

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date

10/18/45

Mr.

Carter

Labor

Department

Bert asked that I pass
this on to you + items
of interest marked

Jim

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

Members Confidential Bulletin604 JOURNAL BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

October 2, 1945

BUTTE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION REPUDIATES CONTRACT - MANAGEMENT STANDS
AGAINST SUCH ARBITRARY ACTION - RESULTING ILLEGAL STRIKE CLOSES
SIX MONTANA DAILY NEWSPAPERS:

On July 16, 1945 Butte Typographical Union signed a contract with the Montana Standard and the Butte Daily Post, to be in effect until July 12, 1946. During the negotiations management had inquired of the representatives of the Butte local concerning certain objectionable features of the 1945 ITU Laws. The president of the Butte local, Roy J. Nelson, stated that they were not interested in the 1945 Laws, that the Butte local would sign a contract without recognition of the 1945 Laws and stated: "Of course, if we sign a contract we'll live up to it." Negotiations were concluded and the contract was executed by the parties on July 16, 1945. The 1945 Laws were not recognized. Anaconda Typographical Union signed a similar contract with the Anaconda Standard. The Butte and Anaconda contracts as signed by the local unions contain a section which, among other things, provides:

"It shall be unlawful for members of the union to engage in any strike or boycott or to encourage directly or indirectly such strike or boycott against the party of the first part during the life of this agreement."

Contracts between Missoula Typographical Union, the Missoulian, and the Sentinel and between the Helena Typographical Union and the Independent Record expired on July 12, 1945 and the parties had been in negotiation since that time. No new agreements had been concluded.

On September 23, 1945 Mr. George L. Heutmayer, ITU representative from Minneapolis, arrived in Butte. The following day - September 24, 1945-the Butte local handed the following notice to management:

"Mr. Dickey: At a special meeting of Butte union, Sunday, September 23, 1945 by unanimous vote the union repudiates its local agreement and has turned the matter over to the International as the local agreement is not recognized by it.

"Roy J. Nelson, president
"G. F. Aultman, secretary."

Representatives of the Helena union had stated that they would be willing to settle the Helena contract on the basis of a day-hourly increase in scale of seven cents - an increase from \$1.38 to \$1.45 plus a second week of vacation with pay for third year men. Management made such an offer to the Helena representatives and offered an increase to the Missoula representatives of eight cents per hour - to increase the scale from \$1.325 to \$1.405 plus a second week of vacation for third year men. The representatives of the Butte local were informed by management that there was a valid, binding contract in effect until July 12, 1946; that if the Butte local would rescind its repudiation of that contract and then wanted to make any requests of management or discuss any alleged inequity that

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Butte Typographical Union Repudiates Contract - Cont.

management would give consideration to such requests and discuss the matter with them but would make no promises in advance nor would it permit repudiation. Heutmayer insisted that the Butte local must stand on repudiation of its contract. The Helena and Missoula representatives stated that they would make no settlement covering their locals unless a settlement was made with the Butte local satisfactory to it. Mr. Heutmayer insisted that there was no contract in existence in Butte or in Anaconda because the signed contracts had not been approved by the International president. Management pointed out that since 1913 the Butte newspapers and the Butte Typographical Union had entered into some eighteen contracts, only four of which ever had been approved by the International president and that the established pattern of dealing had been that valid contracts were executed and honored by both parties regardless of approval or disapproval of the International president.

Without avail management directed Heutmayer's attention to Section 1, Article III, 1945 ITU Laws:

"Contracts between local unions and employers are collective agreements in which the local union as such is a contracting party with an employer or association of employers. It is the obligation of the local union to observe and enforce the terms of the contract . . ."

While negotiations were in progress Saturday afternoon, September 29, after stating that such law did not apply, Heutmayer summarily ordered the representatives present to call the men out on strike in Butte, Anaconda, Helena, and Missoula.

