

THE GUILD REPORTER

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15 Plaques Given at Detroit Ball

Detroit—Fifteen plaques are being awarded members of the Newspaper Guild of Detroit for their achievements during 1950 at the fifth annual Page One ball sponsored by the local.

Entries were judged by the Cleveland Guild.

Top honors for individual reporting go to Margaret Russell of the Detroit Times for her coverage of an inter-racial marriage between a socially prominent Detroit and her chauffeur.

The judges said Miss Russell's deftness in handling a story delicate in subject matter but with wide reader interest gave her a convincing beat on both rival newspapers.

Bud Lanker of the Detroit Free Press scores highest in the feature writing category for a yarn on hitch-hiking to Hell—a Michigan hamlet.

Times TV and radio columnist Andy Wilson wins the best column award and Mae Blackard, Free Press women's writer, takes the special department's honors.

The award in the public service field goes to 10 staff members of the Times for their combined efforts in pursuing a routine bicycle fatality incident to



Gladys Mathieson, 21, named as queen of Detroit's annual Page One ball, May 12. She was chosen on a local TV show from among nine pretty finalists.

the point that a city ordinance covering bicycles was defined in an amendment.

Howard Shirkey of the Times scores twice for his news photographs and Roy Bash, also of the Times, wins the feature picture award.

Charles Manos of the Free Press is singled out for top honors among writers, photographers and artists of less than three years experience.

Other awards are in commercial, drawing-layout, headline, and society categories.

Mass Firings at Los Angeles Held Up Pending Arbitration

Los Angeles—The issue of whether the Los Angeles Guild contract with the Daily News was violated by the mass discharge of janitors, who are all Guildsmen covered by the contract, will be submitted to arbitration.

The nine men, given notice three weeks before that they were through as of May 1, stay on the job until the matter is settled.

On the eve of the dismissal date, the city-wide grievance committee of the local succeeded in convincing management that the unit meant business in adopting a strike vote in support of the maintenance department employees.

The contract with the News contains no arbitration clause. The agreement to arbitrate, reached on the eve of the deadline, was ratified the same night by a special meeting of the News unit.

The federal mediation service has been asked jointly by the News management and LANG, to submit a panel of seven men in the southern California area from whom they may select. The agreement calls for adjudication of the matter by May 21.

In mid-April the News management sent letters of dismissal

BULLETIN

Benjamin Aaron, research associate for the Institute of industrial relations, lawyer, lecturer, and experienced labor dispute arbitrator, has been agreed upon to handle the Daily News case. Hearings will start Monday, May 14.

to the janitors, effective May 1. The day the letters were received, management signed a contract with a building maintenance company to perform the same janitorial duties.

Best the grievance committee could get from management, to whom two contract violation charges were presented, was a promise to consult with counsel and thereafter communicate with the local officers.

After four days of management silence, the unit voted unanimously to authorize strike action if reinstatement were refused, and telegrams went to the News management to that effect.

More silence, and the grievance committee asked federal conciliators to attempt to determine management's attitude and arrange a meeting.

This brought forth a letter, not directed to the Guild as

such, but circulated to Guild members throughout the building, and signed by management.

It suggested that the issue be submitted to the National Labor Relations Board, through processes of the Taft-Hartley law.

Since Taft-Hartley procedure often requires from one to four years for final determination, this "proposal" got a swift turn-down.

Through federal aid two meetings were set up, with the grievance committee attending. At the first session, management refused to keep the men on the job while the matter was settled, but did indicate a desire to reach mutually satisfactory terms.

The second meeting resulted in the drafting of the arbitration details.

Pete Swim Will Be Martin Aide At ECA, Paris

Paris—Allan L. "Pete" Swim, who in March resigned from his dual job as publicity chief for the CIO and editor of the CIO

News, is shortly to rejoin his former Memphis associate, ANG President Harry Martin, at the latter's Paris office.

Swim will become special assistant to Martin, who is director of labor information for the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe.

He brings to his new job a wide background of both labor and newspaper experience. During his news work at Memphis, he joined the Guild in 1937, was president of the Guild local there, headed the Memphis industrial unions council and was vice president of the Tennessee industrial unions council.

He served on such public committees as the war manpower commission, management-labor commission and labor advisory commission.

When the CIO undertook intensive organization work in Operation Dixie, he was publicity chief for the Southern States CIO Organizing Committee, resigning his newspaper job to take the post.

A native of Illinois, Swim is 40 years old, married and has one child.



Swim

THREE GUILD MEMBERS WIN COVETED PULITZER AWARDS

Three members of the American Newspaper Guild are among those cited this week by the trustees of Columbia University for Pulitzer awards in journalism, the 35th annual selection for distinguished work in the newspaper field.

The awards carry a formal citation and \$500 cash to each recipient.

Don Whitehead was among six newsmen and women who shared in the awards for distinguished international news reporting. Whitehead is employed by the Associated Press.

He has been assigned to war correspondence since the Sicily campaign of World War II, and has covered five amphibious landings and most of the major engagements in the European sector. Last July he went to Korea. He studied journalism at the University of Kentucky, which in 1945 granted him an honorary law doctorate. He worked in Memphis and Knoxville before coming to New York.

He holds the Medal of Freedom and also received the George Polk memorial award.

Edward S. Montgomery, of the San Francisco Examiner, won the top honors for local reporting, in recognition of a series of stories he wrote last summer exposing a tax-evasion dodge which arose in Nevada. An overheard boast by a Bay area man that he could "fix" Internal Revenue cases led to a four-month investigation by Montgomery.

His search revealed that certain revenue department officials would "grant immunity" from tax prosecution in return for the purchase of stock in an inactive Nevada mining company. Three revenue department employees were suspended and a collector resigned, as a result.

Montgomery is a Colorado native, studied journalism at the University of Nevada, and worked in Reno before going into the Marine Corps for a three-and-a-half-year trick. He has been in San Francisco since 1945, working for a short time at the Chronicle.

Max Desfor, AP photographer, won the award for news pictures with his extraordinary coverage of the Korean conflict, although he has also had stories published from that war sector, notably one describing his parachute jump with a combat team. The feat won him an Army rating of parachutist.

Desfor has been with the Associated Press since 1933 and worked in Baltimore and Washington before being sent to Guam in 1945 to direct a picture pool. He was with the Marines at Okinawa, and covered the surrender rites on the U.S.S. Missouri. Later years found him in India and Rome, and last year he went to Korea. He is a native of New York, and was educated at Brooklyn College.

Chicago Guildsman Strikes It Rich Via Pocket Books

Chicago—Keith Wheeler, of the Sun-Times unit, whose new novel, The Reef, went into its second printing, has now sold further publication rights to Pocket Books, Inc., with a first issue running to 150,000 copies.

The book is a dashing adventure yarn based on a marine corps landing on a Pacific atoll.

Wheeler was himself a combat correspondent, and was wounded during an amphibious operation such as provides the climax of the book. He is the author of another novel, We Are the Wounded.

THE COLONEL'S SUCCESSOR?

Maloney Gets New Post With Chicago Tribune

Chicago—The new heir apparent to the Chicago Tribune empire is J. Joy (Pat) Maloney.

Speculation as to whom Col. Robert R. McCormick, the Tribune's slowly ageing editor and publisher, would choose as his successor has been rife since the colonel's niece, Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, fell from grace.

It apparently was ended this week by elevation of Maloney from managing editor to a title new to the Tribune, executive editor.

Maloney will take a year's

leave of absence under orders from his physician. He has a back ailment.

Tribune staff members expect that when he returns, Maloney will be made publisher. That would place him in position to take over when McCormick retires or dies.

Mrs. Miller was assumed to be in line to succeed McCormick as the big boss of the Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald. The colonel had as much as said so.

But she lost out when she quarreled with her uncle over policies for operation of the Times-Herald, which he had turned over to her. Mrs. Miller then stepped out, saying that she wanted to run things her way but had not been allowed to do so.

In other executive shifts, the Tribune raised W. D. (Don) Maxwell from assistant managing editor and city editor to managing editor and Stewart D. Owen from news editor to city editor.

