

THE GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the C. I. O.

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BOARD ADDS 4 ORGANIZERS

Guild-AFL Battle On In Times Hearings

A hearing involving The New York Times, a hastily chartered AFL federal local, and the issue of a narrow craft unionism for editorial employees as opposed to the industrial setup which has won widespread gains for Guild members, is now being held by the National Labor Relations Board.

The hearing began before Trial Examiner Samuel H. Jaffee in the New York Regional Office on Dec. 16 and was adjourned Dec. 23 until Jan. 8. It will determine the appropriate bargaining unit for approximately 600 editorial workers on The Times.

The AFL union, which received its charter as Local 22897 after Guild representatives were ready to seek bargaining in behalf of all white collar employees on The Times, seeks to represent a restricted unit consisting of those in the higher wage brackets who "write, edit and collect the news." The Newspaper Guild of New York, having won an NLRB election of the 722 commercial department employees in August, asks a unit comprising all editorial and news department workers.

Fenton's Witness

A stipulation agreed upon by The Times management and presented to the NLRB declares it will accept inclusion of editorial and commercial department employees in a single bargaining unit should the Guild win.

The case will probably be the first Guild-AFL controversy to come before the Labor Board since Dr. Harry Millis became its chairman, so the case has far-reaching importance for all Guilds.

Herbert S. Thatcher, aid to Joseph Padway, head Federation counsel, is representing the federal local while Francis P. Fenton, AFL director of organization, was one of its two chief witnesses.

Fenton was elected, at William Green's direction, president of the National Council of the American Editorial Association, parent body of the Times local, last October. Cross-examined by A. J. Iserman, Guild counsel, he admitted he was not fitted by training or experience to head what he described as a "high-grade, skilled craft union of professional newspapermen." He testified that he had been a printer's devil, an official of a coal teamsters' union and had held other labor posts.

Only 6 Real Papers

A constitution for the council, which provides that only editorial employees on papers of "general circulation" shall be eligible was introduced. Fenton was examined as to the 26 publications on which members were claimed by the association. He testified that only six had "general circulation," the remainder being chiefly AFL weekly and monthly papers whose employees would therefore be ineligible.

Fenton was questioned by Guild counsel as to eligibility requirements.

Are wire filers eligible for
(Continued on Page Two)

IF YOU DON'T AGREE YOU DON'T EAT . . .

CHICAGO.—The management of the Hearst Herald-American and the AFL Editorial Associates have gotten together for a witch hunt to take away the livelihood of any one whose ideas may not agree with William Green's or William Randolph Hearst's.

In a contract recently signed between the AFL company union and the Hearst management here, there is the following clause:

"The employer agrees that if any employee, after trial as provided by the constitution and by-laws of the union or the American Editorial Association or the American Federation of Labor, be found guilty of un-American activities . . . such employee shall, upon formal notice from the union, be discharged without severance pay . . ."

The AFL and the Hearst newspapers have consistently labelled as un-American any one who even favors the CIO or the rights of minorities.

Committee Is Formed To Back IEB Motion

A committee of Guild leaders and members is being formed to campaign for the International Executive Board's referendum proposal and against the Youngstown proposal, it was announced today by the committee chairman, Arthur Eggleston, Neiman fellow and famous labor columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle.

A statement outlining their own positions and inviting Guild members to join in the campaign was issued by Eggleston and the committee secretary, James Whitaker, first vice president of the New York Guild and Mirror music critic. (See Page 5.)

The statement was made as the IEB, itself, issued a statement (see Page 5) in answer to criticisms of its referendum proposal which had been received from the

executive committees of the Boston, Seattle, Twin Cities and Washington locals and from the representative assembly of the Los Angeles local.

Youngstown's executive committee also issued for this edition of the Guild Reporter its first official statement (see Page 6) on the IEB proposal, attacking it as aimed at confusing the vote. Similar criticism was voiced by the other protesting locals.

The Twin Cities committee's action was supported by a petition which was signed by 333 members of that local.

The Boston, Seattle and Los Angeles protests also requested the Board to withdraw its motion while the Twin Cities resolution questioned the legality of the Board's action.

Requests for clarification of the status of the two proposals were also received from the Detroit and Great Falls locals.

In addition to answering the criticisms of its proposal, the Board also issued statements of clarification.

All 13 members of the International Executive Board are on the committee. Other Guild members who have joined so far are:

Albany—Janet Scott, treasurer, and J. Kenneth Moore, chairman, Times-Union unit; Toronto—Roger Irwin, former IEB member, Fred Payne and Allen May; Washington—Frank Rhylick and Ben Pearce, executive board members; Thomas Dozier; Dayton—Joseph Myers, president; Akron—Harold Taylor, former president; Milwaukee—Perry C. Hill Jr., president, George A. Mann, former president; Mrs. Mary McDonald Welles, secretary, John O. Kykyri, executive board member; New York—Monroe Stern, president-elect, John F. Ryan, organizer, and Carl Randau, president.