In issuing such an order Heutmayer ignored Article XIX of the ITU By-Laws. Said article among other things provides as follows:

"Section 1. When a controversy develops between a subordinate union and an employer. . . which may result in a strike or lockout, the president of the International union shall be notified. Either in person or through a representative the International president shall investigate the cause of disagreement and endeavor to arrange a settlement. He shall present to the subordinate union the most acceptable basis of settlement he is able to secure, which shall be accepted or rejected by majority vote by secret ballot in a meeting or referendum as directed. If a settlement is not reached the International president shall report to the Executive Council, which in turn shall report to the subordinate union with its recommendations. If the subordinate union desired permission to take a strike vote its request must be adopted by three-fourths vote by secret ballot of members present and voting at a meeting. The subordinate union shall then transmit to the Executive Council a detailed statement of its demands for which it desires to strike and should a majority of the Executive Council deem a strike advisable or necessary the subordinate union may be authorized to proceed in accordance with Section 2 of this article.

"Section 2. When a strike has been authorized by the Executive Council a vote by referendum may be ordered or the president of the subordinate union shall within a time fixed by the Executive Council call a meeting of said union (of

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Butte Typographical Union Repudiates Contract - Cont.

which all members shall be constitutionally notified) to take action thereon and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing and has been a member of said union for the preceding six months. Should three-fourths of such members present decide by secret ballot in favor of a strike the president of the subordinate union shall immediately notify the Executive Council that a strike has been inaugurated and give all available information including number of members involved . . .

"Section 5. In case of impending trouble involving allied crafts the Executive Council shall call into consultation the president or presidents of unions of such crafts . . .

"Section 17. The International union disapproves of the division of members of subordinate unions into distinct classes in the settlement of questions, believing it to be the right and duty of each member to vote on such occasions."
(Emphasis added)

It will be remembered that the 1944 ITU Convention passed a law which would grant dictatorial power to the Executive Council to approve or order strikes as in its judgment it deemed necessary. Such law was submitted to the membership for referendum vote and was decisively defeated.

Mr. J. H. Dickey, Jr., stood firmly on the basis that the Butte local rescind its repudiation of its contract. The act of repudiation of a valid contract has caused the stroke and is the issue involved. The six Montana dailies suspended publication Sept. 29th as a result of the strike. No more arbitrary and dishonorable act on the part of an ITU local or an ITU representative has ever been called to our attention. Mr. Dickey and his colleagues deserve the support and commendation of all publishers who are interested in upholding the principle that contractual obligations must be honored.

It is interesting to note that Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution of the International Stereotypers' & Electrotypers' Union, among other things, provides:

"No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any employer or association of employers unless such contract is in accordance with International law and has been approved by the International president."

The foregoing language is substantially the same as that appearing in Section 2, Article III, General Laws of the ITU. The latter among other things provides:

"No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm, or corporation unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International president."

To illustrate vividly the difference between honorable and dishonorable dealing, note the following statement made by Leo J. Buckley, president of the

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Butte Typographical Union Repudiates Contract - Cont.

IS&EU, which appears in the September 1943 issue of his union's Journal:

"When a contract is signed by the local parties it is a valid contract and must, of necessity, be lived up to by the local parties, regardless of the fact that it is not underwritten."

And again, in the February 1944 issue of the Stereotypers' Journal, Mr. Buckley states:

"After a local union has signed a contract with a publisher, it is valid and must be lived up to. After both parties have affixed their signatures it is too late to point out any violation of International law."

† † † † † † † † †

One of the first things Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach did after taking office in July was to issue a statement to the Department of Labor staff insisting that they give full recognition to the fact that it was the department's function to execute the laws, rather than to make or interpret them. Officers of the department were told pointedly that the fact that they may think Congress should have written, or the courts should have interpreted a law differently would in no case justify them in ignoring or attempting to circumvent the law.

The statement, issued through the White House and with President Truman's approval, was widely hailed as signaling the return of government by law instead of by men, so far as the Department of Labor is concerned. Mr. Schwollenbach stated at the time that he had no specific instances in mind where any Labor Department bureau head had ignored or wrongly applied a law, but that he knew from personal observation that it goes on in Washington all the time, and promised that he would not allow ~~it~~ it in his department.

Now comes a decision by the Supreme Court of Texas in a case wherein the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has done the very thing which Mr. ~~Schwollenbach~~ Schwollenbach has said he would not permit. In justice to the new secretary it should be stated that the action of the bureau in circumventing the express will of Congress occurred before he took office. At that time the victims of the Children's Bureau's arbitrary ruling were seeking relief in the state courts of Texas. The Supreme Court has just told the victims, in effect, that it is powerless to grant them relief because the Children's Bureau is beyond its jurisdiction.