Guild Shop Vote In San Diego Is 165 Yes, 28 No

San Diego—Following successful renegotiation last month of its contract with the San Diego Union and Evening Tribune, the San Diego local won handily an NLRB-conducted election to validate the provisions of its Guild Shop clause.

Only 20 of the 213 employees on the eligible list failed to vote. The count was 165 yes, 28 no. A majority of all eligibles is needed to carry this type of election.

By way of celebration of both its new contract and the Guild shop victory, members and guests will have an all-union party tomorrow evening at Hotel San Diego.

The negotiating committee will be guests of honor and members of other craft unions who aided will also be present. Mrs. Atha Bell Moyer, local treasurer, heads the committee.

18 in San Jose Local Volunteer Blood for Stricken Guildsman

San Jose—Eighteen members of the San Jose local have signed up to donate blood to one of their members, and one of them has already given a transfusion to the stricken Guildsman.

The donations are for Orval Adams, San Jose Mercury wire editor, who has been undergoing a series of abdominal operations. First Guild member called to give his blood was Oscar Liden,

now working in Adams' stead on the wire desk.

Other local members who have signed up to donate blood, if it is needed, are Bob Barton, Harry Farrel, Roger Clarke, Bill Regan, Ginny Cottle, Bob McCluskey, Mark Wright, Frank Hawkes, John Saluz, George Lejeunesse, Larry Dart, Dick Cox, Joel Rickman, Ben Phillips, Phil Watson, Norman Bowman and Carroll Hurd.

Liberty First National Monthly To Give Labor's Viewpoints

Liberty Magazine this month breaks what has been an almost solid front among general circulation weeklies against giving space to "labor's side" of a public controversy.

Liberty prints an article written by Guildsmen Ruben Levin, member of the Labor Press unit of the Washington local and president of the Labor Press Association, which the magazine editors term the first in a series of stories under a new policy of letting the "general public" know organized labor's views.

Writing under the title "Why Railroad Workers Get Sick," Levin gives a step-by-step report of the newest flare-up in the long struggle of railroad men to achieve working and wage stability.

He not only discusses the issues which led to the famous sickness of railroad switchmen a few months ago, but puts forward some detailed suggestion for a permanent solution of their "illness."

While their malady is not defined in any medical encyclopedia, Levin points out that "there could be no question that the switchmen were sick—sick, angry and disillusioned at

Guild Shop Vote Won at NY News

Guild members under contract at the New York Daily News have won a Guild Shop election, by a count of 756 to 104, NLRB tabulators reported. There were 1,150 eligible to vote, of whom almost 75 percent participated.

A simultaneous election held among employees of the News Syndicate resulted in approval by a 15 to 9 vote. Seventeen were eligible.

What'll You Have—Roses or Lobsters?

It's Portland vs. Portland for the 1952 convention. Portland locals in both Maine and Oregon want to play host to the Guild convention next year. Delegates at Pittsburgh next month will make the choice.

MAN BITES NEWS

John Harvey, Newark AP Bureau, Makes Copy by Thwarting Holdup

Newark AP Bureau's John Harvey accomplished a newsman's wish when a holdup attempt at a holdup as Harvey escorted home a pretty young fashion model to her midtown New York apartment.

Metropolitan dailies found themselves with copy about Harvey instead of from him.

And Thomas J. Papajohn, age 27, who was loitering in the

Struck Arkansas Publisher Fails In Attempt to Decertify Guild

Little Rock—Besides charging that the Gazette Publishing Company has violated the federal labor act in its dealings with the Little Rock Newspaper Guild, the National Labor Relations Board has dismissed a petition from the publishers seeking decertification of the Guild as bargaining agent.

John F. Leibus, New Orleans regional director for the NLRB, writes in the Arkansas newspaper management that the petition, filed last September 21, has been carefully investigated

and the long and endless delays in their wage case."

And unless conditions change, the trainmen's uphill battle will prove only one chapter in a huge volume of disputes, he adds.

In their fight, they met with hysterical propaganda, injunctions, fines and threats of the loss of their jobs, a circumstance which Levin finds ironic when it is recalled that the Railway Labor act is deemed a model of legislative righteousness.

The rail workers have no great quarrel with the law as it stands. Levin quotes David Robertson, president of the Firemen & Engineers' union, as saying that management negotiations were carried on "by too many lawyers." Robertson urges a return to "switch-shanty bargaining," meaning that yard workers think in low terms of legalistic double-talk across managery and glass-topped directors' tables.

Government seizure of the roads had been thought to point to an early solution, the writer recalls, but quotes Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) as most aptly tagging the reason seizure failed. At a Senate Labor committee hearing, Morse declared:

"These government seizures are a farce. They put the White House on the side of the railroads. That is where the White House has been ever since in this instance." And he added, tersely, "It stinks."

"In real seizure," said Morse, "the railroads would get no more than 'fair compensation' for use of their property, and the workers a fair settlement. This would serve as a prod to both parties to reach an agreement."

But there are other factors besides seizure which led to breakdown in labor relations on the railroads, Levin writes.

There is a decline in the caliber of the men administering the Railway Labor act. Political lame-ducks have too often replaced experts in labor-management relations. In the case of fact-finding boards, the government has time and again filled them with men from the bench and bar having little or no knowledge of labor problems

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and considered, but that "it does not appear that further proceedings are warranted," in view of the issuance of the unfair labor practices complaint.

Preparatory to the hearings at the local post office building May 28, counsel for the Little Rock publisher has filed a blanket denial of the charges, and asks dismissal of the entire case.

The attorneys say that the charges are uncertain, vague and indefinite, but should their plea for dismissal fail, they ask for a bill of particulars.

and less of the intricate working rules on the railroads.

"The head and better factor is also significant," Levin adds. "Not so many years ago railroad workers, particularly those in train and engine service, were the aristocrats of labor. Their wages were near the top in any tabulation of pay rates in major industries. But all this has changed in the past decade. Unionization in mass-production industries, accompanied often by strikes, has sharply increased wages. Railmen have lagged behind."

The "sick" switchmen whom President Truman called "worse than the Russians" and who Westbrook Pegler said were "traitors who should be shot" are, in Levin's view, simply hard-working Americans striving for fair wages and working conditions—a distinctly American ambition.

Rothra Rejected At Jamestown

Jamestown—Prentice Rothra, Chautauque County staff reporter for the Buffalo Evening News, won out over two other candidates to be re-elected president of Jamestown Newspaper Guild.

Leading candidates were Gilbert Hammond, feature writer of The Jamestown Sun and Edward Mokomon, Sun photographer. Jesse E. Price, news editor of Radio Station WJTN, was elected secretary-treasurer, under an amendment to the by-laws combining the offices.

Mrs. Rose Guarnieri, Sun bookkeeper, declined re-election as secretary because she plans to move to California.

Jamestown plans to charter a Chautauque Lake steamer for a night cruise as the local's annual outing.

Buffalo Moves to New Meeting Site

Buffalo—Buffalo local has moved its meeting place from a drab lodge on lower Main street to the swank new clubhouse at the Hotel Sheraton on Delaware avenue, scene of a recent successful Guild party.

Chief advantage of the former quarters was its close proximity to the Evening News building. One of the many attractions of the new meeting place, is the availability of refreshments, both solid and liquid, at rates which represent a real break for Guildsmen's wallets.

Robert van Wagoner was elected local delegate to the Greater Buffalo CIO Council.

Jerry Wolfert reported that negotiations on the proposed contract with the Tonawanda Evening News went only on management fixing an opening date. The editorial staff at Tonawanda won a representation election last month, and constitutes a unit of this local.

Little Rock Guild members have been on strike at the Gazette since December, 1949.

They went out in protest against a discriminatory act by the publisher, intended to discourage Guild organization and activity, including refusal to recognize a new Guild group comprising circulating employees, who walked out a day after the older editorial group.

Bargaining for a contract became a farcical procedure thereafter, and the filing of charges followed.

