest and most popular social undertaking the Guild has assumed here.

Acceptances of one-half of the 500 invitations at \$10 apiece had been received two weeks before the dinner date. Sam Lusk, Rocky Mountain News unit, general chairman, and Richard O'Malley, AP wire service unit, master of ceremonies, predict the Guild will have to accommodate, somehow, an overflow crowd. Members of the Guild themselves have bought tickets in volume, too.

Modeling the program somewhat on the Washington Gridiron dinner, the Denver Guild has written and rehearsed 11 skits, with songs in a number, making fun of political issues and candidates, local newspaper and business bigwigs and newspapers and Denver, or Colorado, topics of the day.

Members of all units of the wire services—News, Post and all the departments they represent are taking part in the skits and rehearsing regularly, under O'Malley's direction, in the Denver Press Club.

For decorations for the Cathedral room of the Albany, where the Guild held its 1945 national convention, artists from the News and Post have drawn huge cartoons of persons in the public eye.

These are being hung on the walls of the dining hall and stage where the skits will be presented.

Assistance has come also from Allen T. True, widely known Colorado muralist, whose daughter, Jane Nes, is chairman of the Post unit.

The evident sure success: Bert Hanna, Guild president, said, will establish the Gridiron dinner as an annual event.

WIRE SERVICE ROLLS GAIN IN DENVER

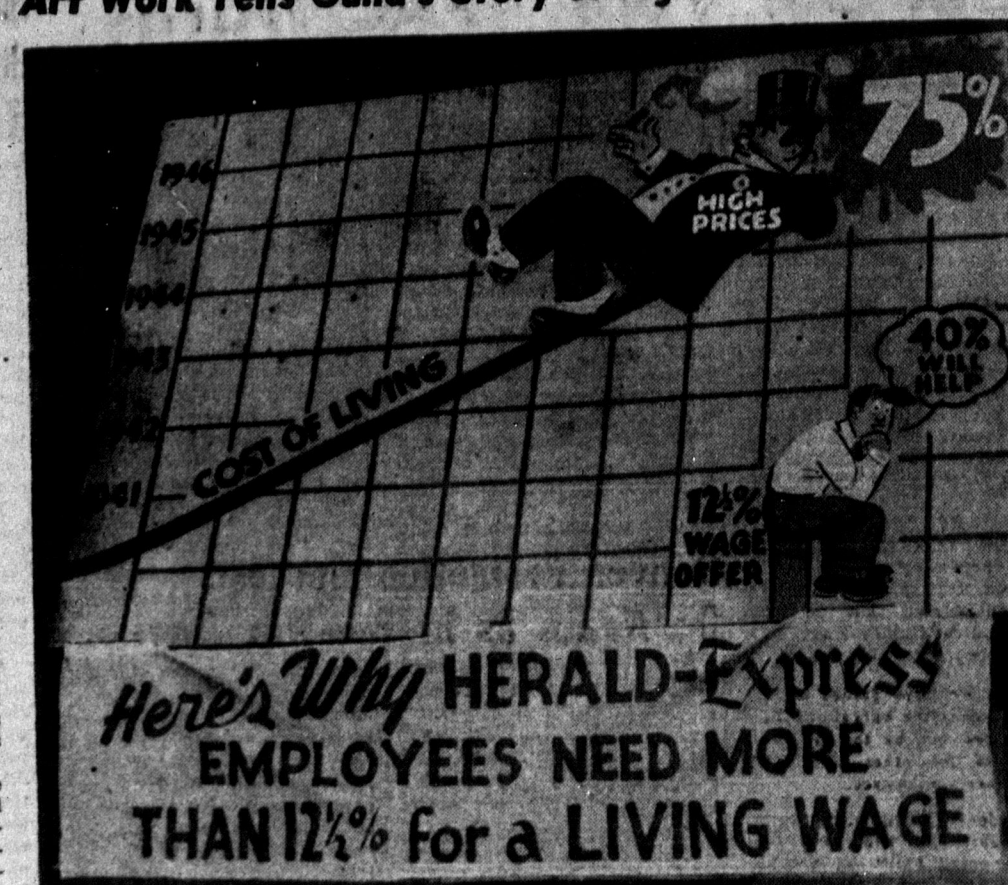
Denver—Guild membership in the INS and UP bureaus in Denver now is 100 percent. Harley Murray of the INS unit, Denver wire service chairman, announces. Membership in the Denver AP bureau is approaching complete enrollment.

