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580 on Strike in Philadelphia And Camden as Wage Talks Fail

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Record and Camden Courier-Post units of the Philadelphia Camden Newspaper Guild walked out solidly on strike at noon on Nov. 7 in their fight to win the standards set up in the National Wage Program.

The strike signal was given after an extra week of so-called negotiations which was voted reluctantly at a joint meeting of the units on Oct. 30, the night before the contract expired. The postponement was agreed to at the behest of the CIO. The units earlier had adopted a no-contract, no-work resolution.

During the week of grace the Guild bent over backward in an effort to avoid a strike on the newspapers published by J. David Stern, who for years has capitalized on a widespread reputation as a liberal.

Four meetings were held during which the Guild had the able assistance of Michael Harris, district director of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council. Harris, who has been able to negotiate contracts with "reactionary" em-

ployers like the U. S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel, was not even able to induce management representatives really to negotiate.

At the last session, held the night of election day, Stern himself appeared for the first time since negotiations opened. Even though the Guild spokesmen in desperation offered to withdraw or compromise on 41 of the original demands, Stern and his aids adamantly refused to go beyond increases ranging from \$5 to \$10 weekly.

That offer originated not with the Stern management, but in negotiations between the Guild

First Guild local to send aid to Philadelphia-Camden strikers was Chicago which sent a \$200 check on receipt of word of the strike.

and the Philadelphia Inquirer. It already had been rejected by the Record and Courier-Post units as "woefully inadequate" and previously was turned down by the Inquirer unit.

The strike called out 425 Guild members at the Record, and 155 at the Courier-Post. On the Record they included employees with service ranging from 30 years to less than 30 days. On the Courier-Post they included a dozen maintenance workers for whom the Guild has vainly been seeking recognition since last May.

The full day staff of the Record poured out at the signal and formed a long double picket line that stretched across three entrances. Police did nothing but keep pickets in line.

However, things were different in Camden, N. J., across the Delaware river, regarded as a rabid labor city in comparison with Philadelphia. There a large squadron of police—numbering almost as many as the pickets—peremptorily limited the number of pickets to eight at each of the four entrances.

This was an off the cuff ruling without foundation in city or state law. The Guild complied under protest and immediately set about making arrangements

to have the unjust, discriminatory order revoked.

The Record, morning and evening, announced they would attempt to continue publication with executives seeking to fill in for the struck staff, which involves all departments in Guild jurisdiction. At the Record, members of AFL craft unions went through the Guild picket lines.

In Camden, however, the Camden Typographical Union held a meeting and on reporting for work on the morning paper notified management printers would not handle copy prepared by a person who would not normally prepare such copy, and would not handle paste-ups clipped from the evening Philadelphia Bulletin.

At the Record, international representatives of the Steelworkers, directed by Harris, assisted the Guild strike and picket committees. The Camden strikers were aided by representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO).

The strike was voted formally at a joint meeting of the two units the previous night in Philadelphia's famous Town Hall. Harris reported for the Guild negotiating committee, and a dismal report it was—a recitation of futility that showed the Guild making every gesture toward genuine collective bargaining and mutual understanding, but management remaining stubbornly

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Springfield Strike Continues; Editorial Employees Locked Out

Springfield, Mass. — Editorial department employees of the four strike-bound papers of Sherman H. Bowles have been removed from the payrolls and told to "find other employment" as the sixth week of the strike found management and the three mechanical unions "hopelessly stalemated."

The Springfield Guild, recognizing the move as another chapter in Bowles' union-baiting career, unanimously condemned the action and prepared to fight it out with whatever means were found available.

The local voted to refuse to go back to work until satisfactory contracts have been signed with all four unions in the plants—the Guild and the three striking mechanical unions.

Support for the mechanical

unions position came from the Springfield chapter of the American Veterans Committee, which recalled the Bowles papers' "past record of bitter hostility to organizations of their employees," and denounced management for "open violation of law and accepted practice in its refusal to bargain collectively."

Members of the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration are continuing efforts to reopen contract discussions between management and the mechanical unions (printers, pressmen and stereotypers) and remained outwardly hopeful of progress.

Bowles has attempted to squeeze the mechanical unions into accepting substandard conditions under threat of permanently closing down two of the four papers if they do not agree.

Charges Filed Against AP

Charges of engaging in unfair labor practices have been filed by the Guild as its answer to attempts by the Associated Press to put over a "take it or leave it" wage offer during negotiations.

The charges, filed with the NLRB, accuse the AP management of violating two sections of the Wagner Act: (1) in refusing to bargain with the duly recognized bargaining agent, and (2) by unilaterally putting into effect general increases and changed

working conditions, thus depriving employees of their rights under the act.

The immediate cause of the charge was a "sneak" general increase passed out to employees while Guild-management negotiating sessions had been recessed for a week.

Guild negotiators termed management's action another in a long series of acts of bad faith. ANG Executive Vice President

Sam Eubanks told management representatives that it was an effort to "bribe" AP Guild members to accept an inadequate wage offer.

Said Eubanks: "Our experience here apparently has been another episode in the history of our dealings with the Associated Press for more than 10 years—chapter after chapter of refusal to bargain in good faith with the Guild."

(Continued on Page Five)

Wage Parleys Are Resumed in Los Angeles

A stalemate was threatened in parleys Nov. 7 when management rejected all settlement proposals, including one to arbitrate the issues. The arbitration offer was made on suggestion of the conciliator. Management insisted on arbitrating from scratch, bringing matters back to the original 10 percent offer which precipitated the strike.

Los Angeles—Hearst management made a new wage offer with the resumption of negotiations, and the members of the Herald-Express unit promptly rejected the proposal which approximated a 14 percent increase. Last previous offer was 12.5 percent.

Members, in secret ballot, voted 276 to 56 against acceptance. Of the 525 strikers, who were locked out when Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor relations counsel, closed down the plant Sept. 4, more than 330 attended the meeting.

Guild leaders immediately called all strike committees into session to formulate counter proposals from employees, and a new Guild proposal was presented at resumption of discussions Nov. 7.

In urging rejection, ANG President Milton Murray, who returned to Los Angeles to lead the negotiations, told the unit:

"The fight you have made here already has resulted in much bet-

ter wage offers for newspaper people in New York, Cleveland, Memphis and Philadelphia. This offer is woefully inadequate for Herald-Express employees."

The secret ballot was the Guild's reply to management's pleas that the rank and file was not given an opportunity to indicate willingness to return to work.

William Brodie, local adminis-

trative officer, declared the rejection was a restatement of the necessity for reasonable pay increases to working newspapermen and women.

"Hearst, alone of all the publishers in the country, is seeking by lockout and starvation to force us to accept a pittance without regard to real wage cuts arising from inflationary living cost jumps," he said.

Negotiations were resumed Nov. 1 after 41 days of stubborn refusal to meet over the conference table by Hearst representatives.

Murray called Kelly's attention to wage offers from publishers in other sections of the nation. Several offers on metropolitan dailies had approximated 20 percent, and Murray asked that

Hearst at least agree to start with 20 percent as a floor.

Kelly hemmed and hawed, and asked time to study the matter over the week-end, when Federal Conciliator Harry C. Malcolm asked both sides to get down to brass tacks and to make acceptable compromises in order to end the 60-day dispute.

On Nov. 4 Kelly upped his previous offer by about 1.5 percent.

The new proposal was on a cash basis, instead of percentage, and the offer was conditioned on the Guild consenting to withdrawal of agreed to clauses on seniority advancements and changes in the night differential.

Kelly's offer provided increases on the following basis: Up to \$39.99, \$5; from \$40 to \$44.99, \$6; from \$45 to \$49.99, \$7; from \$50 to \$54.99, \$8.50; from \$55 to \$59.99, \$10; from \$60 and up, \$10.

Meanwhile, AFL mechanical craft unions still were in negotiations on their new contracts, but had not yet received a wage offer from the Hearst management.

On Murray's arrival the Guild opened a pressure campaign, mobilizing public sentiment for a resumption of negotiations, broken off Sept. 25 by Kelly. Kelly then accepted Malcolm's invitation to resume wage talks.



Guild and Hearst management officials are pictured as negotiations were resumed in the Los Angeles Herald-Express deadlock. Guild representatives are at left: Harry Heller, News unit; George Hutchinson, Herald-Express president; G. K. Williams, local treasurer; Philip M. Connelly, CIO secretary-treasurer; Los Angeles president; William Brodie, local administrative officer. At far end is Harry C. Milton Murray, ANG president; Thomas Griffith, Herald-Express auditor, and Victor Dunsmore, business manager. Behind them are Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor relations chief, and his brother. Connelly later withdrew as a negotiator.