Newsman Can't Protect Sources, Judge Holds In Lyons Column Case

As a matter of federal law, newsmen may be required to divulge their sources of information in court or face contempt proceedings, it was ruled this week by a federal judge in Manhattan.

The decision stemmed from a refusal by Leonard Lyons, New York Post columnist and a member of the New York Newspaper Guild, to answer a query put by Judge John C. Knox concerning the identity of Lyons' informants as to references in his column to Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spy.

It has long been traditional ethics among news men that sources of news will be kept in confidence. The custom operates to protect the news source, to establish exclusive contacts in many cases for important news breaks, and to encourage revelation of information, especially concerning public officials, which would not normally be available through formal news releases.

In some states, legislatures have enacted measures which

well, first vice president; Lola Downs, recording secretary; Ted Diaz, Herex unit chairman; Bob Fein, local treasurer.

Also Jess Brown, Herex circulation staff and executive board member; Bob Abramson, News circulation staff and head of contracts enforcement committee; George Meenes, second vice president.

Missus—Sherburn Stroebel, past local president, and Harold Klesing, secretary-treasurer, will be the Pittsburgh delegates.

Philadelphia—Ten delegates will represent Philadelphia-Camden at Pittsburgh. Elected are J. Edward Klein, local president; Michael Casino, secretary; Bert Wilson, Atlantic City unit; Orrin Evans, Chester unit chairman; Joseph Martin, vicepresident; Robert Bailey, local treasurer; Charles A. Welsh, Jr., AP unit and local vice president; William Mensing, labor editor of the Inquirer; William Streckfuss, local vice president; and David S. Schick, local administrative officer.

Alternates are Earl Gilbert, John Parson, Kathryn Martin, William E. Evers, Roy Mott, Charles Willis, Viola Knoppel, Marie Gallagher and George Hayes.

San Jose—Gene La Mont, local vice president, is the delegate.

Scranton—Frank Sempa, past president of the local, is the delegate, and Ben Phillips, city editor of the Tribune, has been named alternate.

Stanton—Three delegates have been elected: Douglas Bailey, local president; Doris Hunt, former second vice president, and Dan McLaughlin, executive board member.

Los Angeles—Nine delegates elected are Ben Nathanson, administrative officer; Fred Hummel, local president; Arthur At-

Another AP Overseas Guild Unit Is Formed

Paris—Associated Press newsmen have followed the lead of the London AP staff in forming an overseas Guild unit.

The new Paris unit includes six American newsmen employed in the AP bureau. Spokesman for the group is Carter Davidson, veteran AP foreign correspondent formerly of Oklahoma City.

Negotiations in London were followed last year by introduction of the five-day week, six holidays a year and recognition of overtime—all innovations in the foreign service. Discussions since then have centered around improvement of overseas living allowances, satisfactory minimum wages and guarantee of all benefits in a signed contract.

lend legal status to the practice. Congress has never done so, and it was "the fact which led to Judge Knox's pronouncement."

"As a newspaper reporter or columnist," he said, "Mr. Lyons is not entitled to claim this privilege, which is akin to that which exists between a lawyer and his client, a minister and his penitent, or a doctor and his patient. I have gone into the law very carefully and I find he has no such privilege."

The matter came into court at the instance of Mrs. Rosenberg's counsel, who is seeking to have his client removed from the death cell at Sing Sing Prison, back to the Women's House of Detention.

Lyons, himself an attorney, was represented by Rudolph Halley, recently resigned counsel for the Senate crime investigating committee. Halley charged that opposing counsel was on "a fishing expedition," and told the court that the identity of Lyons' sources was not material to the issue of removal.

More Locals Name Delegates

Additional locals have reported election of delegates to the 18th annual ANG convention at Pittsburgh the last week in June.

Compilations by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Ralph B. Novak on the representations to various locals are entitled show that a new high in voting strength indicated.

Good standing records give the locals a combined roll card vote total of 276, which tops by seven the previous high figure registered last year for the Washington session.

Delegates whose choice has been reported since the last issue:

Buffalo—Delegates are Charles Perlik, local president, and Marion Ford Perlik, his wife, secretary.

Chicago—Seven delegates and three alternates have been named. The delegates: Chandler Forman, Fletcher Wilson, Dan Sullivan, Ed Marcinak, Dan Karasik, Louis Giampa and Ray Pasnik.

Alternates are Roman Pucinski, Genter Dahl and Terry Reese.

Elizabethtown—Three delegates have been elected: Douglas Bailey, local president; Doris Hunt, former second vice president, and Dan McLaughlin, executive board member.

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Wage-Hour Act Threatened Again by Labor's Foes

DEFENSE PRODUCTION "PERIL" NEW BUT FLIMSY EXCUSE, SAYS CIO

THERE is cumulative evidence that enemies of organized labor and a few misguided "patriots" are trying to use the national defense effort and current inflationary trends to undermine the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

This is the view of the CIO research department which offers a documented memorandum of facts, and adds complete refutation of the claims of those who mistakenly or by design ascribe to FLSA any share in either blocking defense production or causing inflation.

The act was adopted by Congress in 1938, and became fully operative two years later.

In the newspaper industry it caused a minor revolution in working practices, although publishers were slow to recognize its application, and Guild contracts helped bring about its gradual enforcement. Even as recently as 1947 reports listed 70 percent of the newspaper establishments checked that year as failing in one or another form of compliance.

Basically, the law sets up a working week of 40 hours, beyond which time-and-half premium pay is required.

It is the legislative floor on which every Guild contract rests, as to working hours and overtime rates. It is cash in the pay envelope of every newspaper worker under Guild contract.

It is about this law that business spokesmen and some glib members of the public are spreading stories of its "dangers" to the defense effort.

Last December, Deputy Defense Secretary Lovett told a closed session of the House armed services committee that he wanted all defense workers put on a 40-hour week at straight-time pay rates. He was quoted in Business Week, where he said his remarks had been misunderstood.

In January, Marine Corps, told a Senate committee that a 44-hour week minus overtime pay should be generally adopted for the purpose of "increasing the output of the defense effort."

A few days later Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said he agreed with the Eccles plan, but called it a compromise.

"The more natural work week," said he, "would be 48 hours, or six 8-hour days."

Congressman Crawford, Michigan Republican, scorned

5 in Lynn, Not Yet 45, Eligible for Pensions

Lynn—Five Guild members will be eligible for pensions before they are 45 years old under the pension plan now in effect at the Lynn Telegram-News.

The Lynn Guild and T-N management agreed last year on a pension plan which permits employees in the Guild jurisdiction to retire "at age 65 or upon the completion of 25 years' service, whichever comes sooner."

The five Guildsmen, all of whom will complete 25 years' service and thus be eligible for pensions before their 45th birthdays, are Elmer W. Widel, Thomas J. McManus, Thomas F. McGovern, Mary S. King and Francis J. Curry. Their present service status ranges from 18 to 23 years but none is contemplating retirement.

The present pension plan calls for payment of a flat \$37.50 per month, exclusive of social security.

compromise, went all out for the Big Business objective. The Congressional Record for Jan. 23 quotes him:

"I am in favor of expanding the work week to 48 hours with no further wage increases—with time and a half not paid for the extra 8 hours."

And in March, the US chamber of commerce stepped into the open, published a document called "Economic Policies for National Defense," which proposed that labor, management and government "re-study" the wage-hour, Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis acts "which call for work-week limitations and mandatory provisions for overtime premium wage rates."

Put plainly, all these proposals add up to a demand that existing overtime provisions required by federal and state laws and collective bargaining agreements be wiped out.

The irresponsible arguments advanced boil down to two. Overtime pay, we are asked to believe, is dangerously inflationary because (a) it increases production costs, and (b) it booms consumer purchasing power.

Some propagandists go even further, implying that FLSA is bad because "it limits the work week to 40 hours and the unions refuse to work longer."

CIO researchers, in nailing these lies flatly, point to the experience of three war years, 1942 through 1944, when similar efforts were made to tamper with FLSA.

Donald Nelson, then chairman of the War Production Board, told Congress in 1942:

"If we abolish the 40-hour week . . . we do not gain one hour of additional work in our war industries."