The situation affords Mr. Schwellenbach an opportunity to right a grievous wrong and at the same time give his policy statement a practical application.

The litigation in Texas arose over administration by the State Board of Health of funds allotted to this state by the Children's Bureau under an appropriation voted by Congress for the emergency maternity and infant care of the wives and infants of certain grades of service men, popularly known as the EMIC program.

The law as passed by Congress provides that the funds are to be disbursed under "plans developed and administered by state health agencies and approved by the Children's Bureau." The law also carries the stipulation that "no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed under state law to practice obstetrics; provided further, that the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as state laws ~~are~~ are complied with."

The administrative plan approved by the bureau for Texas is an utter absurdity, perpetrates a rank discrimination and does a grave injustice to the wives of service men by effectively denying them the practitioners of their own choice.

Evidence of the absurdity of the plan lies in the fact that the expectant mother may have the services of any physician licensed by the state at the birth of her baby and during the first two weeks of its life, but for any medical attention which the infant may require after it is 14 days old she is limited in her choice of physicians to one who has graduated from a school approved by the Council of Education of

American Medical Association.

The effect of this, and no doubt its very purpose, is to preclude osteopaths and many other physicians licensed by the State of Texas from participating in the EMIC program. It gives a select group of physicians--those graduated from schools approved by the American Medical Association--a practical monopoly of the large sums allotted to Texas under this program. Worse still, however, is the injustice which it does to the wives of service men. They may have osteopathic physicians, or any other of their choice, provided they are licensed by the state, during the first two weeks of the life of their babies, then they are compelled to ~~not~~ switch to another doctor, however unavailable or less desirable, simply because the American Medical Association does not approve the ~~schools from which~~ schools from which osteopathic physicians are graduated.

Dr. E. W. Wilson and a group of other physicians thus discriminated against sought to protect themselves and the wives of servicemen by taking the matter to court. They sued for an injunction to prevent the State Board of Health from operating under the discriminatory plan until it could be so amended as to remove the discrimination. They won their case in the trial court, but the decision was reversed, the injunction dissolved and the case dismissed by the Third Court of Civil Appeals.

The appellate court's decision was based on the premise that in its participation in the EMIC program the State Board of Health was acting merely as an agency of the federal government, and that the administrative plan under attack was in fact made by the Children's Bureau in Washington and not by the State Board of Health. Despite the fact that this was clearly contrary to the will of Congress, the court held that it had no jurisdiction over activities of the Children's

Bureau. The Supreme Court now has denied an application for a writ of error in the case, effect of the denial being to uphold the decision of the Court of Civil Appeals.

That ends the matter, so far as the state courts are concerned, but it does not end the discrimination and the injustice which are involved. The general public has a vital interest in the matter, since a bill is now pending in Congress which would extend the benefits of the EMIC program, now restricted to wives of service men of certain grades, to all wives.

Because of this ~~matter~~, Dr. Wilson and his associates should be encouraged to take the case to Washington. There are two ways in which this may be done: by suit for injunction against the Children's Bureau in a federal court, or by direct appeal to Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach. The court route is long and tedious and involves expense which the complainants should be spared.

Secretary Schwollenbach can and should spare them this additional expense by re-examining, on his own initiative, the law governing the EMIC program and the discriminatory plan for its administration now in effect in Texas. As a former law-maker in the United States Senate and as a former federal district judge, Secretary Schwollenbach is fully qualified for such a task, and he should undertake it since it is a strained interpretation of a law by a bureau ~~is~~ now under his jurisdiction that is the cause of the complaint.

TRADE WITH
FRIENDS OF
UNION LABOR

The Union Banner

THE GOLDEN
RULE SHOULD
BE THE RULE
SUPREME

ADVOCATING CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR FOR 55 YEARS

55th Year No. 11

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COWTOWN PICA POLE

JOE S. COLLINS, Editor
TEX ROGERS, Assistant Editor on
Probation

By C. W. Rogers

DR. COLLINS DIES

It becomes our sorrowful duty to chronicle the death in a Jasper, Ala., hospital Sept. 30 of Dr. Francis A. Collins, father of Joe S. Collins, editor of this publication and president of Fort Worth Typographical Union.

Dr. Collins had been ill for several weeks and when visited by his son about 10 days before his death appeared to have rallied and to be recovering. When the son received the message announcing the Doctor's passing, he went to Alabama by plane.