The communications which the IEB received from various locals on the referendum question follow:

FROM SEATTLE

Seattle Local 82, at a regular meeting of the membership held Tuesday, December 10, adopted the following on motion from the floor:

The Seattle Newspaper Guild
(Continued on Page Five)

New Program Goes Into Effect at Once

Four Areas Selected for First Resident Aids;
CIO Assistance to Be Asked; Integrated Plan for Increasing Membership of Guild Is Adopted.

Immediate expansion of the Guild's organizing forces was decided upon by the International Executive Board at its Dec. 21-22 meeting in International Headquarters at New York.

Hiring of four resident organizers and selection of the areas to which they will be assigned were voted by the Board

upon the basis of recommendations made by the general officers who were also authorized to seek organizing assistance from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The program grew out of the discussion at the previous Board meeting, the general CIO drive and study by the officers of other unions' organizing set-ups. It was made possible by rising income and revision of the Budget to make available more money for organizing.

Seven Areas Proposed

Seven areas were proposed to the Board by Executive Vice President Kaufman, and upon his recommendation after considerable discussion, the following four were chosen as those to which organizers would be assigned first:

Baltimore, Washington and Richmond.

Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield and Indianapolis.

Birmingham, Memphis, Knoxville, Macon, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity.

The other areas which will be given assistance next as soon as additional organizers are available follow:

Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany, Schenectady.

Kansas City and vicinity.

Chicago, Northern Indiana, Northern Illinois and Milwaukee.

As recommended by the Memphis Convention, the salaries of the organizers will be paid by the International and their expenses by the locals in the area to which they are assigned. The Board set the salary at \$45 a week.

3 Organizers Named

The Board voted to hire Mills Sampey, former Detroit executive secretary, Burdette C. Kindig, a founder of the Sioux City Guild and editor of the Des Moines Federationist, and Don Kerby, leader of the successful Huntington Park Bulletin strike in Los Angeles, as resident organizers.

Kaufman was given authority to hire the fourth organizer and as many more as may be obtained with the CIO assistance.

In application of the plan, the Board decided that the executive officer shall follow the specific

(Continued on Page Three)

Convention To Open June 23

The Eighth Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild will open on Monday June 23, 1941, in Detroit, it was decided by the Board at its Dec. 21-22 meeting. Detroit was chosen for the Convention at Memphis.

Monroe Tells How Strike Was Settled

MONROE, La.—Thirteen of the 16 Monroe Guild strikers returned to their jobs at the News-Star and Morning World on Dec. 30, with a settlement which the strikers called "the best under present conditions" which they said included the growing attack on labor, the creation of a war hysteria to destroy social gains and the Monroe Guild's isolation in the Deep South.

The settlement was in the form of a stipulation between the News-Star-World Publishing Corp. and the 18th region of the National Labor Relations Board. The stipulation was reached Dec. 11 and approved by the NLRB on Dec. 18.

9 to Get Pay Raises

Nine of the 13 returning strikers are to receive salary increases. Other provisions of the settlement were:

1. No salary reductions for the period of one year.
2. Return of the 13 strikers to the same positions they held before the strike began.
3. Reinstatement of each for one year except in the case of insubordination, gross inefficiency or dishonesty.
4. Agreement by the company to follow seniority in discharge for reason of economy, with seniority applying to all employees.
5. Forty-hour week, two-week vacation with pay and sick leave.
6. Posting of notices by the company stating that it will not discriminate against employees for Guild membership or activity and will not interfere with, restrain or coerce any one for Guild membership or activity.
7. Arbitration of disagreements arising over any discharges.

Back pay, not to exceed \$11,000 will be paid to the 13 returning workers and the other three as well. This will be based on losses of pay for the period of time the strike was in progress or, as the case may be, from the time of severance of the employee relationship.

Three Get Bulk of Pay

The three who are not being returned to their jobs are Harold Breard, DeWitt Henry and Ann Bernhard. The other strikers have agreed to turn over all but a few weeks of their back pay to these three.

The stipulation does not provide for recognition of the Guild as sole collective bargaining agency, but in the case of dismissal arbitration specifies that the employee may choose his own representative.

The settlement was reached after
(Continued on Page Two)

AFL Foggy on Unit In Times Hearing

(Continued from Page One)

your Council?" he was asked. "Are you men eligible?" Panton looked puzzled at these questions and replied that he did not know.

The other chief witness for the AFL was William L. Laurence, science reporter for the Times, who is president of Local 2297. Laurence was chairman of a two-year period ending in 1936. He was called as a management witness in a Labor Board case in 1937. Laurence agreed on the stand that AFL eligibility requirements varied from city to city and admitted his own local had two standards in New York.