Plugging Denver Gridiron Dinner



Colorado's Lt. Gov. William Higby is a bit reluctant as he accepts his invitation to the Denver Guild's first annual gridiron dinner, and is given a taste of things to come at the session lampooning political, civic and business leaders. President Bert Hanna is shown giving the come-on, with clever poise, as Higby steps on to the gridiron. Guild member Marion Crooks serves as chef's assistant. More than 300 hand-picked guests are expected at the Gridiron dinner, Oct. 27.

Art Work Tells Guild's Story of Fight for Decent Pay



John P. Maloney, Herald-Express artist, decided to tell the story of the Guild's fight for decent wages in his own way. Above is one of his two huge cartographs, mounted on a sound truck, which tells the story to Los Angeles residents. Carpenter work was by William Stoltz, Herald-Express maintenance man.

Good Standing Lists Mailed For Paid Presidency Ballot

Official good standing lists of those eligible to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the proposal to establish a paid ANG presidency have been mailed to all locals by the ANG Secretary-Treasurer William W. Rodgers.

Recommendations on the conduct of the referendum were sent to all local presidents and treasurers by the elections committee.

The locals have between now and Nov. 15 (inclusive) to seek corrections in the lists. Claims for corrections must be postmarked not later than Nov. 15 in order to be considered.

Eligibility to vote is based on good standing on ANG books as of Sept. 1. Only those whose dues

and assessments are paid through August and were remitted to ANG headquarters postmarked not later than Sept. 16 may vote.

The national elections committee of the IEB will meet on Nov. 27 to rule on claims for corrections in eligibility lists and will mail out ballots to all locals on that date.

Local officers have been requested to notify their members of those eligible to vote and transmit any claims for corrections.

Locals are required to conduct the referendum by secret ballot within 10 days of receiving the ballots.

New Local in NY Names Officers

Newburgh, N. Y.—Ralph L. Rogers, reporter-photographer for the Beacon News, has been elected president of the newly-chartered Newburgh-Beacon Newspaper Guild, with other local officers chosen as follows: Vice president, Ralph M. Aiello, assistant city editor of the Newburgh News; secretary, Edward T. Hayden, reporter for the Newburgh News; and treasurer, Victor E. Livingston, reporter for the Beacon News.

The local has adopted standard by-laws, and has ratified the by-laws of the Empire State District Council, paving the way to affiliation with that state-wide body. Contract proposals covering the editorial employees of the two newspapers, jointly-operated Gannett enterprise, which embody the Scranton-St. Louis wage program, have been submitted to management.

The Guild was certified as bargaining agent through an NLRB consent election.

MUSICIANS WIN BOOST

Chicago (FP)—An agreement granting a 5 1/2 percent wage increase for musicians who make recordings has been won here, Pres. James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians announced.

Longshoremen Pledge All-Out LA Strike Aid

Los Angeles—Moral, financial and physical support was pledged the striking Herald-Express employees by Bill Lawrence, international representative of the ILWU, speaking in the name of 3,000 longshoremen.

The longshoremen have been occupied since Oct. 1 with their own strike for security on maritime commission ships. Lawrence told a Guild unit meeting that longshoremen and CMU are convinced:

"An attempt will be made to smash every progressive trade union in the country. Management's plan is to continue every strike until congress meets again. Then the effort will be made to put through legislation that will emasculate the Wagner labor act."

Longshoremen have been active on the Herald-Express picket lines. The Guild publicity committee assigned Fred Weigel, Herald-Express rewrite man, and William Pigue, reporter, to handle publicity for the longshoremen and they have succeeded in telling their story to the public up and down the west coast.

Rename Prexy In Twin Cities

Twin Cities—Twin Cities Guildmen returned William Hendrickson, of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, as their president for the coming year in a referendum last week.