And in 1943 "A Joint Agreement on the Desirability of Maintaining Existing Federal Legislation Relating to Overtime Pay," quoted the War, Navy and Labor departments, the Maritime and Manpower committees, the National Labor Relations board and the War Production board as follows:

"It is the best judgment of these departments and agencies, based on the individual and collective experience, that the abolition of overtime pay provisions of federal legislation would hamper the war effort."

Both the industrial production record of the war and the high degree to which domestic economy was stabilized proved the wisdom of that judgment, and those who opposed it then, and who would repeat their error now.

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THAT overtime pay increases production costs is refuted by a survey by the bureau of labor statistics, which analyzed operations of 280 corporations in 28 defense industries.

The BLS found that paying time-and-half rates for the last eight hours of a 48-hour week, adds only about 8 percent to direct payroll, while applied to the total cost of production including such items as costs of materials, machines and maintenance, the added increase is probably less than 3 percent.

Furthermore, increased production results in more profits for the companies themselves, through better utilization of equipment and absorption of fixed overhead expenses, the survey shows.

With greater earnings, there need be no jacking up of prices to the ultimate consumer.

The CIO memorandum finds just as unstable a foundation for the view that overtime pay causes inflation by boosting consumer buying power.

It points out:

1. An over-all net increase of 8 percent in workers' pay could not occur under a 48-hour week, if that became generally necessary.

The Census bureau reported that even before Korea more than one-third of all non-agricultural employees were already exceeding 40 hours weekly, more than one-fourth worked beyond 48 hours. Overtime has increased since the Korean invasion. Chances are that less than 4 percent would be added to wage and salary payments due to overtime.

Inflation results from spending, not earning. And not all the 4 percent would be spent, for much of it would go for taxes on income, and some would surely go into such savings as government bonds, as in World War II, when wage earners bought widely and wisely.

Both the demand for goods

and the supply of goods are factors in inflation. If overtime pay incentive were removed, absenteeism, slow-downs, labor turnover and low morale among workers would prevail, resulting in reduced output and increased costs.

Production losses—and shortages—so created would certainly outweigh supposed savings in wage costs.

In the Defense Production act of 1950, Congress specifically stated:

"No wage, salary or other compensation shall be stabilized at less than that paid in the period May 15 to June 15, 1950."

Congress further pledged no action inconsistent with the 1938 FLSA.

This pledge would be broken if overtime practices are tampered with.

The result would be wage cuts, in the face of all-time high prices for consumer necessities, for millions who worked premium hours before Korea, and for more who went on extended production hours since then.

Federal laws, state laws and thousands of contracts negotiated by unions in good faith, would be abrogated. The effort of years by organized labor to lift working and living standards for wage and salary earners would be nullified.

ELIMINATION of overtime pay would be a direct hand-out to management, already enjoying profit levels which approach the scandalous.

Were only defense workers to be singled out for overtime pay elimination, it would be difficult to recruit workers from other fields to enter defense production, or to retain those presently so employed.

And on the grounds of fair play and equality of sacrifice, the proposal outrages everyone whose pay is tightly controlled, although prices are not low.

Cincinnati—The right of the Guild to complete payroll information and to bargain for merit increases was upheld last week by the National Labor Relations Board as it affirmed a trial examiner's report in the case of the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild against the E. W. Scripps Co., publisher of the Cincinnati and Kentucky Posts.

The publisher must furnish the Guild with complete payroll information, including names, rates of pay, wage classifications and merit increases granted to each of the employees in the appropriate unit, the board ruled in a cease-and-desist order.

The order also called for the publisher, upon request, to bargain with the Guild as to merit increases.

Erna Bryan, Scripps-Howard attorney, has declared the case will be "appealed clear to the Supreme Court." The next step would be to the United States Court of Appeals.

In any event, the Guild will appeal from certain phases of the board's findings, in accordance with recommendations from Irving Leichter, ANG counsel.

Examiner George A. Downing was upheld in excluding from the bargaining unit 12 persons described as supervisors except in one instance, that of

and middle income families already are heavily taxed. Credit controls have driven many low-income workers out of the market for some essential commodities, the effect being to ration such goods to those with fat pocketbooks.

There can be neither moral nor economic justification in a proposal which would force greater sacrifices on those who already bear more than their share of the defense burden.

Since its first contract, there have been 21 elections, of whom 16 voted. There were no dissenting votes.

The local holds a contract with the Herald Publishing Company, and has been organized since 1935.

Its first contract, there has been a Guild security clause, which under the Taft-Hartley act required an election to continue it in force.

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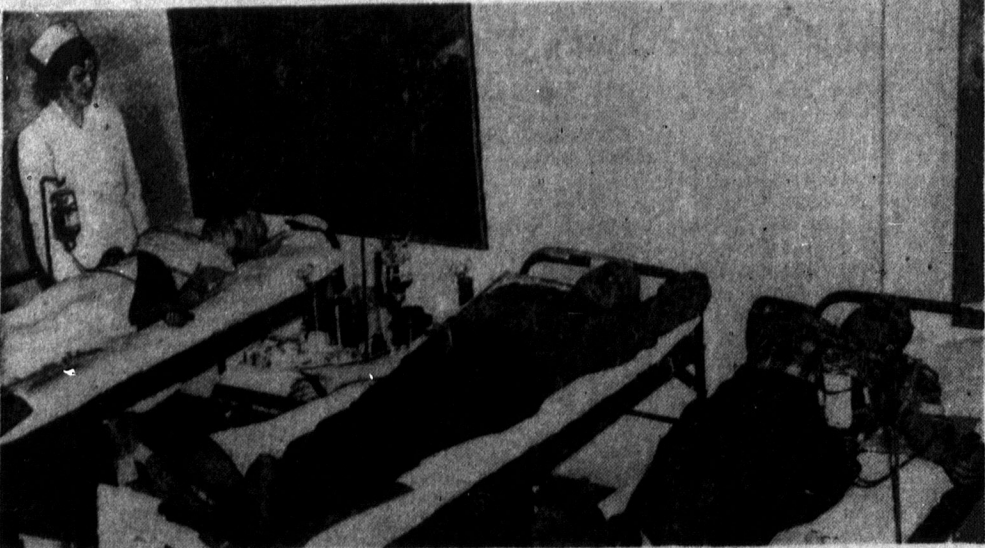
Bridgeport Wins Guild Shop Vote

Bridgeport—Bridgeport local 73 has validated its Guild Shop contract clause by means of an election conducted by the NLRB. There were 21 eligibles, of whom 16 voted. There were no dissenting votes.

The local holds a contract with the Herald Publishing Company, and has been organized since 1935.

Its first contract, there has been a Guild security clause, which under the Taft-Hartley act

St. Louis Conducts One-Day Blood Bank Program



GUILD AIDS RED CROSS—Blood Donation Day for the St. Louis local saw the Guild headquarters set up as a temporary hospital ward, complete with good-looking nurses. Red Cross blood bank benefited by a total of 98 pints for the day. Donors pictured are Inez Bacon, Morris B. Tenenbaum, second vice president of the local, and John Ford, all of the Globe-Democrat circulation staff. Miss Bacon and Ford are shop stewards.

Edith Bannister Dies on West Coast

Los Angeles—Edith Bannister, 53, assistant club editor of the Herald and Express, died at a hospital, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage last week.

She was an active member of the Los Angeles Guild, and during the Herx strike in 1946 was chairman of the local's strike welfare committee. Miss Bannister had been on sick leave from her job since last September.

She held membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Surviving are an aunt and a cousin here, and many relatives in the east.

SFONG Membership Ratifies Contract Settlement Terms

San Francisco—San Francisco-Oakland Guild members have made it official.

By a roll call vote at a special meeting, the membership approved the tentative settlement of their wage dispute with the city publishers' association, which had threatened to break down negotiations and precipitate a walkout on the four major dailies in the Bay area.

The settlement was finally reached after an all-night session in which the full membership of the representative assembly and observers for craft unions participated.