The AFL on The Times asked to represent only those who write, edit and collect the news, Laurence testified, including what he described as "creative" photographers. The same local amended a petition on the Daily Mirror to include "all" editorial employees, he admitted.

Laurence said he was out of town when it was presented. Questioned as to 23 authorizations which his union had filed, all signed by Times employees apparently outside the bargaining unit now sought, Laurence admitted these were "borderline" cases. The AFL local president expressed the belief that the growth of the Guild had resulted in benefits to lower-paid editorial employees as contrasted with those in higher brackets. He quoted management representatives as telling higher-paid men to go to the Guild for their raises.

Admits Getting Raises. Guild counsel then asked Laurence if his own pay had been "frozen" since the Guild was organized. Laurence replied that he had received increases.

After declaring "the journalist in America is in a class by himself," Laurence surprised those in the hearing room by stating he believed the ideal union would be one containing all the employees in the newspaper plant. Since that is not now possible, he testified, he therefore favored a craft union restricted to those who write and edit the news.

Laurence denied there was any community of interest between reporters and copy boys or editorial clerks. "The copy boy is not an apprentice to the reporter in any sense," he testified. "A copy boy need not even be literate. The duty of clerks and copy boys in the editorial department is much the same as that of clerks and office boys in the commercial department."

Laurence admitted that AFL locals in Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles—all members of the national association—had contracts covering all editorial department employees, including those categories which he excluded on The Times. He said that this created a "problem" and agreed with Guild counsel that the Guild had no such "difficulty."

Recites Movie Version. It was indicated by Iserman that the Guild during its own session on the stand will show that the restricted unit sought by the AFL union on The Times is the same as that referred to in a loyalty petition circulated in The Times city room several years ago and subsequently declared an unfair labor practice by the NLRB. Laurence stated that newspapermen had to work irregular hours, had to be ready to leave on foreign assignments at a moment's notice, had to be willing to be awakened from bed to get stories, etc.

Under cross-examination he granted that he had not been awakened from bed by the Times for at least a year. Iserman asked Laurence if his version of newspaper work derived from Edward Hopper's book and the

movies. Laurence agreed that most editorial men worked regular hours.

The witness said he hoped to model the AFL union after the National Union of Journalists. He said a visit to Great Britain showed that minimum pay and sick benefits were higher in England than in this country. The London top minimum is \$45 weekly at the normal rate of exchange, Laurence later admitted. He said he did not know that the general minimum for three-year reporters in New York under Guild contracts was \$55 and that the minimum for rewrite men and copy readers ranged from \$65 to \$75.

Payroll data supplied for the hearing by The Times management disclosed that 55 reporters on that newspaper (rewrite men are listed as reporters on The Times) receive between \$25 and \$50. Laurence said it was his impression that Guild contracts called for a \$45 top minimum for reporters.

Up to Management. Iserman asked Laurence if he had investigated the duties of editorial clerks before deciding they were to be excluded.

"I didn't see any purpose in that," Laurence replied. "I knew they were not eligible enough although I do not know specifically what they do."

"How do you know editorial clerks don't do editorial work if you don't know what they do?" the witness was asked. "I knew they were not eligible enough although I do not know specifically what they do."

The hearings were marked by clashes between Guild counsel and Daniel R. Dimick, attorney for the Regional Office of the NLRB. The latter was assigned to the case by Mrs. Elmore M. Herriek, regional director.

NLRB Aid Objects. Laurence was once asked if it were not true that a strike would be more effective if editorial and commercial employees joined in it than if only one section stopped work. He was about to answer when Dimick objected. Iserman noted for the record the fact that no objection had been raised by either the counsel for the AFL or the Times management. He stated for the record, also, that the Board attorney, assigned to the case for the purpose of assisting both sides, had been of no help to the Guild and instead placed difficulties in the Guild's way.

When the trial examiner overruled Dimick's objection, Laurence answered in the affirmative. Laurence was asked if he did not recall having said to John Crawford, chairman of the Times unit, that he was a believer in industrial organization. The conversation took place late in May, Laurence said he did not recall the conversation, adding "but I will not deny it."

Just in Nick of Time. Nevertheless he submitted his resignation to the Guild on July 15 and a week later applied for and received an AFL charter. This was just in time to communicate with Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of The Times. The Guild met with Sulzberger on July 25, at which time the latter stated he could not agree to recognize the Guild for editorial workers because of the "jurisdictional" dispute.

HUDSON COUNTY Guild was one of 50 Bayonne, N. J., trade unions which urged the mayor to give labor representation on the board of education there. They sought the appointment of James Fitzsimmons, a vice chairman of the American Labor Party.