More New Units Are Organized Into the Guild

More new units have been organized into the Guild. Editorial employees of the Baltimore Afro-American voted 17 to 1 for the Guild as their bargaining agent despite last-minute efforts of Publisher Carl Murphy to dissuade employees from voting for the Guild. Less than three hours before the NLRB election, Murphy had managed to give a letter to all employees in which the publisher made it clear he was opposed to the Guild in the plant.

Other units of the chain, edited locally but printed in Baltimore, are under Guild control, including Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond.

An NLRB election has been scheduled among editorial employees of the Houston Post, where a majority of the employees have joined the Guild.

Following a card check, the ANG was recognized as the bargaining agent for all Associated Press bureaus in the state of Washington, including Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and Olympia.

At the same time an agreement was signed bringing news employees in these bureaus under coverage of the current Guild contract.

Recognition of the Guild as bargaining agent has been added for editorial employees of the American Press, in Lake Charles, La., where a majority has joined the Guild as a unit of the Sabine-Neches local.

Organization work directed by Helen Colburn, president, and Mrs. Mildred B. Cobb, past president, is the smallest paper yet organized in the south.

In New York, contract negotiations are under way for two units among editorial employees in Fashion Trade, a trade publication, and Salute magazine.

\$88 Weekly for Chicago Typos

Chicago—A new contract, calling for \$2.36 an hour, or \$88.50 for a 37½ hour week, days, has been agreed to by members of the Typographical Union employees on Chicago daily newspapers.

ANPA Hanson (Ten Years After) Still Hopes to Beat Wagner Act

Management of the New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times dies hard. Ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to get back to work, without financial loss or seniority displacement, seven circulation department employees were fired in February, 1945, for being Guildmen, the New Bedford publisher has turned to the courts in an attempt to have the Labor Board decision set aside.

Elihu Hanson, ANPA attorney who 10 years ago advised all publishers "to daily refuse" recognition to the American Newspaper Guild because the courts would surely declare the Wagner Act unconstitutional, has filed an action in the U. S. court of appeals in Washington, in a last-ditch move to stave off the Guild in New Bedford.

The board's order was handed down in August, with copies served on Basil Brewer, New Bedford millionaire publisher. The order upheld the findings and recommendations of the trial examiner, but was noteworthy in that Gerard D. Reilly, retiring member of the board, filed a dissenting opinion.

Reilly held that the American Newspaper Guild, because it succeeded an independent union as

PM Drops No Ad Policy, and Also Ingersoll, Its Founder

Marshall Field's newspaper PM, founded by Ralph McAllister Ingersoll in June, 1940 on a free-dom-from-advertising prospectus, dropped both its founder and its founding ideal last week, accepting Ingersoll's resignation and PM's first paid ads on successive days.

John P. Lewis, who edited PM during Ingersoll's absence for war service, succeeds his former chief as top editor. Max Lerner, who with Ingersoll, Lewis, Field and others has been a member of PM's board of directors, has been installed formally as chief editorial writer.

Lewis and Lerner have both announced that advertising will not be permitted to affect PM's editorial or news policies.

Ingersoll has been quoted freely as preferring no PM at all to one possibly subject to advertiser pressure. His letter of resignation along with Marshall Field's acceptance and a photo gallery of all principal figures in the change-over appeared in place of PM's editorials on election morning.

The next day PM's first paid ads, a series of talent paid for CBS radio personalities, were scattered through the paper.

On election afternoon, Ingersoll made his farewell address to the staff and for a time it seemed as if hard-boiled RMI and his equally hard-boiled stalwarts of six years standing might mutually dissolve into a four-handkerchief finale.

However, it all ended on a stiff upper note, with the staff preparing a "hall-and-farewell" resolution which regretted Ingersoll's decision and pledged to Lewis full co-operation in the continued production of "the best possible progressive paper."

PM's rate card, published in the Nov. 7 issue, offered a base rate of 60 cents an agate line for local, national and announcements ads except for movies, for whom PM runs a free guide to neighborhood theaters. Classified will sell at 70 cents a line for single insertions.

A cloudburst of applicants for advertising, publication and other jobs immediately hit both PM and the NY Guild, which has pre-

bargaining agent for Brewer's circulation department employees, is tainted with "company unionism." He arrived at this conclusion through Hanson's argument that two former supervisory employees of the Standard-Times had been instrumental in forming the independent labor unit. In a manner unclear to anyone but Hanson and Reilly, this alleged company domination is inherited by the Guild.

The NLRB has filed an answer and a request for enforcement of the order, and a hearing will follow.

Officers Named By Lake Superior

Duluth—Greg O'Brien, News-Tribune night sports editor, has been elected president of Lake Superior Newspaper Guild, succeeding Jack Felt.

Jack Watson was chosen vice president, and Carol Hall was re-nominated treasurer. Jack McBride was chosen secretary. New directors include Katherine Sheldahl, Orville Lomax, Carl Costello and Curt Miller.

Fein was presented with a pen and pencil set in appreciation of his services.

ferential hiring clause in its PM contract. No list of staff needs has thus far been submitted by the PM management.

At present, production facilities and newspaper limitations allow a maximum of four pages of ads daily. Unofficial statements of the paper's advertising policy for the present include principally local amusements and limited types of classified ads.

The apparent unreadiness of PM to start right after ads following the announcement indicates that the decision might have been forced out prematurely by reasons other than PM's immediate financial situation.

A division of authority has existed between Lewis and Ingersoll ever since Ingersoll's return to the paper last January following publication of his book, "Top Secret."

Upon his return, Ingersoll launched an immediate promotion and circulation drive but almost

simultaneously plunged PM into a wave of adverse publicity and public opinion, especially in labor and liberal circles, by firing three Washington staff members, who refused to accept overnight transfers to the NY office. Among the fired persons was ANG President Milton Murray.

Ingersoll's economy plea for the firings prevailed before an arbitrator, whereupon the rest of the PM Washington bureau resigned in protest.

Coincidentally, a special promotion team engaged by Ingersoll was dropped along with plans for a spectacular ceremony celebrating PM's sixth birthday last June 18.

There is considerable speculation that PM's announcement on taking advertising served as a substitute for another announcement, which might have been that John P. Lewis had won out over Ralph Ingersoll in the contest for authority over PM's future.

200 Fired on Chicago Sun in Unprecedented 'Economy' Wave

Chicago—In an unprecedented firing wave, Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun, lopped more than 200 employees from the payroll on Nov. 7, effective three days later. Heaviest was the multi-talented publisher, was a continuing operation "in the red which had every prospect of getting deeper into the red."

As The Guild Reporter went to press, not all of the affected employees had been notified, and it was not yet known how wide was the extent of the staff slash.

Field called a meeting of all department heads on Nov. 6 to effectuate the staff cut on the grounds of economy, and the meeting decided on who was to be fired. Field declared drastic staff cuts were the only avenue to getting back into the black.

Field said 45 were to be lopped off the editorial payroll. Included in the total were the chief editorial writer and 2 editorial writers; 13 in the city room; 2 top ranking artists; 2 in financial; 6 in the Washington bureau, leaving a staff of 4. It was reported Bascom Timmons, bureau chief, was among the fore let out. Three of the foreign correspondents were dropped, leaving 2, and 2 were let out in amusements.

It was reported 150 were fired in circulation and advertising, although only 33 had been notified by Thursday night.

The Chicago-Guild executive board immediately met to draft a strong protest. The unprecedented mass dismissals came in the midst of contract negotiations between the city and rejected two management offers, and it was anticipated another offer would be made at the Nov. 8 meeting.

Field, of his own volition, offered double severance pay to all lopped off the payroll "in order to cushion the blow."

The Sun had raised the price of the paper from three to five cents in August and had suffered a severe circulation loss, contrary to the experience of other papers which had sought to reap added revenue from a circulation boost.

From a circulation of 400,000 in July, the paper dropped to 340,000 in August after the raise. In October the circulation was approximately 334,000, after another decline.

The Sun's advertising lineage has been on the upgrade, daily line running 22 percent ahead of 1945 for the first nine months, while Sunday figures were up 12 percent. The upswing was strongest in August and September.

Papers Set for Harvest of Higher Circulation Prices

Circulation price boosts of from 20 to 25 percent have been instituted by a number of papers in the past few weeks, with indications that the price increase will be widespread across the nation, as publishers prepared to reap a harvest of higher profits from higher prices.

The Interstate Circulation Managers Association, with 175 papers in five eastern states, was told the public is ready and willing to pay five cents for a daily paper and 15 cents for a Sunday edition.