New vice presidents are Eugene Newhall, Minneapolis Star, editorial, and Marshall Genshaw, Dispatch commercial. John J. Biddison was re-elected executive secretary, as were Falsom Russell, Dispatch secretary, and Carroll Clogston, Star, treasurer.

New directors elected were Harold Chucker, Wendell Wood and Lee Graham, of the Star, and Earl Vogt, Gary Lewis and William Hennessey, of the Dispatch.

Guildsmen also voted to send Biddison and Hennessey to the Times circulation, as delegates to the Minnesota state CIO convention in Duluth.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, OF THE GUILD REPORTER, PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 2, 1946.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Newspaper Guild (CIO), 68 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; Editor, William E. Bode, 68 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

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PAC Scores in Exchange With Ohio GOP Chief

Lima—The score rang up heavily in favor of the CIO-PAC in the first open tussle in this area over the rights of PAC—with the communications between Joseph Emmans, regional CIO executive secretary, and Dewey Fetter, a Republican county chairman, aired in the columns of the Lima News.

The cause celebre began with the GOP chairman's letter to potential supporters which read in part:

"Our great adversary in the coming campaign will be the Political Action Committee which... has appropriated considerable more money to defeat the Republican ticket than our party can hope to raise... Republican contributions come from individuals like yourself and not from large un-American organizations."

Emmans was quick to reply: "You, in short, are advocating a one-party system such as Russia has, attempting to deny the Democratic Party any support while at the same time refusing it for your party. You imply that the Republican Party should run on a 'yes' and 'no' ballot, without opposition."

Chief target of the PAC here is Congressman Robert F. Jones, fourth district, whose labor record is "100 percent white" (The Dayton Daily News, not even in the fourth district, observed Jones as a political phenomenon who had lasted eight years in congress without casting a single, solitary vote toward measures that prepared America for war or for peace, and, in addition, stated editorially, "compared with Jones, Taft is an extreme radical").

Labor organization appeals to the Republican Party to provide a new candidate in place of Jones, who also is solidly opposed by veterans' organization, met with a cold shoulder.

After days deliberation, the GOP chairman answered the CIO head's charges with the prediction that PAC's success would mean the end of the United States, and that PAC's educational program dealt with only 12 issues out of 250, thereby leaving the laboring man ignorant on 238 issues.

Fox Again Named Sheboygan Prexy

Sheboygan—Vern H. Fox, vice president of the Midwest District Council, unanimously was re-elected president of the Sheboygan Newspaper Guild.

Elwin Rich, vice president, and Carl Schmidt, secretary, also were named without opposition. Frank Barquist, telegraph editor, of the newly organized newroom employees, was selected secretary.

Details of the 1947 contract, to be negotiated next month, were discussed.

Vaughn Mechau, former Post and AP reporter, who handled publicity for the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, relocation camp during the war, is head of the bureau of relations officer of the bureau of reclamation, district 7, here.

All are former Guildsmen except Hunt and Gillespie.

FLASHBACKS

MEMBERSHIP GAINS—An all-time high of 5,606 dues paying members was attained 100 years ago, representing a gain of 250 from May 1 to Oct. 15. New locals were formed in Memphis, Tenn., and Joliet, Ill.

STRIKE PAPER STARTED—As an added weapon in its fight with Hearst at the strike-bound Post-Intelligencer in Seattle, the Guild began publication of Guild Daily, which became the only morning newspaper in general circulation in the city.

Hoppy Kelly, Hearst labor counsel, appeared before the executive council of the AFL in a futile effort to deprive the Guild of the support of organized labor in the Seattle strike.

FALSE PROPHECY—In another of his opinions, Elinor Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, advised publishers they "should flatly refuse" to abide by rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, since he was certain that the courts will not uphold the Wagner Act, (ten years later he was still singing a variation of this same old time.)

"Get Out Vote," PAC Warns Locals As Election Day Nears

"Get out the vote." That was the final word from the ANG's Political Action Committee to local organizations on the eve of the election, as mounting inflation and employer demands for anti-union legislation pointed up the vital necessity of labor protecting itself at the polls.