Dr. Collins was a practicing physician of the old school and for nearly a half century ministered alike to the wealthy and the indigent.

Funeral services were in the George A. Brewer Funeral Chapel in Dallas. A large concourse followed the body to its last resting place in Restland Cemetery, Dallas. The casket was heaped with floral remembrances from friends of the family, the Star-Telegram and Press chapels, Fort Worth and Dallas Typographical Unions.

Dr. Harrison Baker of Dallas conducted the funeral services. Pallbearers were Dr. John Nelson, J. W. Dorby, C. J. Parker, Jr., Frank N. Benson, George Nelson and Tilden Rudd.

Dr. Collins is survived by five daughters, Miss Thelma Collins, Mrs. J. D. McBride and Mrs. E. H. Jacobs of Dallas; Miss Wilkie Collins, Henderson, Texas, and Miss Gladys Collins of Denison, Texas; son, Joe S. Collins and grandson, William Francis Collins of Fort Worth.

GOBS OF MOOLAH

According to Sec. Clint Tullis, beneficiaries of the new Dallas newspaper scale will have received about \$500 a head in back pay. The union's deduces from this source last month totaled more than \$2,000, and more is to come.

\$600 BACK PAY CHECKS

Amarillo and Lubbock printers get back pay checks running about \$600 per member as a result of the new contracts recently negotiated, it is said. The boys in both towns put in a big lot of OT and the pay is retroactive for about 11 months. The increase for Lubbock was \$10 a week above the puny raise of a few months ago when the Little Steel gag was pulled on them. According to a letter from Joe Bailey of Lubbock to M. M. McKnight, State Allied Printing Trades Council secretary, these towns got a raise to \$55 days, \$59 nights; price and a half for the sixth day, annual bonus of \$104 as usual; two weeks vacation; severance pay clause and a "damn good reproduction clause." You'll get a whole lot of eye-opening information about how these West Texas towns got better scales if you attend the Typographical Conference meeting at Dallas, Oct. 20-21. Better be there, there's no sense in remaining in ignorance.

CHICAGO JOBMEN REVOLT

Chicago printers in the job and commercial branch voted October 2 to go on strike. Chicago Typographical Union is striking to get the same wages and conditions for job printers as now obtain under the present Newspaper scale. The newspaper scale is \$66.70 for 36 1/4 hours—\$1.84 an hour. Job printers throughout the jurisdiction are urged to be on the alert for any work coming out of Chicago.

HOUSTON SCALE A HONEY

Our information on Houston's new scale received "via wireless" was slightly in error. From Secretary Williams we learn that it is \$63.07 nights, instead of days as reported here, or \$1.682 an hour. The day rate is \$60 per week, or \$1.616 per hour. Apprentice rates were upped 5 per cent. There are numerous provisions in the contract which greatly improves conditions. The contract runs for two years, with a one-year interim opening on wages and hours, or both.

TOP PAY FOR JOBMEN

Houston's go-getters just now are working on a scale for the job hands, and they are firmly of the belief that the job printer is entitled to just as much money as the newspaper printers. They are trying to bring the job scale up to a level with that of the newspaper printers, writes Secretary Williams. (That has always been our position—isn't it funny how "the minds of great men run in the same channels?")

BIG DOIN'S IN HOUSTON

Houston Typographical Union is planning to pull off its annual "40-year party" last of October or early in December. All Texas unions are invited to send delegations.

JOBMEN IN BONANZA

The larger job and commercial print shops in Dallas are continuing to hire all the "printers that can print," reports Sec. Clint Tullis. Operators command \$1.50 an hour days and an extra dollar for night work. They work 8 hours. That's \$12 days and \$13 nights. It looks like Dallas job hands are not going to have much trouble in getting the newspaper scale at negotiation of next contract.

ECHOES FROM EL PASO

Charley Ward, El Paso Times proofreader, has passed his 50th year as a member of the ITU.

Chris Frishe has been named to succeed Guy M. Reese as president of El Paso Typographical Union, who went back to Dallas.

Carl Williams came back to El Paso from the Navy, pulled a traveler and headed west.

Earl Tucker got an Army discharge and returned to his old job on the machine side of the El Paso Herald-Post.

Rube Slattery has shed his Navy unie and is again opping on the El Paso Herald-Post.