Papers under five cents soon will be a rarity, as J. B. Cassidy of the San Francisco Examiner reported that those midwestern papers which had raised rates only to four cents "were seeking ways and means speedily to correct the error" and to bring the price to five cents.

Cassidy is a vice president of the Interstate Circulation Managers Association.

Included among price boosts were: Philadelphia Record, Sunday up from 12 to 15 cents; New Orleans Item and Times-Picayune raised 20-cent weekly price to 25 cents; Massillon Independent and Zanesville News, published by Earl J. Jones, Enterprises, Inc., boosted weekly rate from 20 to 25 cents.

Veteran Wins Fight for Job in Supreme Court

Washington—Hopes of a Bloomfield, N. J., employer to avoid reinstatement of an active union member after service in the armed forces had been blasted by the U. S. supreme court after nearly three years of argument and litigation.

The high court refused to review a decision of the Third Circuit court granting the reinstatement to his job of Joseph Grasso, 28, by Charles M. Crowhurst and Son, a leather tannery.

The court decision does not end the matter, however, since court costs and Grasso's wage losses now must be adjusted. If agreement is not reached, further litigation is in prospect.

Grasso, employed by the tannery from about 1935, was active in organization when the International Fur and Leather Workers union entered the shop.

In 1943 he was inducted into the army, but received a medical discharge a few months later because of flat feet. He asked reinstatement to his job, but wanted a leave of absence before resuming work.

The company directed him to be examined by the company doctor as a condition of receiving the leave of absence. The doctor declared that his flat feet were such a physical handicap that he should not be restored to work at all, and he was refused his job.

After months of unsuccessful negotiations, suit was brought in Federal District court, where the trial judge ruled that, while medical testimony showed that the feet condition did not warrant a refusal to reinstate Grasso, his request for a leave of absence had nullified his request for return to the payroll.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that Grasso's submission to the examination constituted an effort to obtain re-employment, and reversed the decision of the trial judge. Grasso's attorneys were Iserman, Iserman and Kappelshon.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT IS NAMED BY BOISE

Boise, Idaho—The Boise-Guild has elected Frank Reynolds, vice president, to replace Victor L. Minahan, Jr., who has joined the staff of the Sacramento Union.

Charles Bull was elected to the executive committee. New members of the board and negotiation committee is Roy Carter.

Kingston Board of Education Okays Guild Journalism Award

Kingston, N. Y.—The board of education of Kingston has accepted the proposal of the Kingston Newspaper Guild to present an annual "Kingston Newspaper Guild Award" to the high school senior who contributes the most toward scholastic journalism during a four-year course through the medium of working on the high school newspaper.

The award will be presented at commencement exercises along with other awards for scholastic achievement.

NY Republican Club Is Forced To Drop 'Yellow Dog' Contract

The National Republican Club in New York City doesn't know the score.

As the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (AFL) was organizing club workers, it was discovered a majority of the 65 had signed "yellow dog" contracts under pressure, agreeing not to join a union, not to strike, and to submit to search at any time.

All this, of course, is against the law.

When the GOP club's attorney got on the scene, the club promptly agreed to drop its anti-union contract which employees had to sign in order to hold a job. Next is an NLRB election.

NY to Present Page 1 Awards At Annual Ball

For achievements in a dozen fields of endeavor, the Newspaper Guild of New York will distribute Page One awards to 23 persons at its annual Page One Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on January 8.

The award for the most outstanding journalistic feat of 1946 will go to John Hersey for his graphic account of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima, to which the New Yorker magazine devoted an entire issue in September. The story later was carried serially in more than 100 newspapers throughout the nation.

Henry Wallace was voted the first of three awards in the field of public affairs, with Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations organization, second, and the late Sidney Hillman of the CIO and PAC, third.

Special citations for outstanding work in journalism also were awarded to: John Crosby, Herald Tribune radio editor, for a new approach to covering his field.

Al Capp, King Features Syndicate cartoonist and creator of Li'l Abner, Capp, an amputee, is devoting much of his time to assisting veteran amputees, and other hospitalized servicemen.

Albert Deutsch, PM, for his tireless efforts to improve conditions for the mentally ill.

William L. Shirer, Herald Tribune, for general concise news comment and reporting.

L. F. Stone, PM, for his action on Palestine. To get material

Other awards included: MUSIC: Marc Blavatnik, composer of "Airborne" symphony; Negro soprano Camilla Williams of the City Center opera; Conductor Serge Koussevitzky of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

RADIO: Henry Morgan and Fred Allen as entertainers; Howard K. Smith of CBS and William S. Gailmore of WHN, news and comment; the program "Superman," for its campaign against intolerance.

MOVIES: Laurence Olivier for his "Henry V."

Other awards will be announced at the Page One Ball, which will be held over by Miss Page One, who will be chosen from candidates nominated by Guild units.

Judges for the selection of Miss Page One are Harry Campbell, of the model agency; Earl Wilson, columnist; John Adam Knight, New York Post photography editor; Edmund Goulding, film director of "The Razor's Edge," and Helen Frazer, director of the Barbizon school of modeling.

The action of the Guild was warmly received by the board of education, with high praise coming from Bernard Feeney, president of the board. Henry P. Elgimey, president of the Kingston Newspaper Guild, was the founder of the high school newspaper.

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\$1,125 Prizes to 12 at Chicago Guild Art Show

Chicago—All phases of the newspaper industry are depicted in an exhibition of 53 paintings and drawings which opened at the Chicago Art Institute this week.

Prizes totaling \$1,125 were awarded by the Chicago Newspaper Guild, sponsor of the show, to 12 of the artists. The first prize of \$500 went to Jacob Burck, Chicago artist and cartoonist on the staff of the Chicago Times, for his watercolor, "I shot him because I loved him."

Margo Hoff won the second prize of \$250 with a watercolor titled, "Nocturne With News," Five \$50 and five \$25 prizes also were awarded.

Originally 100 top Chicago artists were invited to participate, with works being limited to watercolors and drawings. The jury was selected by vote of the artists, and was composed of Daniel Catton Rich, director of the Art Institute; Aaron Bohrod, Chicago painter, and Frank Holland, Chicago Sun art critic.

The first prize winning painting will be reproduced in color on the cover of the Guild's annual publication, "Inside Page One," which will be published for the Page One Ball at the Continental hotel Nov. 22. Other prize winners will appear in the book.

Only seven prizes totaling \$1,000 were offered when the competition was announced, but the jury was so impressed with the quality of the works submitted they recommended more prizes be given. The Guild agreed to the additional

Washington (FP)—Wage reopening clauses are now in effect in contracts covering 92 percent of the workers in 2 key industry groups, according to a bureau of labor statistics report discussing so-called escalator clauses.

In 1939, the BLS report shows, only 5 percent of the labor contracts in manufacturing industries provided for wage adjustment during the life of the contract. By 1942 the figure had increased to 40 percent, with about one-third providing for new wage talks in case of a rise in the cost of living. Later, under the little steel formula, the War

Labor Board ordered suspension of clauses pegging wages to the cost of living if that should result in rates over 15 percent above the average straight time hourly rates prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941.

Since V-J day, BLS says, a study of 99 key companies in 22 industries shows 72 percent of the workers are covered by contracts with reopening clauses.

The BLS report observed that "clauses requiring downward adjustments usually set a floor below which wage rates will not be reduced despite further downward movements in the BLS consumers price index."

He's First to Adopt a Striker

Philadelphia—A nationwide campaign to end substandard wages in the food, tobacco and fiber industries has been announced by the International executive board of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union (CIO).

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Above is Jacob Burck's watercolor, "I shot him because I loved him," which won first prize in the Chicago Guild art exhibition. A photographer has camera poised at the weeping woman as a reporter takes notes. Burck, a Guild member, has exhibited at most of the best galleries in the country, and had a one-man show in New York in 1935. As a cartoonist for the Times he won a Pulitzer prize in 1940.

WAGE REOPENING CLAUSES INCREASING, BLS REPORTS

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The ANG National Wage Program

TO GIVE NEWSPAPER WORKERS A BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING

The Wage Program
means a better
standard of
living.

No phony differentials
~~Population~~
~~Circulation~~
Equal pay for equal work



The American Newspaper Guild is resolved that the standard of living of all newspaper workers must be brought immediately into satisfactory relationship with their true worth to the American community and with their contribution to the immense wealth and prestige of the press of the United States.

Security and advantage of opportunity must be guaranteed to all, in order that a newspaper career may be one of true promise and lasting rewards. The health and welfare of the American newspaper worker must be a paramount concern of the industry.