Dorothy Rockwell of Washington, ANG-PAC chairman, warned: "It is not enough for us to have helped break records in registration of voters. This is only part of the battle. Now we must make certain these voters get to the polls."

In New York, the local's collective bargaining and PAC steering committees held a joint meeting and agreed that political action and the Guild's Wage Program were inextricably tied up.

"What we have gained in the past by collective bargaining has been wiped out by the political action of the other side," the committees emphasized.

In order to bring home to its membership the vital need for casting every ballot on election day, the New York local is issuing a special election issue of its monthly magazine, "Frontpage," in addition to the regular November issue which will be published shortly after the election.

Members are also continuing their efforts on behalf of PAC-sponsored candidates and in getting out the vote on election day.

In Denver, Guild-PAC workers, with Robert L. Perkin of the Rocky Mountain News unit as general chairman, concentrated efforts in the last week in getting voters registered.

Denver Guildsmen contributed widely on a voluntary basis to

Publicity Posts To Denver Men

Denver—Postwar readjusting has settled six former Denver newspaper reporters in government publicity jobs here. Melvin Rupp, Navy lieutenant in the war and former Post reporter, is assistant public relations man with the veterans administration, district 13. Working with him are Eddie Williams, Marine Corps captain in the war and former Rocky Mountain News reporter; Ray McGovern, staff sergeant with York overseas and former Post sports writer; Rupert Hunt and J. A. Gillespie, former News reporters.

Vaughn Mechau, former Post and AP reporter, who handled publicity for the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, relocation camp during the war, is head of the bureau of relations officer of the bureau of reclamation, district 7, here.

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Springfield, Mass.—Efforts were being made by state officials to find a way of ending the three-week strike of mechanical unions which has closed down all four of Sherman Bowles' Springfield newspapers, with the chances seriously clouded by union doubts that Bowles would live up to any agreement which might be made.

Officials of the typographical, steamfitter and pressmen unions reported that "some progress" had been made in discussions with Special Justice Ralph C. Spooner of the district court, representing Bowles, who refused to attend the sessions.

Two major points in each of the contracts for the three craft unions remain unsettled, however, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industry James T. Moriarty and William C. Horneman of the state board of conciliation and arbitration called on Bowles and union officials to get together for negotiations after previous sessions had broken down on Bowles' effort to split the unions.

Meanwhile, locked-out editorial department employees, a majority of whom are Guild members, were still receiving their pay checks from an "employees' association" fund.

Bowles Involved in Another Suit

1946 he had made an oral agreement with Bowles to secure printing for the concern for a 5 percent commission. After introducing Bowles to three businessmen, and landing their printing work, the salesman got only \$113.

He contended the agreement was for 5 percent of the gross business he had secured, which in the period involved totaled some \$250,000.

Bowles also testified that the "jury" found on the matter.

the PAC fund. Many have been ringing doorbells in behalf of several local candidates, particularly for John A. Carroll, former district attorney and a veteran of both World Wars, for congressman from Denver, and for W. Lee Knous, state supreme court justice, for governor.

Carroll is opposing Dean Gillespie, incumbent, who, the Guild-PAC committee says, "voted wrong" on virtually every bill directly affecting the wage-earner. Knous is running against Leon E. Lavington, at present state auditor.

In Boston the local issued a handbill urging members to vote against a proposed state bill in a state referendum which would require unions to file complete statements of income and expenses, listing the name and address and the amount paid to each person.

The handbill points out that under this regulation, known as the Barnes bill, a union would have to list the purchase of every rubber band and paper clip and would have to spend exorbitant sums in bookkeeping and auditing.

Recently, Dar Sims, who came from Portland, Ore., to become Post circulation manager, organized a free movie show for Post carriers and kid vendors in the RKO-Orpheum theater. More than 500 kids attended.

He also sponsored an essay contest, with a \$25 war bond as top prize, for parents of the 1,500 Post carriers throughout the state. The subject was "What a Post Route Has Meant to My Son."