Virgil (Pop) Wilhite has recovered from a two months' illness and is back on the Herald-Post makeup. Pop, originally from Nashville, was the best foreman the Tulsa World ever

had, old timers say. He would come down to the office about once a week, have a few words with "Judge Charlie Fries, the ad wizard, and stay away until he felt the urge to come down and make up about 30 pages of the Sunday edition.

Oscar Williams, former Temple trade mark, is back in El Paso after putting in several weeks in Scott & White Hospital in Temple. He hopes soon to be opping on the H-P.

Marvin Shady has purchased the Labor Advocate newspaper property from the widow of the late William J. Moran.

M. M. McKnight, Fort Worth linotyper and executive secretary of Texas State Allied Printing Trades Council, has been named to the WLB division assigned to arbitrate El Paso controversies involving Standard Oil, Phelps-Dodge Corp., and The Texas Company.

The Times side of the El Paso newspaper production plant has assigned J. Ingram Lester to a machine sit and J. M. Belt to a floor sit.

R. G. Hammon has been given a sit with the acrobats in the Herald-Post ad alleys in El Paso. Latest El Paso news is that "Pop" Wilhite, make-up of the newspaper publication plant for the last 10 years, has gone over to the Labor Advocate.

Margie Reid, a lady "tramp," slipped up on the El Paso Times board, but made it plain that the El Paso scale wasn't high enough to hold her very long. News of the new scales in Amarillo, Lubbock, Wichita Falls, Beaumont, Dallas and Houston has reached El Paso.

FROM THE EDITOR

By JOE COLLINS

I am deeply interested in the forthcoming meeting of the North Texas Conference of Typographical Unions, and the East Texas Conference, to be held at the Jefferson Hotel in Dallas, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 20 and 21. It would not surprise me to see delegations on hand from all over Texas. I know that the Panhandle-Plains country will be well represented.

That this will be an important meeting is obvious to anyone reading between the lines. The Panhandle boys, as most everyone now knows, have had some big luck of late, and the NCTU had a lot to do with it.

I sincerely trust that every printer who can will be on hand.

No. 198 TO THROW PARTY

At the October meeting of No. 198 a motion went over with a whoop proposing that our union stage a party in the near future honoring our 40 and 50 year members. Fletcher Reeder probably will act as chairman and he can be depended upon to stage a party that will send the Houston bunch home convinced that Cowtown also knows how to throw one of these 40-year parties.

Ray Crumby, chairman of the job scale committee, reported that the job scale recently negotiated had been signed by all the proprietors. He also reported that several unorganized job shops could probably be signed up and moved that an organization committee be appointed. The motion carried unanimously, and there is a pretty good prospect of several new shops being added to the list of fair establishments.

Dan McCarty asked acceptance of his resignation as dele-

gate to the Trades Assembly, explaining that he had transferred to a night job, making it difficult to serve. M. M. McKnight, who has more jobs than any of his dogs have fleas, consented to accept nomination to succeed McCarty and was unanimously elected.

Secretary Carl Mahoney reported that the membership of No. 198 now stands at 228, pretty close to an all-time high.

Ralph Abshire was obligated as a journeyman member.

David Hill, Press galley hop who has the ambition and intelligence to make a first-class printer, was obligated as apprentice member.

Albin Jones and William G. Doty made application for apprentice membership.

\$100 DONATED

Birmingham got so much money when it sent out an appeal for financial assistance, not all of it could be used in the struggle with the publishers. Accordingly, when the bosses signed up, Birmingham union made a 40% refund to donating unions. Fort Worth received a check for \$40. Shaky Johnson of Dallas reported receipt of a similar refund and told that Dallas Union promptly sent the refund to San Antonio Union. A motion was made that Fort Worth take similar action. The motion was amended to make the donation a full \$100. A \$100 check was promptly mailed to San Antonio Union to carry on the contest with the San Antonio publishers. It was worth \$100 just to let the ANPA know that Texas printers are not going to take any beatings lying down.

Present at the October meeting of No. 198 were Shaky Johnson, Dallas Typographical Union sparkplug, and Lefty Gorman, former president of Dallas union presently engaged in exhorting publishers to buy Intertypes, with good results.

Beaumont printers got a vacation-with-pay clause in their new contract, but will have to work them at double price. No subs available. That's the agreement for this year.