The American Newspaper Guild proposes the following minimum standards:

- A minimum wage of \$100 a week for all fully experienced reporters, photographers, advertising, circulation and other employees in top key classifications.
- A floor of \$50 for all adult, full-time workers in any classification of newspaper employment.
- Premium wage minima for all wire service employees, because of the higher productivity resulting from syndication of their work.
- Four week vacations for all newspaper workers.
- Guaranteed job security.

This program is a beginning, not an end.

It is the primary set of goals in the determination of the American Newspaper Guild ultimately to win completely for the newspaper workers of America the guarantees and rewards which clearly are warranted to them for their service and contribution to the American community, as well as to the institutions which their efforts have built into the great and profitable press of America.

STATEMENT OF ST. LOUIS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CONFERENCE, SEPT. 7-8, 1946.

Even before newspaper industry wage levels were held down by war-time wage curbs, newspaper workers were not being paid in line with their worth. This fact has been recognized by many publishers and industry spokesmen.

Here's Editor & Publisher: "Newspaper executives must wake up soon and realize that if they don't pay salaries to good editorial men, higher than or at least comparable to prevailing salaries in their town for skilled work, the ambitious, competent editorial people are going elsewhere. . . ."

And again: "Many newspapers need to examine their pay scales. Are they paying enough to hold the interest of competent people, or are they paying only enough to train editorial workers to the point where they can command larger salaries in other fields?"

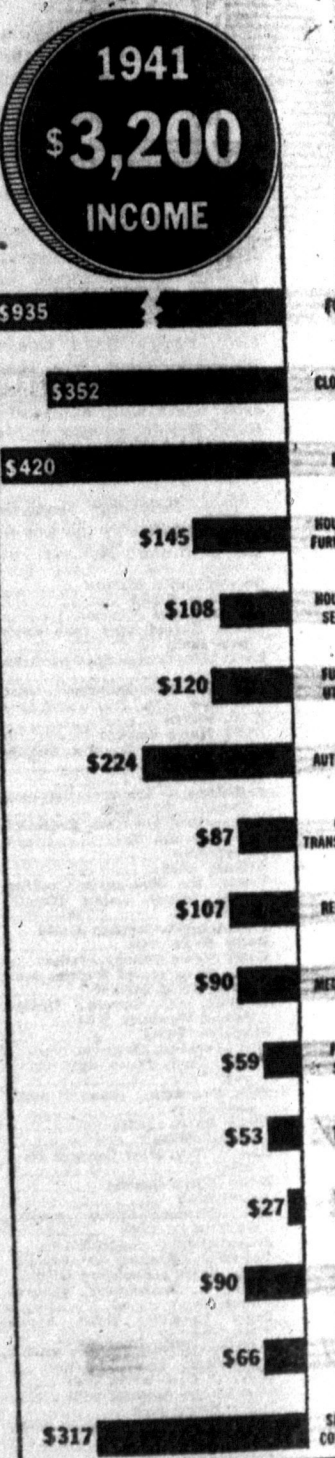
Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal: "It is something to be ashamed of, I think, that during the war we newspapers lost more than a thousand good men to Washington. Many a bureaucrat is a refugee from the low pay of newspaper offices."

Similar statements deploring the low-pay policy have come from advertising, circulation and business managers.

The Guild's Wage Program provides a solution; it means a better standard of living for newspaper workers.

How Family Income W Prewar Standard of L

(Budget for a City Family of Four)

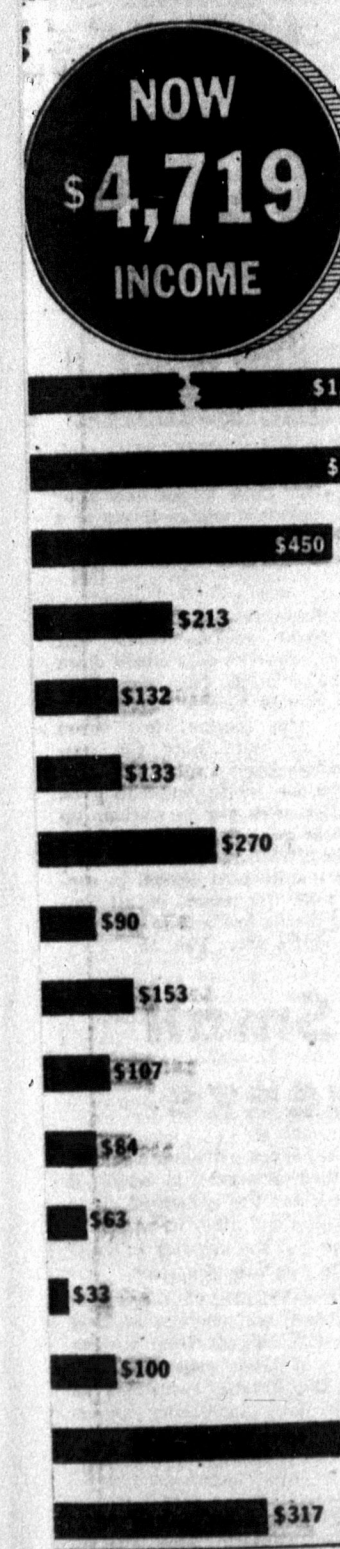


Reprinted from the United States News, published at Washington. Copyright, 1946.

A typical family of four, at least \$4,719 to maintain its 1941 standard of living. These figures are based on a study of actual expenses of a family head who earned \$61.50 a week in 1941 must earn at least \$70.75 today to keep up with reflected in this study.

Purpose of the ANG Wage Program of newspaper workers—not a cost.

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There can be no question of ability to pay.

Advertising lineage in 1946 will be at the highest level since 1929, the all-time high mark in newspaper advertising.

Advertising space in 1946 is being sold at higher lineage rates than in 1929, and will yield more revenue and profit. The total lineage will be shared by fewer papers in 1946. There were 2,200 dailies in 1929, and 1,746 in 1946.

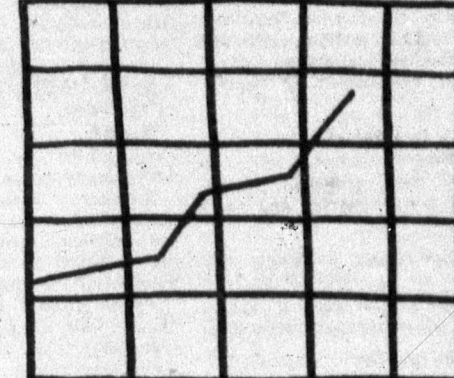
Additional profits also are accruing to publishers from increased circulation at higher rates.

Advertising revenue in war time increased 28 percent, due to higher rates, despite a gain of only 2 percent in advertising space.

Advertising revenue totaled \$232,000,000 for 1945, which was up \$16,000,000 over 1944, a good business year.

In 1946 the newspaper industry is climbing toward a new all-time peak in gross revenue and net profits.

ADVERTISING - 1946



Despite higher pay checks, newspaper workers can't buy as much food or clothing.

A Cleveland Press article reports living costs there up at least 65 percent. The worker whose pay check is not 65 percent higher than before the war is taking a pay cut.

The Department of Labor's bureau of labor statistics (BLS) states the purchasing power of a dollar has shrunk to 69 cents, compared to January, 1941.

But BLS does not take into account the necessity of purchasing substitutes, which boosts costs another 5 percent, and much higher taxes.

Between last June and Sept. 15 alone, purchasing power of the dollar shrank 7 cents.

5 lb. flour	1939
1/2 lb. butter	\$1.25
1 lb. round steak	
2 qts. milk	1946
1 loaf bread	\$2.48

Through its contracts the American Newspaper Guild has brought improved wages and working conditions to the newspaper industry.

But while newspaper publishers have achieved economic independence, the newspaper workers have not achieved either a high-level income, or the economic security which the industry is well able to provide for those who create its wealth.

Full achievement of the Wage Program will not come without struggle. Publishers in 1938 opposed a \$50 minimum for reporters, but they failed. In 1945 publishers opposed a \$65 minimum. This, too, was achieved in the face of organized opposition.

The Wage Program calls for a better standard of living, with security and advantage of opportunity for all newspaper workers.

The objective is a realistic wage level—not hit-and-miss pay increases. These economic improvements are necessary to place newspaper workers properly in the economic structure of our nation in keeping with the prosperity they have created for the newspaper industry.

The Wage Program is a beginning, not an end.

\$100
Per Week

Royal Commission to Probe British Press On Growth of Chains, Dangers of Monopoly

London—A royal commission will be appointed to launch an investigation of the finance, control, ownership and management of the British press. The inquiry was ordered by the house of commons by a vote of 270 to 157 after heated debate.

Demand for the inquiry was pressed by the National Union of Journalists, powerful British union of newsmen. An earlier motion for such an investigation had been put down. The NUJ has 23 members in commons, and naker and seconder of the motion were NUJ members.