The new wage rates add from \$2 to \$6 to weekly minimums for some 1,200 employees under Guild contract. The increases are effective retroactively to March 27, the contract renewal date, and the agreement will run for one year.

The new minimum for reporters goes to \$113.30 after six years' experience rating. It had been \$107.50.

That figure also applies to desk men, copy readers, rewrite men, caption writers, artists, retouchers, display ad salesmen, photographers and full-time correspondents.

Besides being applied to the existing minimum schedule, the increase goes to employees who are above the specified minimum salary figures.

Guild estimates place the total yearly gain to SFONG members at \$250,000.

Editorial, advertising and business departments of the Call-Bulletin and Examiner, Hearst dailies; of the News, a Scripps-Howard publication, and the Chronicle, only locally-owned paper, are covered by the city-wide agreement.

The Guild has been striving

Four at Salt Lake Get Military Call

Salt Lake City—The "active dues-paying" list of Guild members here took a jolt this week, as four editorial workers were called from their desks to military service.

Harold "Hap" Schindler and Joe Knight, both on the Telegram rewrite desk, went into uniform as members of an activated National Guard outfit. City Editor Craig Temple headed for Fort Lewis, Washington, to duty as a lieutenant in the field artillery; and Spence Gilman, copy desk chief, was off to Tucson to join an air force unit there.

Severance Pried From Publisher Pays for Funeral

Peter Apriensky left the Daily Worker in August, 1950, with two weeks' pay. Mrs. Apriensky six months later told the N.Y. Guild he was fired. Management maintained he quit but later settled the Guild's claim for \$900. The money was given to Mrs. Apriensky recently, just in time to pay her husband's funeral and doctor's bills.

Missing Reporter's Skeleton Identified

Red Bank, N. J.—The bones of Allen Norton, missing for six years, have been found.

Norton, former Guildsman and reporter for the New York Times and the defunct World and American, left home to buy a paper on January 3, 1945, and never returned. Cause of death could not be established, but there was no evidence of violence, according to authorities.

Chicago Has New Vice President

Chicago—Lou Smith, of the Waukegan News-Sun unit, has been elected a new third vice president of the Chicago Guild local. He was named over two other candidates for the post.



SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED—Present for the 1,200 affected Guild members in San Francisco at the closing of the Guild's new contract with Bay Area publishers were employees of all four city dailies. Seated: Joe Rosenthal, SFONG president; E. F. Butler, manager of the S. F. Newspaper Publishers' Association; and Robert Brown, executive secretary of SFONG. Standing are Frank O'Meara, Examiner; Art Cramer, Examiner; Ed O'Connor, Examiner; Dorothy Coogan, News; Tom Evans, Chronicle; Al Dipman, Call-Bulletin; and Ed Sheehan, Chronicle.

GUILD MEN SHED 98 PINTS IN RED CROSS DONATION

St. Louis—The St. Louis Guild was out for blood Tuesday, April 24, and it got it.

A blood donation day, under the auspices of the Red Cross which set up a mobile unit at Guild headquarters, resulted in the giving of 98 pints of blood by editorial and commercial employees of the three daily papers for the benefit of the nation's armed forces.

Early in February the Red Cross issued a plea to the local CIO Council for blood donors. The Guild's executive committee, at the suggestion of local President Ray L. Kringer, immediately swung into action and appointed a blood donation committee of seven members.

The committee made the necessary arrangements with the Red Cross and, working through unit chairmen and shop stewards, informed Guild members and non-members how they could contribute blood. St. Louis newspapers were asked to cooperate by allowing employees time off. All gave their fullest co-operation.

Shop stewards became markedly more friendly with everyone as Blood Donation Day approached. They smiled at the healthier-looking potential donors, even non-Guild workers.

The blood donor committee meanwhile was setting up a master schedule which would allow groups of six Guildsmen to start through the donation process every 15 minutes.

The morning of BD-Day, the Guild hall resembled a temporary hospital with sheets partitioning the room, ten beds set up, the canteen ready, and tables arranged for the clerical job of processing the donors.

By 11 a. m. the first Guild donor had completed the process and a steady stream of others began to flow through the hall. A few necessary questions out of the way, the donors filed six at a time through the "dormitory section," stretched out on the cots, and in a matter of minutes the process was over.

Sample reactions: "Feeling no pain!" "Didn't bother me a bit!" "Then do we eat?"

The canteen, manned by Red Cross volunteers, was the last stop for the donors, who thereafter returned to their jobs.

By 6 p. m. the last man had

Nashua NLRB Vote May 17

Twenty-four employees of the Nashua Telegraph will vote on May 17 to decide whether the Guild shall be their collective bargaining agent.

Details of the election were arranged at an informal conference held on May 4 with NLRB Examiner John C. Burgoon of the Boston regional office.

The unit consists of all but mechanical department employees of the newspaper. Management has filed a motion for reconsideration of the decision which set up the appropriate unit.



Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

During elections or referenda letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

He Thanks Los Angeles For Contract Help

BAKERSFIELD—Editor: Once again the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild has demonstrated inter-local co-operation by making the services of its able administrative officer, Ben Nathanson, available to Bakersfield.

When Bob Greenock became tied up in Salt Lake City and could not aid us, Nathanson stepped in and handled the negotiations which brought Bakersfield up to the \$100 reporter minimum.

He did a darned good job and we think highly of his abilities. We also think highly of the Los Angeles local and its ever-readiness to co-operate with sister locals. This attitude is something Bakersfield looks upon as the backbone of the Guild and we want to demonstrate our share of it, too.

THIS ISSUE

of The Guild Reporter is edited by Charles E. Crissey, international representative. Editor Wilbur E. Bude is on vacation. His substitute finds that Bude's constant plea for copy—lots of it, and early—is based on sound grounds.

N.Y. Guild To Hold 3rd Art Exhibit

Art work in all media except photographs will be on display at the New York Guild club from May 28 to June 16, in the local's third annual art exhibit.

Awards totalling \$700 in government bonds will be made for both amateur and professional entries in the classifications of oils, water colors and graphics. The awards are made by David Kay, head of Shell Products Co. Entries close May 25. The exhibit is open to all Guild members.

Hearst Consolidated Earns \$8.31 per Share

Hearst Consolidated Publications' annual statement for 1950 shows net income of \$4 millions. And on December 31 it had accumulated unpaid dividends on its Class A stock amounting to \$9,880,020, or \$8.31 per share.

AP Members Fund Close To \$3,000

AP Guildsmen have contributed almost \$3,000 to a fund intended to offset some of the estimated \$15,000 in expenses during the recent negotiations and arbitration.

AP Guild leaders recommended that staffers assess themselves two weeks of the retroactive pay increase which resulted from the arbitration award early this year.

The San Francisco AP unit leads the country so far with a revised total of \$482.50. The best showing on a per capita basis has been by the Boston unit where every AP staffer made his full contribution for a total of \$415.

Other new totals reported to the ANG include the following:

Atlanta	\$247.50
New York	\$600.00
Kansas City	\$237.90
Indianapolis	\$142.50
St. Louis	\$4.50
Des Moines	\$25.00
Provo	\$19.00

Guildsman's Son Dies in Car Crash

John E. Markel, 17, son of Edward Markel, night editor at the New York Daily Mirror, was killed when his jeep overturned on a highway curve near their Brewster, N.Y., home. The elder Markel is a charter member of the New York local.

Frank Mullin, 45, Dies Suddenly

Philadelphia—Francis T. Mullin, 45, acting postmaster at Upper Darby, and former police reporter for the Inquirer and the defunct Record, died suddenly at his home in suburban Stonehurst.

He had served as acting postmaster for three years. He had been active for fifteen years in Delaware county Democratic affairs. A former member of the board of governors and the Pen and Pencil Club here, he was a member of its house committee at the time of his death. His wife, Ann E. Mullin, survives.



GOT A GRIEVANCE?

You think your supervisor is not treating you fairly. Or the front office is deaf to complaints in your department.

Because you stand alone, you know the supervisor can do as he pleases with your beef. But with a union it's different.