Since WLB eased controls over voluntary pay increases there is nothing to interfere with any employer putting a voluntary wage increase into effect.

Corp. Ivor Newton, ace Press apprentice before joining the colors, has been back in Fort Worth after more than 39 months in the Southwest Pacific wherever fighting was to be done. He holds a flock of decorations, including the Combat Infantryman's Badge, which indicates the wearer has a fighting disposition, to put it mildly, and is highly regarded in all arms of the service. "Newt" expects a discharge at the end of his furlough, and has a somewhat better job waiting for him on The Press than he left.

Mike Rinehart, former instructor at Masonic Home printing school, writes that he expects to be discharged from the Army at an early date, and is somewhat worried about the future. He lost three fingers while in the service. His present address is care Hq. 5th Infantry, Camp Campbell, Ky.

Herman T. Sundstrom, widely known chief machinist on the Houston Chronicle, died in Houston Oct. 5.

Buck Moore, former Press ad man who was on Houston Chronicle when he joined the Army, recently got a discharge. He has been in Fort Worth several days

with his wife, whose sister here is reported dangerously ill.

NEWS FROM BIG D

Sgt. George I. Railey, late USA in the Southwest Pacific, completed three years army service and received his discharge in August. After a month's rest he announced in mid-September that he was about ready to go back on his job on the Dallas T-H. Of course the big increase in the Dallas newspaper scale over the rate paid when he went to the wars was another inducement to get back on the job.

W. H. Whitehill and M. T. Long, stereotypers, are back in Dallas after discharge from the armed forces and are back on their T-H jobs.

David W. Railey, Dallas T-H chapel member who took on with the Army last January, is reported marked up for a stretch of duty overseas.

Sec. Clint Tullis is trying to reach certain roaming printers who formerly worked on Dallas newspapers and are entitled to back pay of about \$1 a day under the new scale contract.

Sid Taylor, former S-T op of Fort Worth, who worked a spell in Dallas, drew a traveler and headed for Little Rock. Claimed he couldn't get a satisfactory place to sleep in Big D without parting with too much of his bankroll.

D. H. Johnson recently deposited an El Paso chockchee in Dallas.

Homer F. Christian, pillar of Dallas Bookbinders Union, is reported recovering from a long spell of illness.

Paul Edgell, Ray Wilemon, Roy Kirby, H. H. Morris and E. Z. Hart are reported as aiding in the production of The Oak Cliff Shopping News in the Big D suburb.

Back pay running into important money has given Dallas newspaper printers a feeling of affluence. Numerous pickers of "lead pipe" cinches are reported planning to go the Hot Spring merry-go-round when racing starts in November.

Henry Fulcher, managing editor of Wichita Falls Record-News since 1927, died Sept. 28. He was a fine man and known to most printers who had worked in Wichita Falls. He had many friends in Dallas, as well as other Texas cities.

Col. Wallace Reilly, Dallas Craftsman editor, and his better 7/8's have been on a tour of the East. His political foes and Coke the Office Boy also had a rest.

Dallas Times-Herald has announced plans for expansion of its plant on Herald Square. Three more stories will be added to the building and more modern machinery will be added when manufacturers go into production.

Henry Rosenfield, Dallas News pressman, and Mrs. Rosenfield passed their vacation in Omaha.

Dallas News Oct. 1 began its 61st year of publication.

PHONE WORKERS STAGE 4-HOUR RECESS HERE

An estimated 650 members of Southwestern Telephone Workers in Fort Worth staged a four-hour "recess" Oct. 5 in protest of a NLRB hearing at Kearney, N. J., in which NLRB was charged with favoring a CIO union. SWTW is an asserted independent union. The recess caused the public only slight inconvenience. CIO is said to be trying to "organize" the Telephone Workers.

DEACON VANCE MUSE FOUNDS NEW 'UNION'

Deacon Vance Muse, keeper of the records and seals . . . and the mazuma . . . of the Christian Americans, Inc., and said to be the brains behind the political rackets of "Pappy" Lee O'Daniel, is readying for another "clean-up."

The deacon proposes to make "union" men and women of all the suckers in the South who fall for his brand of bunc. He has founded the "Right to Work" union. Coupled with his introductory announcement is the liberal inducement: "No Fees, No Dues, No Assessments."

How the deacon is going to gather any lettuce on that sort of deal, we can only say, "Je ne sais quoi," the Cajun equivalent of damfino. But we'll find out when the suckers begin to squawk.