NEWARK AND ELIZABETH JOIN TO HONOR TWO GUILD LEADERS

Newark—Dan McLaughlin has been chosen president of the Newark Guild, to succeed Kenneth Fleeter who resigned to take a position with the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) to supervise publication of the union's paper.

Fleeter was presented with a wallet at a farewell party, in recognition of his services. At the same time members of the Elizabeth Guild joined with the Newark local in welcoming Marg-

uerite McCullum on her assignment to the New Jersey area as ANG international representative. She was given a traveling bag by the Elizabeth local, of which she is a member.

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McLaughlin announced negotiations will open within a week with the Star-Ledger on wages, in addition to coverage for staffers of the new afternoon edition, scheduled to start Nov. 4. A wage reopening also is up for negotiations on the Sunday Call.

Springfield, Mass.—Efforts were being made by state officials to find a way of ending the three-week strike of mechanical unions which has closed down all four of Sherman Bowles' Springfield newspapers, with the chances seriously clouded by union doubts that Bowles would live up to any agreement which might be made.

Officials of the typographical, steamfitter and pressmen unions reported that "some progress" had been made in discussions with Special Justice Ralph C. Spooner of the district court, representing Bowles, who refused to attend the sessions.

Two major points in each of the contracts for the three craft unions remain unsettled, however, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industry James T. Moriarty and William C. Horneman of the state board of conciliation and arbitration called on Bowles and union officials to get together for negotiations after previous sessions had broken down on Bowles' effort to split the unions.

Meanwhile, locked-out editorial department employees, a majority of whom are Guild members, were still receiving their pay checks from an "employees' association" fund.

Bowles Involved in Another Suit

1946 he had made an oral agreement with Bowles to secure printing for the concern for a 5 percent commission. After introducing Bowles to three businessmen, and landing their printing work, the salesman got only \$113.

He contended the agreement was for 5 percent of the gross business he had secured, which in the period involved totaled some \$250,000.

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Heart Forbids Ad Announcing Political Rally

Milwaukee (FP)—Freedom of the press is a holy of holies and evidently cannot be second from Heart—in certain cases at least. The Milwaukee Sentinel here has refused to publish an advertisement announcing three outdoor meetings at which Edmund V. Behrman, Democratic candidate for congress in the fourth district (southern half of Milwaukee), was scheduled to speak.

The advertisement, given to the Heart paper by James DeWitt, field representative of the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers (CIO), was accepted together with a check and a receipt was issued. As DeWitt left the building a young man came rushing after him, check in hand. When DeWitt asked why, he was told the ad was "contrary to the policy of our paper."

The advertisement, which the Milwaukee Journal accepted and published, stressed the responsibility of Republicans and southern Democratic politicians for meat shortages and generally skyrocketing prices, and accused meat packers of deliberately withholding meat to boost price controls and cause resentment against the Democratic administration.

The Sentinel later notified Behrman's campaign committee that it would not print an ad announcing a broadcast he was to make over the Heart-owned station WISN here.

Behrman, 37, is an international representative of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO), and a veteran. Shortly before entering the Army he was instrumental in organizing the large Greenbaum tannery where he was employed and thereafter was engaged by the union.

WOMEN LEAVING JOBS

Washington—Although the civilian labor force increased by 5,650 in the first post-war year, the number of women workers decreased by 2,100,000.

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Caught ON THE RUN

DEBATE . . .

"Are American Communists a threat to trade unionism?" was the debate topic on Mutual's Town Meeting of the Air last night—too late for inclusion in this issue of The Guild Reporter.

Two of the speakers were ANG President Milton Murray, and Earl Browder, former US Communist party chief. There will be a detailed story in next issue.

DEMONSTRATION . . .

When NY Times writer Hanson Baldwin wrote a column slandering merchant seamen and calling the bulk of seamen draft dodgers, maritime unions threw a picket line around the Times plant with banners refuting the charges.

Meeting with a delegation, the Times agreed to run a union statement, ran a story praising merchant seamen which had been made by Army and Navy leaders, and also earlier tributes from earlier NY Times editorials.