Haydn Davies, Laborite, employed by the London Star and maker of the motion, explained that what journalists wanted of a royal commission of inquiry was:

1-To inquire into the ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers, news agencies and periodicals.

2-The extent to which the growth of powerful chains of newspapers was creating a monopoly of newspaper ownership.

3-The ability of independent and local newspapers and periodicals to withstand increased competition from syndicate companies.

4-The influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation and suppression of news.

5-Distortion and suppression of essential facts in home and foreign news.

Gist of the motion adopted after debate lasting until almost midnight was "That having regard to the increasing public concern at the growth of monopolistic tendencies in the control of the press, and with the object of furthering free expression of opinion through the press and the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news, this house considers that a royal commission should be appointed to inquire into the finance, management, control and ownership of the press."

Seconded by Michael Foot, employed by the Daily Herald, Labor party organ.

Speakers in favor of the motion stressed that the inquiry must not be, should not be, and was not intended to interfere with freedom of the press.

Those opposed to an inquiry argued that allegations had not been proved. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, speaking for the Conservatives, declared that a royal commission would create suspicions not only in Great Britain, but also abroad. He made it clear

that he was referring to the Soviet Union. (Sir David was British prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials.)

Those supporting an inquiry into the British press expressed anxiety over the fact many newspapers had been swallowed up by large chains, and that the independent newspapers in the provinces were disappearing, with more and more papers falling into the hands of a few "press lords."

Major targets during the debate were Lord Kemsley, largest publisher in the world, controlling over 20 newspapers with more than 9,000,000 circulation; Lord Beaverbrook, who controls the Express and the Evening Standard in London; and Lord Rothermere, head of the Newspaper Proprietors Association of England, and chairman of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., which controls the Daily Mail, Evening News and Sunday Dispatch in London.

Lord Kemsley is the largest shareholder of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., which controls the Daily Sketch, Sunday Graphic and Sunday Times in London. His brother, Lord Camrose, controls the London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

Conservatives, opposing the inquiry, lashed out at the Daily Herald, terming it the only newspaper with outside control since

its politics must be that of the Labor party.

Davies declared the National Union of Journalists knows more about freedom of the press than anyone else, and for years had noted the destruction of great papers, the chains buying up papers and killing independent journalism.

"The honorable profession of journalism is being degraded by high finance and big business," he told commons.

"Journalists cannot do their job of fearlessly presenting the news and views so long as they are at the mercy and under the domination of high finance and a group of newspaper proprietors whose power leads them to believe their powers almost sacrosanct and their policies divine," Davies stated.

Davies declared that in 1921 there were 12 morning and six evening papers in London, compared to nine morning and three evening papers today. In the provinces, there were 45 morning papers, compared to 19 today, and evening papers have been reduced from 55 in 1921 to 65.

Lord Kemsley's chain of 20 newspapers was cited by Davies as an example of "monopoly and dictatorial distortion of news."

Voting cut across party lines, 64 Laborites voting against the motion. Party whips had been called off, allowing members to vote as they wished.

A commission, probably of six or seven members, will be named by Prime Minister Attlee, which will call for questioning officials and editors of newspapers, periodicals and press services.

The inquiry immediately was denounced by British papers as "a waste of confidence" by the "minister," "fearful," and "intolerant." Over here, Editor & Publisher sought to interpret recent circulation gains as a "safe of confidence" by the British public. Circulation rose when government controls on sales were lifted Sept. 29.

Los Angeles—In one of the first reported libel actions involving a war record of a World War II veteran, Harold J. Salomon, charter member of the Los Angeles Guild, is seeking damages of more than a million dollars.

Salomon, Hollywood correspondent for French and Czechoslovak newspapers and director of publications for the Screen Writers' Guild, charges in his suit that Wilkerson libeled him on three counts—his military career, his professional standing and the foreign papers he represents, and then refused to retract when given the correct facts. Damages sought total \$1,000,545.

Under terms of the agreement, the 5,000 workers, paper and Negro, who virtually closed down 18 major hotels here, agreed to a three-cent hourly increase for those who receive tips; seven cents an hour more for non-tipped workers; a minimum wage of \$30 per week; and one week vacation with pay to workers up to three years seniority and two weeks after three years.

Companies also agreed to consult with the union on all proposed discharges, and to eliminate split shifts after Feb. 15.

When Philip Murray advocated an industry council plan as an implement of America's defense program, it was sabotaged by every Communist who could obtain a hearing in a union hall.

But overnight the Communist minority leaped into their tanks and galloped off in all directions. The queer characters who had been the most militant pacifists became the generalists who insisted on telling us how we could win the war. From militant strikes in labor organizations to an acceptance of a committee of drafting workers into jobs with no control over who profited from the drafting.

There never was and never can be any area of common interest between the American workers and the American Communists. In the Communist program of rule or ruin, I can find no support for the American worker. Mr. Browder's second point against systematic hostility. Any individual who opposes a Communist program is subject to such attack as "tool of the bosses," "company stooge," or "Fascist reactionary."

The Communist preaches unity. Of course, he says, any one who opposes unity is a disrupter, an enemy of the labor movement. Then, when you examine the program of unity, it is the Communist program without the slightest concession to the views of the non-Communist majority. A naive honest offering of opinion is met with a barrage of vituperation. And the admitted anti-Communist campaign of character assassination.

The Communist, in or out of the labor movement, tolerates no compromise. You are for him or against him. You are for his unity or you are a disrupter.

The Communist denies attempting to control the labor movement. He insists he wants only his democratic right and a right to free selection if he can get a Communist to denounce you as a witch hunter or a red-baiter when you accuse him of being a Communist.

When a Communist talks about free speech, he means his right to denounce his critics as Fascists or reactionaries. He does not extend the right of free speech to criticism of Communists or Communism.

Besides this perversion of free speech, the Communists have a common tactic of abusing it. When honest workers assemble of an common tactic of abusing it. When honest workers assemble of an common tactic of abusing it. When honest workers assemble of an common tactic of abusing it.

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There are many propagandists who will delight at any sort of acknowledgment by a union officer that there are Communists in the labor movement. I cannot hope to still their typewriters, nor preclude their distortions, but let me ask you who are listening to remember that I put it this way: There are Communists in every branch of the labor movement, the same as there are Communists in every city, every state, and almost every organization in the country.

The fact that Communists are in the labor organizations does not mean that they are any more welcome there than they are to you in your city, or in your state, or in your local Parent-Teacher Association. This Communist minority is exploited by propagandists in an attempt to convince the public that the entire labor movement is communistic. It has exploited and endowed with a red smear the perfectly honest, perfectly American aspirations of progressives, of liberals, and of the ordinary Joe Worker who simply wants a decent job with decent pay.

Because a few Communists have noisily and obnoxiously attached themselves to the United States and Russia could be between the American worker and the follower of communism. Even if they might agree on certain ends, they cannot out of basic differences, agree on the means.

These differences are very simple. The American worker is not a revolutionist. He is not a conspirator. He does not believe that he must hide behind any fraudulent false face. Nor does he need to set up idols for worship today that he must destroy tomorrow.

In 1940, the Communists were denouncing that warmonger Roosevelt, and all the Communists I knew were calling for the election of Wendell Wilkie. Tonight, if we should get onto the subject, Mr. Roosevelt will tell you that the real trouble with President Truman and Secretary Byrnes is that they have abandoned the principles of Roosevelt.

Overnight, but still in 1941, the Communists were shouting that it was a people's war, and the Yanks are coming too late.

By a coincidence visible to the naked eye, Russia had been invaded on the night of June 21, 1941, and the pact under which Stalin and Hitler had been partners in the rape of Poland, had been broken.

I would hesitate to mention these matters of national and international politics during my discussion except that every one of them was translated into union politics as practiced by the Communists. Each of these twists had to be exploited by the Communists. While they were leading American workers into wildcat strikes. They were impeding the defense preparations of this nation even as today they are attempting to weaken our position in world affairs.

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MURRAY DEBATES WITH BROWDER

ANG President Asks Communists to Identify Themselves in Labor Unions

MILTON MURRAY . . .

The question tonight would be a happier one for me if it were simply, "Are Communists a Menace in America?" Quite obviously, I could not argue, as I shall, that Communists are a threat to trade unionism without admitting some first-hand knowledge of their activities.

There are many propagandists who will delight at any sort of acknowledgment by a union officer that there are Communists in the labor movement. I cannot hope to still their typewriters, nor preclude their distortions, but let me ask you who are listening to remember that I put it this way: There are Communists in every branch of the labor movement, the same as there are Communists in every city, every state, and almost every organization in the country.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.—Heated discussion developed at the Town Meeting of the Air broadcast here when the debate topic was "Are American Communists a Threat to Labor Union?"