Here's the deacon's announcement:

"WHY BUY A JOB?"
And Spend a Lifetime Paying for It on the Installment Plan?
Join the
Right to Work
Union

"No Fees, Dues or Assessments"
Our Membership Pledges to
"Uphold Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively."
"Government control of Unions; not Union control of government."

"The Right To Work regardless of union or non-union membership."

"Prevention of violence and coercion in labor disputes."
"Support these principles, especially at the ballot box."

"Thousands are ready to join—148,860 in Florida—105,300 in Arkansas."

"Membership open to all who work—White-collar employees, wage earners, ex-service personnel, unemployed, traveling salesmen, teachers and other public service vocations, housewives, proprietors of small business establishments, including farms."

"ORGANIZE A RIGHT TO WORK UNION IN YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD OR AT THE PLANT WHERE YOU WORK."

"Clip this ad—attach to a sheet of paper bearing the signature, P. O. address and occupation of from 10 to 100 friends and associates who approve the above membership pledge. Select a Chairman and Secretary of your RIGHT TO WORK UNION LOCAL. Mail names to us. We will assign you a Local No. and furnish LIFE MEMBERSHIP CARDS TO APPLICANTS."

THE RIGHT TO WORK UNION
(Affiliated with the
CHRISTIAN AMERICAN)
P. O. Box 405, Houston 1, Texas
NO FEES NO DUES
NO ASSESSMENTS

REFINERY MEETS DEMAND

Wilshire Oil Company at Los Angeles broke the ice in the CIO Oil Workers' controversy by meeting the union's demand for a 30% wage increase and a scheduled walkout was averted. A Wilshire executive said the company had acceded to demand for 52 hours' pay for a 40-hour week.

ALL OF 'EM

Judge—What possible excuse did you fellows have for acquitting that murderer?
Juryman—Insanity.
Judge—Really? The whole 12 of you?

SEPTEMBER REPORT OF HARRY W. ACREMAN

The month of September has been a busy month in the State office. Field Representative Bro. B. J. Walker has been engaged for the most part in the central and far western parts of the state, and addressed the State Fire Fighters' meeting in Waco. Your Secretary attended a meeting in New Braunfels and a meeting in Houston, Tex. Early in the month we attended the A. F. of L. meeting, at which thirteen southern states were represented, at Jackson, Miss. A very successful meeting was had, dealing with labor problems peculiar to the south.

New Vice President

Following the resignation of Vice President Selleh of the First District, the affiliated unions in that district were canvassed for nominations for a successor to be elected in his stead. The three central councils of the district, as well as a number of local unions, nominated Bro. Zannie E. Moore, who was the only candidate placed in nomination, and was therefore elected by acclamation. Brother Moore is a member of Painters' Union No. 1417, and has been very active in labor affairs in and around Temple. He was a delegate at the last convention.

Labor Unrest

As we get further into the reconversion period, difficulties arise. Labor in many parts of the country is seeking increased hourly wages to offset the higher cost of living. On the other hand, manufacturers are flooding the O.P.A. with applications to increase the price of manufactured commodities. A bulletin issued by the O.P.A. under date of September 21st cites manufacturing firms holding thousands of washing machines in storage, refusing to release them on the market until price increases are granted. These strikes against the consuming public receive little publicity, while the anti-labor propaganda of intensifying every labor dispute, which was found to be so effective during the war, is being extensively used by the press throughout the country; and our affiliated unions should be ever alert to maintain their living standards under reasonable hours and with decent conditions. The next few months will be decisively important, as it is apparent that there is a well-concerted effort to use the reconversion period as a vehicle for the destruction of working standards and the fundamental principles of workers, right to organize and seek improvement in their living standards.

Death of Phil Taylor

As this report is written we are advised that Brother Phil Taylor, member of the organizing staff of the A. F. of L. for this area, died on September 27th as a result of injuries received in an accident. The body was forwarded to Coldwater, Kansas, for burial. Our sympathy goes out to his family and his friends. He was a tireless worker, and he will be missed.

O'DANIEL NEWS WILL OPEN AUSTIN BUREAU

Garfield Crawford, editor of W. Lee O'Daniel News has announced that the publication will open an Austin bureau. Headquarters of the publication will be moved to Washington, he said.