In Portland, Me., however, the Press Herald and evening Express missed an afternoon edition due to a similar picket line, after the papers had run the same Baldwin statement. Picket lines were withdrawn after the paper ran the union statement in the letters to the editor column. An editorial, however, repeated the charges.

GUILDSMAN IS NAMED GENERAL MANAGER

Forth Worth—David Leavell, one of the oldest and most active members of the Guild here, has resigned as aviation writer on the Press to become vice president and general manager of the Galveston News and Tribune, oldest paper in Texas. For the past four years he was local treasurer.

54 CORPORATIONS GET MOST OF WAR ASSETS

Washington—The War Assets Administration reports that through June, 1946, 487 war plants had been sold or leased. Of these 111 of the largest, representing 62 percent of the sale price, went to 54 of the nation's 250 large corporations.

NEWSPRINT . . .

While W. C. Chandler, ANEA head, repeated his warning of earlier this year that newsprint supplies would not be increased substantially, publishers continued to use more paper than ever.

Despite record breaking production, publishers dipped into slim reserve stocks to reap the advertising harvest—the supply dropping to 34 days supply, compared to 44 days a year ago.

US publishers continued to snare the lion's share of Canadian newsprint, with the price increase of \$10 a ton coming as consumers in other parts of the world were seeking an approach to their normal, pre-war needs.

Hard hit are small users, with printers telling those seeking printing jobs to get their own newsprint supply.

Operation Dixie Scores 211 Wins

Atlanta—Despite continued opposition of southern industries, newspapers, so-called "citizens' committees," and terror organizations, the CIO organizing drive is moving on successfully in the south, with the score now being 211 wins to 33 losses, with 221 petitions for representation still pending.

A major point was won by the CIO in Concord, N. C., when it won the right to use loudspeakers in public without a permit. The city court convicted two organizers for the "offense," and the ruling was upheld by the county court. In the district superior court, however, the judge announced informally that the ordinance requiring the permit was unconstitutional and the state withdrew.

In Danville, Va., Sam Nadelman, international representative of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural workers of America, was in the hospital with appendicitis. While there he organized all the orderlies and attendants and turned over the applications to the United Public Workers.

Against the Guild, Too— New Outfit of Nationalists Revealed as Same Old Gang

Washington—Sired by the same reactionaries and nationalists who a few years ago led the Liberty League, the America First Committee and allied groups, a new nationalist outfit has been spawned.

Reputedly armed with a million dollar treasury (and more where that came from), the new American Action, Inc., has been smoked out as an alliance of labor foes, nationalists, isolationists and ultra conservative coupon clippers bent on purging 187 congressmen who have voted for progressive legislation.

American Action includes such figures of lost causes in the past as:

Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Co., and former head of America First.

Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who recently captured control of the GOP in Illinois, and a notorious isolationist.

Lammont duPont, director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., a heavy contributor to the Crusaders and the Liberty League.

Merwin K. Hart, one of the chief apologists for Franco Spain, and head of the National Economic Council.

Upton Close, reactionary radio commentator known for his attacks on labor, who is sponsored by Hart's outfit. (Close recently charged Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago was a fomentor of Communism, and Bishop Sheil was given time by Mutual to refute the canard.)

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the Weirton Steel Co., who has battled the Steelworkers' union, and who has been engaged in a campaign urging recapture of "conservative" GOP control of the government.

Linked through interlocking directorates to the new group dedicated to reaction and isolationism are such outfits as:

The Tool Owners Union, with political aims similar to American Action; the National Economic Council, sponsor of Close; the American Economic Foundation, sponsor of "Wake Up America" on the radio, which has absorbed the Crusaders which opposed the new deal and cam-

paigned for lower taxes on big business; the National Small Business Men's Association, bitter foe of the Wagner act and sponsor of anti-labor advertising campaigns.

American Action, remaining under cover, has peddled its leaflets to a select list. The propaganda uses the well known technique of labeling all opposition to its program of reaction as "Communists," "alien," "internationalist," and "leftist minorities."

(First break in the daily press of the story of the million-dollar campaign to return the government to reactionary forces was by Guildsman Carroll Kilpatrick in the Chicago Sun. Earlier this year Federated Press broke the story in the labor press of the formation of the group in a Chicago meeting.)