Handling grievances, complaints or beefs is but one phase of union activity. Having a union go to bat for you with the big boss is all part of collective bargaining.

Better wages, hours and vacations, along with sick leave with pay, severance pay, job security—all these benefits are important. So is an effective means of handling complaints and grievances and disputes. That's where the union really counts.

A contract on wages, hours and working conditions is just so much language, unless there is a way of taking up and battling disputes and grievances.

That's why contracts of the American Newspaper Guild provide for grievance machinery, to handle disputes.

A grievance has a chance when backed by a union.



American Newspaper Guild CIO

Senate Committee Makes Sane Approach to Newsprint Problem

By ALVAINE HAMILTON
Washington Guild

Washington—One investigation of the newsprint industry which can't be written off as a search for a whipping boy is now under way in congress. Veterans of previous probes are being treated to a refreshing spectacle—a Senate small business subcommittee which isn't interested in sensational public hearings to capture headlines and TV coverage.

This new committee, headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.) and run by Lee Loevinger, Minneapolis attorney, is off to a good start. It has published a simple, 20-page summary intended to bring into focus the findings of the 21 congressional investigations of newsprint from the 1904 probe of the "paper trust" to date.

Alva Hamilton is a free lance writer in Washington. She has covered two past congressional newsprint hearings, and last fall served as "The Washington bureau" for the union-sponsored Pittsburgh Reporter during the lockout.

All of the evidence makes it fairly certain that the demand for newsprint will continue to be in excess of the supply available in the market in the foreseeable future," the report finds. The Senators on the subcommittee believe that what should be done about the newsprint shortage is, at the heart of the matter, a question of social values involving:

"How important do we think newspapers are, as compared with other business enterprises?"

"Do we want newsprint more than we want wrapping paper or paper board?"

"Does freedom of the press imply that anyone who can pay for the privilege shall be entitled to publish a newspaper?"

"Is it important to preserve the small newspapers of the country?"

"Of what social importance is it who owns and controls the press of the country and whether they are many or few?"

Comments on the Senate study have been invited from all interested parties, including the American Newspaper Guild, according to Sen. Humphrey. Public hearings centering around four parts of the problem will be held after written comments have been compiled.

Paramount factors which the committee expects to scrutinize are:

1. Insuring a fair supply for all consumers.

2. Securing greater domestic production of newsprint.

3. Use of new production techniques and substitute raw materials.

4. Prevention of future newsprint crises.

Coordinating for the first time a great mass of unrelated and mostly undigested evidence, the Senate subcommittee report makes these findings:

Prices—"Newsprint prices present an odd picture. . . . Major mills . . . charge uniform prices. . . . The cost of newsprint becomes an increasingly large proportion of total costs as the circulation of a newspaper increases. Therefore price (as distinguished from availability) of newsprint is relatively more important to the large publishers than to the small ones. . . . Evidence adduced was overwhelmingly convincing that newsprint prices were set by collusive agreement between the mills. . . . It is also well established that the Scandinavian producers have trade associations that engage in price fixing.

"In view of all this, it is surprising to find that the estab-

lished mill prices of newsprint have generally been lower than would have been reached in a free market. The obvious inference seems to be that the price has been maintained at a level just low enough to avoid the possibility of attracting new capital into the field and thus increasing the available productive capacity. If this has been the purpose, it has been successful."

"Fugitive industry"—"In a very real sense the newsprint industry is a 'fugitive industry' as far as this country is concerned. There is strong evidence that it is engaging in practices that are illegal under our laws. . . .

"It has been suggested that the newsprint manufacturers shifted their operations to Canada to escape the reach of our anti-trust laws. . . .

"It is undisputed that, whatever the reasons, the large American paper companies have shifted their newsprint production to Canada, and there are very large American interests in the Canadian corporations which

produce the newsprint that is used in this country. . . . Whether because of the tariff or for other reasons, it is more profitable to manufacture other kinds of paper in this country than to produce newsprint."

Small Publishers Suffice—"There can be no doubt that since the end of the last war the smaller publishers have felt the newsprint supply to be inadequate, and even critically inadequate. . . . Most of the complaints . . . have come from the

The report analyzed herewith notes the dispute between ANG and the American newspaper publishers association over whether newsprint shortage is a major factor in the decline of newspaper competition. ANG says it is; ANPA says no.

Conceding that all publishing costs have increased, the study nonetheless points out:

"It is clear that one of the major increases in newspaper costs has been the cost of newsprint for those publishers who

publishers of small daily and weekly newspapers of general circulation, and of special group newspapers such as the Catholic and the Negro press. . . .

Advertising—"The greatly increased newsprint consumption since the end of the last war is primarily the result of an increase in newspaper advertising."

Remedying the Shortage—"The outlook for newsprint is for relatively little change in the present situation without Gov-

ernment action. . . . There is little prospect for an increase in production commensurate with demand. Most of the existing newsprint companies had financial difficulties during the 1930's, and they both feel that they are entitled to compensatory profits now, and fear that any large increase in productive capacity will again expose them to the danger of low prices and small profits."

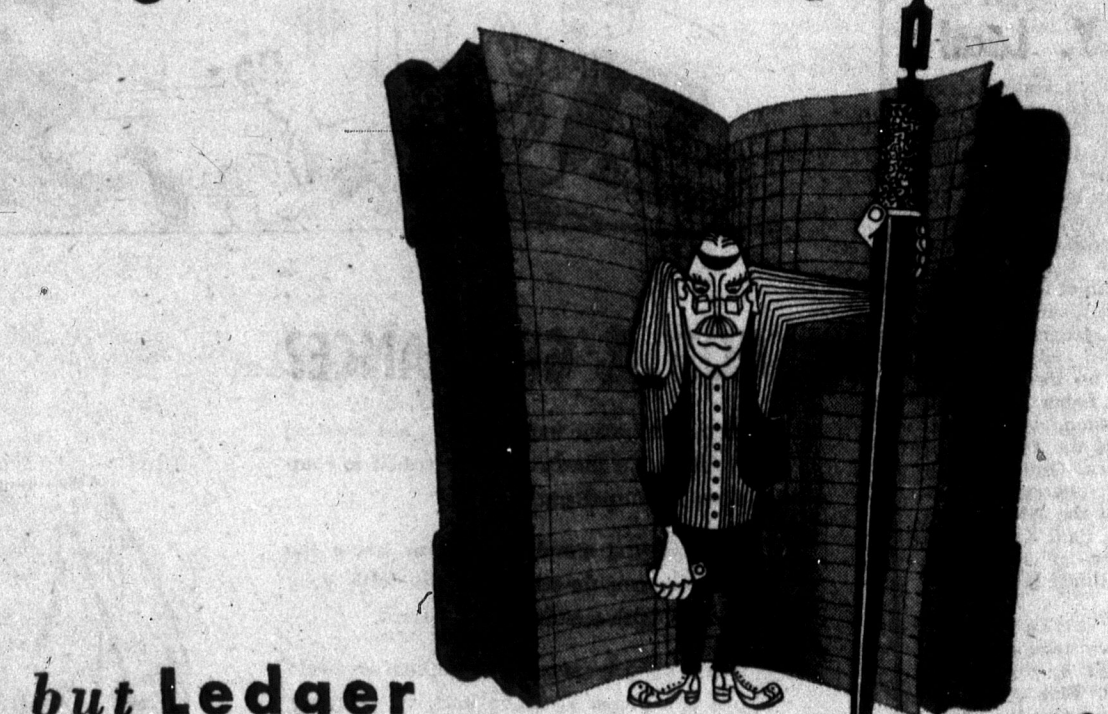
"It would be possible for new capital to enter the field, but it would take a tremendous amount of capital to establish productive facilities sufficiently large to make a significant contribution to our national needs. Furthermore, since the capital now required to set up a newsprint mill is much greater than that which was invested in the existing plants, any new enterprise would be at a very real disadvantage in competing with the present industry. Perhaps for these reasons, there is no indication so far that capital in the required amounts is available for the expansion of our newsprint capacity."

have been able to get it; and that simply getting newsprint has been a major problem for other publishers. . . .