Talking the affirmative was Milton Murray, president of the American Newspaper Guild, while the negative side was upheld by Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, and now a representative of Soviet book publishers. The discussion was carried on 213 stations over the American Broadcasting System.

Full texts of Murray's and Browder's speeches are in adjoining columns.

Interrogators were Leo Cherne, executive secretary and treasurer of Research Institute of America, and Paul J. Kern, New York attorney, and counsel for the Communist party.

In the question period, Murray reiterated "the Communists would be no great danger if we could get them to stand up and identify themselves, but certainly I do not think that we can avoid recognizing that Communists do not stand for what the American workers stand for."

Murray also stated he did not believe in having Communists from holding union office by passing a law against it. "I simply believe in barring them by the democratic process of identifying them and letting the people and the members defeat them."

Discussion was marked by sharp retorts and when Browder, in reply to a question, declared that unions in Russia have the right to strike, Cherne interrupted "Mr. Browder lies." Moderator George V. Denby, Jr., halted the clash to explain "that word" isn't used on the Town Meeting broadcasts.

Cherne stuck to his point, and in reply to more questions Browder admitted there had been no strikes in the Soviet Union "because the unions have their representatives in the government."

They know there is nobody making a profit out of their hard work."

A \$25 U. S. savings bond was awarded for the best question, which was directed to Browder: "You say that Communists have contributed to labor unions. I wouldn't admit that, but since you say they have, specifically, what do you think they offer from now on?"

Browder replied: "I'll leave that question to the democratic vote of the trade unions, and I don't think any Communist should ever be an officer of a trade union except when the majority of those who elect that officer think he's the best man for the job."

"I think the Communists in the labor movement should be considered on the same basis as anybody else," with no special favors and no discriminations, and let every union elect the leaders whom they trust and respect, and whom they've seen in action. That's the only way that Communists ever get elected."

Cherne also read Browder's charges against the Communist party, after his expulsion, to make the point "that if Browder accuses his own people of forgery, anarchy, suppression, hysteria, slander, vile falsehoods, opposition to labor union, censorship and dictatorship, can they be anything but a danger to the American trade unions they would like to swallow and destroy!"

Cherne cited the North American Aviation strike as an example of a strike called by the "Communist-led minority" which disrupted the war preparedness effort before Hitler invaded Russia.

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EARL BROWDER . . .

The labor movement faces great dangers, but to talk about the Communists being a danger results merely in hiding the real threat. Labor is in danger of hostile legislation by the coalition of reactionaries in congress and labor is in danger of direct attacks by the open-shop employers, by the reactionaries of big business.

Labor is in danger of losing many of its gains. When greedy employers and their political representatives prepare a big attack against the labor movement, they always try also to start fights inside the labor movement to disrupt its unity. They try to set white against Negro, native against foreign born, Protestant against Catholic, Gentile against Jew, Democrats against Republicans, and both against the Communists.

If they can start many fights within labor ranks along these lines, the trade unions are weakened. If labor can keep these fights outside of its ranks, then labor is strong and can maintain its progress which brings progress to the whole nation.

The strength of the trade unions lies in labor solidarity—white workers side by side with Negro workers, native with foreign born, Protestant with Catholic, Gentile shoulder to shoulder with Jew. These are all political opinions whether Democrat, Republican, Socialist, or Communist. That's the way the labor movement was built up and that is the way to keep it strong. That is the way to defeat the dangers that threaten American trade unionism.

But to defend this solidarity of labor, it is necessary to reject the slogans about one group of workers being a menace to the others.

I am not now the authorized spokesman for the Communists, but from 1930 to the middle of 1945 I did occupy that position. That was the period of the great rise of the labor movement in the midst of which the Communist played an honorable and effective part and won a certain degree of influence in America. That influence has always been exerted toward actively organizing and solidifying the labor movement and uniting labor with all progressives.

Communists do not control any labor unions, and do not want to control them. Especially during the war the Communists made an indispensable contribution in showing in practice how the full defense of labor's rights could be combined with the most complete support of the war effort.

Now that the war's over, the reactionary cry that the Communists are a menace is being raised again. It is charged that the Communists are agents of a foreign power, because they advocate that America should be friendly and co-operative with the Soviet Union. It is put forward as a test of American patriotism that one should display hostility to the country of Socialists. I think that idea is fundamentally unsound. I think the best American patriots are those who strive by word and deed to unite America with the Soviet Union in a common policy for a durable and prosperous peace. Among these are the Communists, with a larger and growing body of non-Communists.

I'm afraid that those who attack the Communists most vehemently are not fully frank with us. Usually they do not tell us what is a fact, that the main object they have in mind is to attack the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry Wallace. They want to undo the work of friendship between America and the Soviet Union which Roosevelt performed in the Teheran and Yalta conferences.

Their attacks against American Communists are only a mask for the larger fight to dissolve the Soviet-American alliance which Roosevelt brought into existence.

Mr. Murray, strangely, objects to the fact that Communists thought America could stay out of the war when it first started. But most Americans thought the same thing. He objects to the Communist leaders changing their minds. But most Americans changed their minds, too. When Hitler invaded Russia, that change started, and when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, that change was completed. So why criticize the Communists at this late date for agreeing with the majority of Americans on this point?

In every important country in the world, outside of United States and Canada, the most democratic co-operate with the Communists as necessary to the health and progress of their countries. This unity of the people's democratic forces, including the Communists, has taken place on a non-Communist program, proving that the Communists have made the greatest concessions in the interests of unity.

In France, a new constitution has been adopted and civil war avoided by the co-operation of Socialists, Communists, and the bulk of the popular Republicans. In Czechoslovakia, the majority of the country is united under a Communist premier on a non-Communist program. In China, the Democratic League works with the Communists.

These examples give the main pattern of world political development. Wherever this pattern is departed from, there the whole democratic movement, with the trade unions, receives a setback. Unity of labor on a world scale, as exemplified in a world federation of trade unions, is also built on the co-operation of non-Communists, together with Communists. Any kind of unity would be impossible on the basis of the false theory that Communists constitute some kind of a threat to trade unionism, any more than Democrats or Republicans or Socialists.

We cannot afford to forget the lesson of how Hitler rose to power and plunged the world into a war which almost destroyed it, mainly by manipulating the red scare. In every country where this slogan has become a guiding rule, there democracy and trade unionism have been undermined and destroyed.

The cult of the menace of communism is a reactionary myth of the same general political significance as anti-Semitism.

It is unsound to argue that one must either be a Communist or subscribe to the red menace. Franklin D. Roosevelt repudiated that obscurantist theory and thereby saved the world from fascism. Heywood Brown, the founder of the Newspaper Guild, repudiated that theory and thereby built a powerful organization that has survived less enlightened leadership than his.

When democracy is advancing and winning victories, anti-Communist propaganda is pushed into the background. When anti-Communism is again brought to the front it is a signal of danger to democracy; it is a sure sign that reactionary forces are again on the march. This is the lesson of history.

Labor and democratic organizations need to unify their ranks. This is the greatest need of the day. Americans should not allow political labels and ideologies to divide us into warring factions.

Capacity Crowd Is Wowed at Gridiron Dinner

Denver—The Denver Newspaper Guild has the city talking and laughing with its first annual Gridiron dinner, which drew an overflow crowd of 500 to the Albany hotel, scene of the 1942 convention. The event included a beefsteak dinner, free cocktails, and a series of skits ribbing and panning business leaders, politicians, and notables.

The dinner was a sellout a week in advance, at \$10 per head. Guests included Senators Edwin Johnson and Eugene Millikin, Mayor Ben Stapleton, Congressman Dean Gillespie and his Democratic opponent, John A. Carroll; judges, and virtually all top state and municipal officials. Also well represented were business leaders, society figures and industrialists.

A souvenir program titled "the Skits," contained unparaphrased stories which gave clues of the skits.

The cast included 38 Guild members and Ray Perkins of KFEI, Paul Sarconi, Judge David Oyler. Master of ceremonies was Richard K. O'Malley of the AP unit.

Capital Typos Win Pay Boost

Washington (FP)—Newspaper printers of the Columbia Typographical Union, Local 101, Int'l Typographical Union (AFL) have ratified a contract giving them an increase of \$13 for a 35-hour week.

The new contract increases the rate here 37 cents an hour to provide \$77 for day workers, \$82 for middle shift men and \$87 for lobster shift printers. The new hourly rates are \$2.20, \$2.34 and \$2.48.

Each printer will earn \$676 more per year under the new contract.