Further light is shed on the complexion of this merger of kindred spirits by identity of other characters connected with the new anti-labor and isolationist group.

Treasurer is W. Homer Hartz, Chicago business executive and former head of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Another sponsor is Robert M. Harris, who was financial adviser to Father Coughlin. Still another is Robert H. Pew of Sun Oil, Pennsylvania Republican. Pew was active with Weir and duPont in financing the defunct Liberty League and Crusaders.

Oddly enough, Gerald L. K. Smith, the rabble rouser and former Father Coughlin henchman, was given a rain check on his offer of assistance, being told he'd be useful later when mass meetings were held.

Charles A. Lindbergh, pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, has been consulted.

(Federated Press reported other sponsors included Seward Avery, board chairman of Montgomery Ward & Co., Samuel Pettibone of the Committee for Constitutional Government; and Maurice R. Franks of the National Association of Yardmasters.)

Other leaders of American Action, as revealed by the Chicago Sun, include:

Harold N. Moore, merchandising executive, Los Angeles; Malcolm McDermott, attorney, Durham, N. C.; James McDonald, commissioner of agriculture, Texas; and James H. Gipsen, president of Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

Typical of American Action's

propaganda technique is an attack on the American Newspaper Guild. Peddling the lie that has been spiced by publishers and managing editors, the new outfit's literature charges:

"A large percentage of news writers are leftists, in bond to the CIO's Communist-tinged Newspaper Guild. So many book reviewers are leftists that rightist books are most often ignored or smeared. Threatened publishers for the most part refuse to print books not slanted to the left; they know that leftist reviewers and bookstore clerks can make, or ruin, sales."

(During a panel discussion last April, the American Society of Newspaper Editors was informed by N. R. Howard of the Cleveland News and George A. Cornish, managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune, that they had yet to find an instance of slanting of the news by Guild members.)

Shunning the word "democracy" in its leaflets, American Action propagandists use, instead, "Republic."

Major objective at the moment is to elect congressmen favorable to the labor, political, tax and business philosophy of the men putting up the million dollar fund.

General Wood, in a letter soliciting funds, said the outfit "has the blessing of the topmost Republican and constitutional Democratic leaders in congress."

Leader in Chicago is Edward A. Hayes, a former commander of the American Legion, who said he is receiving "most valuable assistance" from former leaders of various veterans' groups.

Meanwhile, house and senate committees on campaign expenditures are looking into expenditures and financial supporters.

St. Louis Starts Negotiations on Wage Program

St. Louis—Negotiations based on the Guild national wage scale have begun at the Post-Dispatch.

Unit demands call for \$100 minimum for reporters, rewrite, copydesk and other top classification in commercial departments after four years of experience.

Similar proposals to P-D's have been approved by Star-Times and Globe-Democrat units.

3 More Elections Won

The Guild was victor in three more NLRB elections this month, and in addition was recognized as collective bargaining agent for the Chicago AP bureau of 69 employees. Victories included: Boston Post editorial department, where employees voted 60 to

45 for the Guild after having voted to dissolve their editorial association and to transfer to the Boston local. The Post is the largest paper in New England, and in the depression did not cut the pay of any employees. Vote was between the Guild and no union.

Minneapolis Star, where circulation district managers and zone managers voted for Twin Cities Guild 39 to 19. William Auer, ANG international representative, and John J. Biddison, Twin Cities Guild executive secretary, directed organization work.

Allentown Call-Chronicle, where advertising department employees voted 16 to 9 for the Guild. Lehigh Valley officers and Karl Weber, ANG international representative, headed the drive. Negotiations are to start immediately to bring the new department under contract coverage, with the editorial groups.

Recognition of the ANG as bargaining agent for Chicago's AP, third largest bureau, was via card check. With the recognition agreement was an accord that the Chicago group would be covered by the contract with AP, and on the same terms as New York, with immediate raises for a number of employees.

On the other side of the ledger, the Guild lost an election, 13 to 45, at United Features Syndicate.

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.

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