"The evidence establishes that newsprint shortage and cost have both contributed to newspaper deaths. The relative importance of the various contributing causes is, at best, difficult to measure. . . .

"It is plain . . . that the present trend among newspapers is toward fewer papers, bigger papers, and larger circulations."

ledger is what a bookkeeper keeps



but Ledger is a newspaper



Every Ledger has a ledger . . . unless the proprietor uses a hickory shingle and a piece of chalk. And a Ledger's ledger is a pretty valuable record of who owes what and how much to whom.

—All of which may sound confusing but doesn't read that way. The proper use of capital and lower-case initials keeps the meaning clear. It's the same with Coke.

As the friendly abbreviation for Coca-Cola, Coke is a proper name—like the name of your newspaper. Also, it is a registered trademark. And good practice requires the owner of a trademark to protect it diligently.

So—to point the way to clarity . . . to remind you of

correct usage . . . and to safeguard our trademark—we keep asking you to reach for an upper-case "C" whenever you write or print Coke.

Ask for it either way . . . both trademarks mean the same thing.



THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

The State of the Union— Pre-Convention Pointers Given On Per Capitas

By Ralph Novak

HEREWITH some information about our upcoming convention which I trust will prove useful.

The convention will open on June 25 at the Roosevelt Hotel in Pittsburgh. The IEB will meet during the week immediately preceding the convention, also at the Roosevelt. That week they will complete the writing of the annual officers' report and make last minute convention arrangements.

According to present plans the following meetings will be held on Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24: Conference of ANG District Council Officers and Delegates, Hearst Chain Council, Scripps-Hearst Chain Council, Wire Service Council and Education Conference.

The official convention call has been mailed to all local Guilds. Announcements officially setting up the other meetings will be mailed as soon as the IEB, which meets in New York May 13, adopts the pre-convention and convention program.

FOR those members who may not see the official convention call here is how convention representation is calculated.

Representation is governed by Article V, Section 3, of our Constitution which provides that representation at a convention shall be based on the average of the monthly per capita payments for current or previous (but not future) months received by the ANG from the local during the twelve-month period beginning May 1, 1950, and ending April 30, 1951.

Each local which has maintained an average monthly per capita payment of at least seven during the twelve-month period is entitled to at least one vote. In addition, each local is entitled to one vote for the first 50 monthly per capita or major fraction thereof; one vote for the second 50 per capita or major fraction thereof; and thereafter one vote for each 100 additional per capita or major fraction thereof.

THE Constitution provides that any differences between per capita claims of a local and the records of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be submitted to the Credentials Committee of the Convention for report to and decision by the Convention.

With respect to the last point above I would like to ask that the locals check their calculations on per capita payments with the figure listed in the letter mailed by the ANG.

Any differences should be reported to this office promptly so that our records may be checked and corrected before the convention and thereby save the time of the credentials committee and the convention.

STANDARD ANG credential forms for use by delegates and alternates were mailed to all locals this week. Accompanying the forms was a letter showing the average number of per capita payments received from each local between May 1, 1950 and April 30, 1951, and the number of delegates to which the local is entitled. The credential forms are issued in duplicate for each delegate and alternate.

We want to remind delegates and local officers that credentials must be signed by at least two local Guild officers. One copy is retained by the delegate or alternate and one copy is sent to ANG headquarters at least 10 days in advance of the convention.

The copy of the credential given to the delegate or alternate must be presented to the credentials committee at the convention along with the registration fee of \$10. As in past years, registration along with the registration fee will be able to register Monday morning prior to the start of the convention.

Delegates and alternates must be in good standing in order to participate in the convention. To be in good standing for the month of May, 1951.

The IEB appoints the Credentials Committee and draws up states of other committees for recommendation to the convention. Committee assignment requests should be sent in by local officers at the time credential forms are forwarded to ANG. The IEB is recommending committee assignments which it will be for the IEB to the earlier we get requests the easier it will be for the IEB to set up the committees before presentation to the convention and additional nominations for committee assignments can be made from the convention floor any time before the convention approves the committees.

The rules under which last year's convention operated will remain in force until the rules committee report is adopted by the convention.

Union Busting Bill Gets Legislative Axe

Sacramento—The assembly industrial relations committee has tabled a bill which was designed to curb the activities of unions of professional workers.

"This is a union busting bill and I'm mad about it," declared Assemblyman Edward Gaffney, San Francisco.

On Gaffney's motion, seconded by Assemblyman Wallace Henderson, Fresno, the bill was tabled. Both are Democrats. The measure, AB 779, contained provisions which would

have made it virtually impossible for a union to extend its jurisdiction to professional workers. Opponents of the legislation said it could have been used to attack the Guild in California.

Assemblyman Harold Levering, Los Angeles, was author of AB 779.

FIRST 10-HOUR DAY
New Hampshire passed the first labor law fixing 10 hours as a legal day's work. This was in 1847.

CIO in Utah Adopts Resolution Backing Salt Lake City Local

Salt Lake City—The fifteenth annual Utah CIO convention suspended its rules in order to adopt by a unanimous vote a resolution in support of Salt Lake City Newspaper Guild's efforts to obtain a contract with the publishers of the Salt Lake Tribune and Telegram.

Meeting at Ogden, the convention heard a plea by Robert Greenock, III, ANG international representative, for immediate adoption, since Greenock and other Guildsmen were due back here for further negotiations.

The resolution charged that the Salt Lake publishers were "stalling" and using anti-labor tactics, and called on all CIO units in the state to make known their protest directly.

Speaking for the resolution, Greenock pointed out that take-home pay for some married men

with families on the Tribune and Telegram was as low as \$35 a week. The credit union operated at the plant reminded him, he told the convention, of the old "company store" operation, where the employee got into debt and stayed there indefinitely.

Greenock added that organization of the Guild in Utah must expand.

"There are other papers, and we will try to organize them, no matter who owns them," he said. The Tribune and Telegram competition in Salt Lake itself is the unorganized Deseret News, owned by the Mormon Church.

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T-H Law Victor Over Guild in Columbus Vote

Columbus—Chalk up another election loss to the time delays incident to setting up an election under the Taft-Hartley law.

During the year that elapsed since the Columbus local filed an election petition for circulation employees of the Ohio State Journal, 29 employees who had signed Guild membership cards left their jobs.

Last week the election was held, after a series of hearings and their time-consuming frustrations. There were only four Guild votes left, when the ballots were counted. The number of "No" votes? Exactly 29.

'Guildsmen' Issue
Delayed by Fire

San Francisco—Twenty union newspapers, including SFONG's Bay Guildman, are late this month by reason of a spectacular early morning fire which razed the building of the Garrett Press. Virgil Elliott, Guildman editor, said that material already in type, a set of photo-engraved name plates and a quantity of cuts, were destroyed.

PRODUCTION CLIMBS
On the average, today's workers turn out five times as much per hour as workers in 1950.

MAN LIVES LONGER NOW
Due to increasing longevity, a man now has 88 chances in 100 of surviving from his 23rd to his 32nd birthday. In 1900, his chances were only 74 in 100.

MORE CHILDREN
The child population in this country reached an all-time high in 1949.

OUR DAILY BREAD . . .



Cartoon by Bill Chalmers, NY Guild

"Guess what assignment the boss gave me."

THE GUILD REPORTER

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WILBUR E. BADE, Editor

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May 11, 1951

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Random Shots

GUILD SHOP elections, a Taft-Hartley law device which its sponsors insisted was intended to "protect" union members from the dictates of "labor bosses," are proving throughout the Guild as in other union jurisdictions, to be merely an unnecessary nuisance.

In the three years since the law became operative, the Guild has never lost such an election.

NLRB records show that union shop elections have been carried almost universally, and by margins so conclusive that that federal agency resents the time and manpower required to conduct them.

Although there is small likelihood that the present congress will move toward revision of the labor law, it is a safe bet that when revision is voted, this provision will be one of the first to be ditched.