URGES TEACHER MINIMUM

Denver (FP)—A basic minimum wage of \$2,500 a year for Colorado teachers was advocated here by President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union.

Extra! Guild Herald Just Out!



Mike Anstett, district circulation manager, checks off circulation men picking up bundles of the Guild Herald for distribution to newshyves. The scene is in front of Los Angeles-Guild headquarters. With the last issue the paper of the Herald-Express workers took on a new name. Press run of the eight-page tabloid is \$5,000 weekly, and is in such demand as an advertising medium that it could go to three times that number if sufficient newspaper were available.

Strikers Parade to Herald-Express Office



Guild members tell their story to the public in one of the regular "walkdowns" to the downtown Herald-Express offices. Leading the line is George Canady, followed by President George Hutchinson, Vi Strom and Alice Wheatley. Virgil Scardigli is handing out leaflets to pedestrians from the Citizens Committee to Aid Hearst Strikers showing how the Los Angeles Times censored an ad submitted in support of strikers.

Citizen's Committee Aids In Herald-Express Battle

Los Angeles—Members of the Guild unit on the Hearst paper here are being aided in their fight for decent wages and working conditions by a Citizens' Committee for Aid to Locked Out Herald-Express Employees.

Members of the committee have mailed out more than 10,000 letters which tell the story of the wage fight and which are bringing in financial support. The group also is buying advertising space in newspapers and is mobilizing community support behind the strikers.

Who composes the committee? What do these citizens stand for? Why are they backing the strike against the Herald-Express—a strike which management pre-

tended in a letter sent to employees was inspired and led by Communists?

The committee represents a cross-section of Los Angeles. Members include a prominent Catholic layman, a leading Jewish rabbi, a member of the city council, a shoe manufacturer, a social registerite, prominent authors, doctors, lawyers, movie celebrities—and many more.

Committee members know that the fight is for respectable wages, to enable Herald-Express workers to be better citizens of the community—and not, as management pretends, a fight against Hearst's political policies directed against what Hearst has termed "red fascists."

The committee is bringing the true story of the strike and the wage fight to Los Angeles and the suburbs.

Addressing a membership meeting, Daniel G. Marshall, citizens' committee co-chairman, said:

"Your part in the effort of organized labor to obtain a decent wage will redound to the best interests of the community as a whole. In going forward in this hard struggle against a very powerful opponent, you are emulating the historic campaigns of labor in the past, such as the bitter struggle for the eight-hour day. Your demands are not exorbitant."

"There is a studied effort to picture your legitimate demands for fair wages as a radical political movement. The people of this community know better; they know the importance of your battle, and they are with you."

Marshall is one of Los Angeles' most brilliant attorneys, a political progressive, and chairman of the inter-racial committee of the Los Angeles Catholic archdiocese. Co-chairman with Marshall is Maury Maverick, former Democratic congressman from Texas and former mayor of San Antonio. Also listed in the "Ms" of the committee are Superior Judge Stanley Moffat and George Moore, city councilman and acting mayor, when Mayor Fletcher Bowron is out of town.

The committee roster of writers includes almost every important name in Hollywood. A few



DANIEL G. MARSHALL
Backs Guild fight

—Lewis Browne, James M. Cain, Philip Danne, Erika Mann, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dalton Trumbo, Carey McWilliams.

Rabbi Max Nussbaum, pastor of one of the city's largest Jewish congregations, is a member along with Ellis Paterson, prominent Democratic leader; Ben Solnit, shoe manufacturer; Irving Fichel, picture producer, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Townsend, of a California family which stands high in the social register.

There are a dozen doctors, as many lawyers and representatives of other professions active on the committee.

Their united efforts are being exerted in two directions: to acquaint the community at large with the just demands of Herald-Express workers and to acquaint William Randolph Hearst and his co-conspirators of the ANPA that the City of Los Angeles demands a just settlement of the strike which has deprived it of its leading newspaper.

War Vets Gain In Auto Employment

Washington (FP)—The US Employment Service said recent surveys show war veterans make up 26 percent of automobile industry employment, having doubled in number since January, 1946.

Guild Members Take Prizes at NY Exhibition

Guild members virtually monopolized the prizes in the 11th annual exhibit of the Press Photographers' Association of New York.

First prize in the spot news section went to John Rooney, AP, and third prize went to Harold Siegman, Acme. Honorable mention to William J. Wallace, Daily News; George Miller, Journal-American; Matthew Black, Journal-American, and Anthony Calvacca, Post.

Matthew Zimmerman, AP, took first prize for one picture in the Sports, Guildmen winning honors included Anthony Berrato, Mirror, second prize; Henry Olsen, Daily News, third, and Anthony Sande, Acme, honorable mention.

In Sports, Guildmen winning honors included Anthony Berrato, Mirror, second prize; Henry Olsen, Daily News, third, and Anthony Sande, Acme, honorable mention. Arthur Sasse, INP, took first prize in the feature section; Seymour O. Wallerstein, Daily News, third, with honorable mention for Wallerstein, Sasse and John J. Lent, AP.

Under Portraits and Personalities, Ray Platinick, PM, was awarded third prize, and honorable mention went to Platinick for another shot, Morris Gordon, PM, and Bernice Ammiller, PM. First prize in Pictorial section went to John Downey, Mirror; second to Kenneth Lucas, Wide World (Photo), and honorable mention to Barney Steff, Post, and John Lent, AP.

SECRETARY RESIGNS

Scranton—Mrs. Christina Gibbons Vanston, secretary of the Scranton Local of the Newspaper Guild since its inception in 1945, has resigned, and Scott Thurston, a member of the Tribune-Scrantonian New Staff, was elected to fill her unexpired term. Thurston also will serve on the executive committee.

"Attaboy Butch" Makes Annette Smile Once More



Shortly after her father, Scott Pula, motorcycle dispatch rider, was locked out at the Herald-Express, the woes of Annette, 9, were climaxed by the death of the family dog, Queenie, killed by a car. But Helen Dempsey of the classified department presented Annette with an affectionate black and white spaniel, promptly dubbed "Attaboy Butch."

NLRB EXAMINER RULES—Florida Papers Seeking to By-Pass Union Must Rehire Striking Printers

Washington—Refusal to negotiate with striking members of a union, or with the union, and establishing of new working conditions without negotiating with the bargaining agent were hit in findings of an NLRB trial examiner.

Involved were the International Typographical Union (AFL), and the St. Petersburg, Fla., Evening Independent and Times.

The papers are published by Nelson Poynter, professor liberal, who merged the composing rooms and kept the paper publishing with strikebreakers and other methods of reproduction during an 11-month strike.

The trial examiner, T. S. Wilson, recommended that the NLRB order the companies to bargain with the union and to reinstate to their old jobs all employees who were on strike last Jan. 12 when, he found, the papers refused to bargain.

The strike was called last Nov. 20 when negotiations were deadlocked over the wage issue, and the union refused to arbitrate. Management, which was repre-

sented at the hearing by Truman Arnold, former head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, had contended the refusal to submit to arbitration was a refusal to bargain.

The examiner found that the union had been willing to bargain, but had refused to submit to arbitration as had been demanded. "In the process of collective bargaining there is no duty on either party to arbitrate their differences in the absence of an agreement to do so reached through direct negotiation between the parties," the examiner held.

Examiner Wilson held that replacing the strikers did not relieve the company of the obligation to bargain with the recognized bargaining agency during the strike.

Under NLRB rules both parties have 15 days to file exceptions to the recommendations. With the case attracting national attention, the companies are expected to fight the issue in the courts if the NLRB upholds the examiner.

Coupon Clippers Can Look For a Bountiful Harvest

Corporations and business groups are preparing to reap the richest profit harvest in history. "Economists are predicting that net profits, after taxes, of U.S. corporations in the current quarter will run at the annual rate of \$14,000,000,000, which would be far above actual profits of any war year, according to Labor Research Association. Peak in war profits was reached in 1943 when total profits, after taxes, were \$9,000,000,000.

The abandonment of price controls has enhanced the prospect of even more lush profits.

The rosy picture for corporations was borne out in the October report by the president by the director of war mobilization and reconversion, which stated: "Business profits, after taxes are at the highest point in history."

Leather and shoes: Price boosts in low-priced shoes will "widen profit margins" after last half of year. Since that report, all ceilings were removed on shoes, and with forecasts of 30 percent price jumps in the headline, much larger profits are in prospect.

Chemicals: "Earnings of major companies record unusual gains" in first half of year net earnings gains of 12 leading companies ranged from 30 percent up to 103, 208 and 470 percent.

Motion pictures: "Record earnings in prospect."

Paper: "Earnings up sharply; prospects brightest in years."