SEN. JOE MCCARTHY. Wisconsin flag-waver, is fast making a record in Washington as the little man who's seldom there. The Congressional Quarterly, which doesn't concern itself with either witch-hunt wanderings or lucrative lecture tours, lists Senatorial attendance for roll call votes during the first three months of this year.

McCarthy is low man. He was present for only six of the 20 occasions, while most Senators registered from 75 to 90 percent attendance.

Senators get advance notice of roll calls, try at least to get their position on record if they can't attend. McCarthy just doesn't bother.

BEARDSLEY RUMEL, the World War II pay-as-you-go tax expert, comes up with a new version of the old gag that the rich get richer, the poor get children. Only this time, Rumel actually advocates that result as desirable.

He was talking to—you guessed it—big business men in Chicago. He advises Capital-B-Business to avoid the payment of excess profits taxes by spending the money elsewhere, so as to show profits at or near the level

Stuart Strobbridge, 46, Dies at Minneapolis

Minneapolis—Stuart A. Strobbridge, 46, veteran newspaperman, died in a hospital here after a short illness. He had recently come to the Tribune as a copy editor, and held membership in the Twin Cities Guild local. He formerly was assistant managing editor of the San Francisco News.

Strobbridge had worked on a number of midwestern papers. Funeral services were conducted in Oakland, Calif.

where the extra Treasury Department bite would begin.

These spent dollars are actually "cheap money," he points out, being worth only 23 cents, since the excess profits tax goes as high as 77 cents to the dollar.

He frankly admits that this would kill lots of small businesses which can't earn large sums. His remedy: Let 'em merge with the big fellows, or go to the wall.

Unions have joined ball parks, fight clubs and the movies in feeling the impact of television. Ray Pasmick, Chicago Guild treasurer and midwest editor of "Steel Labor" reports that some of the United Steelworkers locals in the Chicago area have noticed a drop in attendance at meetings of from 10 to 20 percent on nights when good shows are offered on television.

Charlotte Elects Slate of Officers

Charlotte—Officers were named and bylaws adopted by the newly chartered Charlotte Newspaper Guild, Local 215. The membership comprises employees of the AP and UP bureaus and of the Charlotte, N. C., News.

Those named to office: President, Richard L. Young, Sr., News unit; vice president, Ralph Sprinkle, AP; secretary, Ann Sawyer, News, and treasurer, Bill Weisner, News.

Locals Extend PAC Campaigns

With most locals continuing the PAC dollar drive into May, reports are slowly reaching ANG on contributions, according to the ANG Political Action Committee, which urges prompt remission of partial returns.

Following Salem's 113 percent collection, Cincinnati and Massillon have sent in preliminary returns. The first \$30 from Cincinnati was raised by the Record unit with other unions joining Guildsmen. Larry Ulrich, chairman, says the Post and Times Star units will seek to top past records.

First returns from Massillon of \$5 represent the first PAC drive conducted there. Mae E. Cook, chairman, reports continuance.

Detroit has raised \$18 in a first effort, having previously given only at conventions, President Felix Wold reports.

Contributions to the CIO-PAC trade union fund have come from three locals, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland.

Chicago has extended its campaign through May, according to Ray Pasmick, chairman.

Washington Roundup

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

THE chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Pat McCarran, is now firmly established as the Lord High Executioner and Grand Exalted Pooh-Bah of American loyalty. It is he who will tell you from now on whether your thoughts and associations are acceptable and whether you are any longer entitled to the full rights and safeguards of American citizenship. The reins are in Pat McCarran's hands.

There is, first of all, the judiciary subcommittee on un-American activities, known familiarly as the McCarran subcommittee. This busy little group has just announced that it will launch an investigation to determine the connection, if any, between the communists and the State Department's past criticisms of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

This has interesting possibilities. The Senator has denounced the removal of the general from his Far Eastern command and has noted it as "an unhappy fact" that MacArthur had been opposed by officials of the State Department, including specifically, Secretary Acheson, "on much the same grounds as were being advanced by the communists."

Beware the dangerous parallel, men. The communists cry out loudly (when it suits their book) for labor unions, for racial equality, for civil liberties and for peace. Better hold your tongue, or Senator McCarran will get you if you don't watch out.

SECOND, there is the international security act of 1950, known familiarly as the McCarran act. This created a subversive activities control board empowered to determine whether voluntary associations of American citizens are "communist-action" or "communist-front" organizations.

But Senator McCarran is taking no chances on the board. Its members were given recess appointments by the President last October, and their nominations were sent to the senate when the 81st congress reconvened in November. No action was taken on them during that session, and the President sent their names to the senate again in February—still without results up to the present time.

Now the board has begun hearings to determine whether the communist party shall be required, under the terms of the McCarran act, to register with the attorney general as a "communist-action" organization. If the senate rejects the nominations or fails to act on them before the end of the current session of the 82nd congress, the recess appointments will lapse and the hearings conducted by the board will have no validity.

But, you see, what Senator McCarran wants to do is to hold a threat over the heads of the board members. If they do not run the hearings precisely as he wishes or, if by any wild chance, they should reach a conclusion that the commu-

nist party is not in fact a "communist-action" organization, that would be the end of the board. It can be confirmed, and its hearings can be validated, only if it jumps through Senator McCarran's hoop.

What you have here is a travesty on American justice. The board has a quasi-judicial function, for the honest discharge of which independence is a prerequisite. Its members constitute an administrative tribunal and sit as judges; but they are themselves subject to judgment by the judiciary committee which has their nominations neatly pigeonholed.

The committee ought to report their nominations without any further delay, either favorably or unfavorably; it ought to accept or reject them but not leave them in limbo.

There can be no fair procedure while the board itself is under pressure.

THIRD, there is the President's commission on internal security and individual rights—the Nimitz commission. Pat McCarran hasn't got his name attached to this one; but he has got the commission effectively stymied. It was created by the President, you will remember, back in January to undertake a study of the whole complex of security measures and their impact on traditional American civil liberties. But it hasn't yet started to operate.

The reason for the delay is that Senator McCarran's judiciary committee has been sitting since mid-March on a bill that was passed promptly by the house to exempt the members of the commission from the strictures of the conflict of interest laws.

These laws are intended to prevent misuse of knowledge gained while in government service; they forbid federal employees to do business with government agencies for two years after their employment.

They are sound and necessary laws; but they are commonly waived in cases involving temporary and special federal service—they were waived, in the case of the Hoover commission, for instance, to cite only a single illustration—and they obviously ought to be waived in the case of the Nimitz commission.

The argument in favor of waiving them in such special cases was put very cogently by Senator McCarran himself when he wanted to put through a joint resolution to exempt certain committee counsel.

"Unless these exemptions are made," he told the senate, "the government is deprived of the talents and wisdom of exceptional men and women, since lawyers will not yield their right to practice for profit before governmental bureaus and agencies." The resolution was promptly passed without objection.

But Senator McCarran does not want an independent commission to pass judgment on the McCarran act and on the McCarran subcommittee. So he appears to have turned thumbs down on its loyalty.

LITTLE LOCAL MAKES GOOD—

Bakersfield With 20 Militant Members Hits \$100 Reporter Level

Bakersfield—The Bakersfield Newspaper Guild has reached the \$100 minimum wage goal set by the 1946 convention—the smallest local to do so thus far. Bakersfield lists twenty members.

Negotiations for a new contract were completed recently and the new pay rates have been made effective.

Pay raises ranging from \$3 to \$6 were won under the new contract.

Other notable gains were weakening of the "management's prerogatives" clause, elimination of the word "solely" relating to discharges in connection with putting the contract into effect, and a military service clause much like the ANG model contract.

Ben Nathanson, administrative officer of the Los Angeles local,

SFONG TO CIO MEETING

San Francisco—SFONG will send delegates to the second annual California CIO convention at the Palace Hotel here July 26-29.

did yeoman work on the negotiations, making three trips over the mountains to Bakersfield to conclude the agreement.

However, it took the unanimous rejection of management's

"last offer" of \$98.80 and a unanimous vote to authorize a strike vote, to win the \$100 top.

The contract runs for two years, with reopening of wages after one year.

The Guild Reporter

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