Retail trade: "Record sales and earnings."

Textiles: "Record earnings and rising dividends."

Higher profits come from increased business and from higher prices for merchandise. Zooming prices, accelerated by abandonment of price controls, include a faster profit margin, and the buying public feels the bill.

A prime example of the public's stake in higher prices is reflected in the meat packing situation. In the prewar years of 1936-39, profits, after taxes, of the five major companies (Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy, Morrell) averaged \$17,700,000 a year. But in the war period 1940-45 their profits averaged \$48,800,000 annually. This is an increase of 130 percent.

Packing shares climbed sharply when OPA was killed off, and the swift advance of prices, together with the sudden reappearance of meat, spell lush profits.

All in all, coupon clippers can look for a bountiful harvest.

2 Are Honored In Lasker Awards

Walter Lerch, reporter for the Cleveland Press, was given a \$500 Lasker award for meritorious service in promoting better mental health throughout the nation at a luncheon meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in New York City.

An honorable mention went to Albert Deutsch of PM for outstanding work in the improvement of mental hospitals. Both are Guildsmen.

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Caught ON THE RUN

KILROY . . .

The Denver Guild presents a possible solution to the mystic "Kilroy was here" messages which GIs have left chalked wherever GIs set foot.

One of the leading lights of the Denver Guild's Gridiron dinner was Richard Kilroy O'Malley, former AP correspondent now a hired hand in the Denver bureau. O'Malley's middle name actually is Kilroy.

As master of ceremonies, he took guests behind the headlines, and said the Gridiron program, "you will know why GIs wrote 'Kilroy was here'."

THEFT . . .

Maybe Kilroy wasn't there, but someone waltzed off with a battered briefcase belonging to Don Ryan, who grinds out publicity in Los Angeles strike headquarters.

Reason the theft made news (Ryan says the briefcase wasn't worth much) was because it contained a lot of copy and pictures for The Guild Reporter, material which couldn't be duplicated in a hurry.

ERROR . . .

The New York Daily News conducts a straw vote purporting to show how an election will turn out.

This year when an alert citizen saw a poll-taker dump some marked ballots down a sewer, charges began to pop. The recovered tabs were marked for Mead, and the News was all-out for Dewey in the governor race. Inquiry revealed there was no check on poll-takers, they could get extra ballots. One such employee charged squad leaders often drove to other areas when the poll "didn't come out right."

Politicians know many voters want to jump on the handwagon, to be with the winning side, so straw votes might well be used to influence fence sitters.

PM charged the News through the years had erred strongly on the side of the candidate it was supporting—8 percent in 1936; 2 percent in 1938; 5 percent in 1942. Margin of error this time was 92 votes of every 1,000 ac-

ording to PM's calculations, or an error of 13.9 percent. The News conceded an error of 9.2 percent by its own abacus.

If total for Dewey and Mead in governor race totaled 5,000,000, Dewey would have plurality of 1,610,000, trumpeted the News. Actual total was 5,955,189, with Dewey's plurality only 679,012, making the News poll off by some 930,000.

The Gallup poll was off 7 percent. The News had said an error of 4 percent was hitting it on the nose.

There are those who are wondering if the News poll really is a poll.

Hunter to Head Guild in Lima

Lima, Ohio—Tom Hunter has been elected president of the Lima Newspaper Guild, succeeding Wayne Current who declined to run again after three terms.



Hunter

Officers will be installed at a meeting Nov. 19.

\$15 Raises for Columbus Typos

Columbus, Ohio—Union printers on the Columbus Citizen will receive \$2.08 an hour for day work, and \$2.21 for night work, under an agreement recently signed with management.

This will give the printers increases of \$14.25 days and \$15.25 nights, for weekly wages of \$78 and \$83, respectively, for a 37½ hour week.

Raises are retroactive to Oct. 3, and, in addition, provision is made for wage reopening on April 1.

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Washington Goes to the Polls But It Doesn't Mean a Thing

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

Washington, D. C., went to the polls last Tuesday just like ordinary American citizens, of course; and any time you catch one of them biting a ballot you can set it down as news. Washingtonians have not participated in a national election—or even, for that matter, in the choice of their own local government—for upward of 70 years.

Tuesday's proceeding were no deviation from this rule. They represented merely a ritual election, referred to politely in District circles as a plebiscite, designed to draw national attention to the scandalous but widely ignored fact that the national capital is a disfranchised community, governed, in flagrant contradiction of a basic American principle, without the consent of the governed.

Two simple questions were on the ballot: (1) Do you want the right to vote for officials of your own city government in the District of Columbia? (2) Do you want the right to vote for President of the United States and for members of Congress from the District of Columbia?

IN A SENSE, the first of these is the more important because it is the more elementary. So far as its municipal government is concerned, Washington is perhaps no worse off than many another city ridden by some corrupt political machine. But it is certainly a great deal worse off than it might be if its destiny were in the hands of its own residents.

Democracy is no panacea; but its genius lies in the opportunity it affords for self-correction and improvement.

The impotence of Washingtonians is a frustrating as well as a galling thing. It means that responsibility cannot be fixed. Public officials cannot be reproved by the community they are supposed to serve. Local leadership has no effective way in which to assert itself.

Washington's government consists, theoretically, of three commissioners, chosen for their sinescures by the president of the United States. They exercise no authority. They must go hat in hand to congress, for the simplest of local ordinances—for so trivial a piece of legislation, for example, as a law requiring local residents to keep their dogs on leashes.

THE REAL RULERS of the District, of course, are Senator Theodore Bilbo who comes from a remote place called Mississippi and Representative John McMillan of a former colony known as South Carolina, chairmen respectively of the senate and house district committees. They are not particularly benevolent rulers—or even very attentive ones.

And their colleagues in congress, who understandably feel obliged to devote a part of their time to national affairs and to the particular interests of their own constituencies, do not always give to District problems the consideration which the downtrodden natives of this community like to think they deserve.

We who live in Washington lack even such a voice in congress as that accorded to the people of Puerto Rico through their resident commissioner.

We are, in truth, the subjects of a despotism unparalleled since the early part of the 18th century when some colonial dependencies of a certain notorious King

George III rose in rebellion against the idea of taxation without representation.

THE DISTRICT of Columbia's resounding yet decorous demand for admission to full membership in the American society, recorded at the polls on Tuesday, ought not to go unregarded. We hope that you, the tyrants who rule us from afar, will hear it and take heed. Perhaps now you will act to end a bondage no less degrading to you who impose it than to us who suffer under it. We hope so.

We hope that our reasoned appeal will not fall upon ears grown deaf through arrogance.

But do not think, because we have been so long supine, that we who live here are incapable of action. Prudence dictates that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are suffer-

able, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their security.

REMEMBER, if you will, from whom we are descended. I do not urge violence—save if peaceful petition be again rejected. I assert only that we who have lived here so long in patient thralldom mean to have our freedom—within the union if we may, through secession and independence if we must.

TEXTILE SEEKS BOOST

Boston (FP)—The Textile Workers Union (CIO) will seek an immediate general wage increase of 15 cents an hour for 90,000 cotton-rayon workers in 10 eastern states.

Fruits of 'Collective Bludgeoning'



If a union is forced to strike or to threaten a strike that is "collective bludgeoning," in the vocabulary of Editor & Publisher which again is deploring Guild strikes.

No doubt if publishers in a community collectively agree to raise advertising rates or subscription prices it is not "collective bludgeoning" of advertisers and subscribers, but "sound business."

It appears to us, however, that the newspaper publishers have submitted very gracefully and without a murmur of protest from E&P to "collective bludgeoning" by the newsprint manufacturers. Since December of 1945 the price of newsprint has advanced from \$62 a ton to \$85, an increase of 37 percent. These price advances were accepted by newspaper publishers under threats of the newsprint trust to curtail supply in the United States and divert tonnage to the foreign market.

We don't suppose publishers like to pay higher prices for newsprint, but when they had no alternative they agreed. Then they joined hands with the newsprint producers to "collectively bludgeon" the OEA into consenting to lifting the price ceiling by the full amount requested. There was scarcely a pretense that the price increase was justified by increased costs. Most of it will go toward raising the peak profits of newsprint mills to stratospheric levels.

Publishers expect to offset the price increase by greater advertising and circulation income made possible by the newsprint trust's agreement to continue to supply paper to the maximum capacity of the mills.

We do not know of any union that has succeeded in obtaining a 37 percent wage increase in 10 months by "collective bludgeoning" or any other process.

It appears that whether "collective bludgeoning" is to be condemned or commended by Editor & Publisher depends upon whether it is a management bank account or an employee's pay check that benefits.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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