KNOW OF A JOB. DON'T FORGET. GUILD PLACEMENT SERVICE gains made by the American people.

HELLO, BOYS! DINNEEN IS BACK

This Time He Is Heading Company Union Drive

BOSTON, Mass.—Developments in the Boston Globe case, in which the Guild is seeking to reestablish bargaining rights in two departments, have been marked in the past 10 days by circulation of an anti-Guild petition and by a sudden effort to organize a company union.

International President Sullivan is a member of the Globe unit.

A year ago the Guild sought to extend its jurisdiction from the editorial and maintenance departments of the Globe to the business office. In a Labor Board election, the Guild lost, 194 to 175.

On Oct. 11 of this year, the Guild filed a new petition, seeking recognition as bargaining agent for editorial and maintenance department alone. This petition was accompanied by a power of attorney,

signed by approximately 70 percent of all eligibles.

Two months later, Globe counsel told George F. Markham, local organizer, that he had in his possession a statement signed by 32 editorial department employees, to the effect that the 32 did not wish to be represented by the Guild.

Immediately this piece of news was communicated to the membership of the unit in a bulletin.

Within a few days, organization of the "Boston Globe Employees Association" on a tentative basis was begun, and a number of signatures of "interested" persons was obtained.

"President pro tem" of the company union is Joseph F. Dinneen, who gave his resignation from the Guild to Saturday Evening Post

readers last summer in a piece entitled "Good-bye, Boys, I'm Through."

No Guild supporter is known to have joined the company union, which found it necessary in its statement of policy to declare that it has accepted no money from the Globe management and will take none, even if offered.

The organization meeting of the company union had not been held at the time of writing this report. Many who opposed the Guild in the 1939 election would have nothing to do with it.

Meanwhile, the Guild's petition lies unopposed in the local office of the Labor Board, its progress temporarily held up by management delays.

N. Y. Journal Unit Cracks Hearst Resistance to War Service Clause

A military service clause which Executive Vice President Kaufman described in a chain paper bulletin on December 24, as best yet obtained on a chain paper, except for payment of a differential in pay, has been won on Hearst's Journal-American in New York.

Other military service developments:

Agreement by the United Press and Scripps-Howard negotiators, a proposed supplement to the U. P. contract to provide protection for employees called into service.

Refusal of Hearst's Sun-Telegraph in Pittsburgh to grant full job guarantee to conscripts.

Establishment by Boston of a local committee to protect the welfare of conscripts.

REPLACEMENT WORKERS PROTECTED IN NEW YORK. The Journal-American agreed to guarantee all conscripts and

volunteers entering the U. S. armed forces complete and unqualified return of their jobs, except in cases of dishonorable discharge.

The management's first proposal, once an agreement in principle had been reached, contained all the loopholes of the Selective Service Act, but the unit refused to consider such a measure.

Complete agreement was reached on both sides ultimately, providing continuance of severance pay, the management's original contention that persons suffering mental or physical disability would not be entitled to return to their jobs was discarded as too arbitrary, and the job return clause left unqualified except for the dishonorable discharge provision.

A further victory was the agreement that replacement employees should enjoy all provisions of the contract, with the proviso that the clause in the Hearst press for-

is should obtain—that management has the right to determine the size of the staff. No pay differential will be observed to offset differences in drafts and replacement employees' salaries.

The New York World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard) and the New York Mirror (Hearst) management agreed in principle that conscripts and volunteers will have their jobs protected, but no pay differential will be made.

U. P. AGREES TO CONFER ON SUPPLEMENT CLAUSE. The United Press had been asked for a conference after seven locals with U. P. units had requested IEB's Wire Service Committee to act on a proposal of the New York unit that steps be taken at once to obtain a military service supplement.

This request was answered by Jack Bisco, assistant business manager of the wire service, who said "we will be always glad to discuss with you any problems which may arise with reference to the relationship between the employees of the United Press and the management."

Bisco suggested that the conference be delayed until after the holidays.

Locals which supported the regional quest for conferences were New York, Washington, Kansas City, Boston, Twin Cities, Sacramento, Cal. and Harrisburg, Pa.

PITTSBURGH HEARST PAPER REJECTS CLAUSE. The Hearst Sun-Telegraph management, rejecting Guild proposals for negotiation of a military service contract clause giving employees full job protection, has countered with these offers:

1. To pay premiums of employee-employ group life insurance policies while the employee is in service. Payments now are halved.

2. To pay dismissal bonus to employees who are not rehired after they return from service.

The Sun-Telegraph unit turned down the first counter-proposal, and the management added the second at further negotiations led by ANG Representative H. Richard Sellen and Unit Chairman Bernice Shine.

The unit will vote again on the question after the holidays.

BOSTON TO PROTECT CONSCRIPTED MEMBERS. BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Executive Committee has set up a committee to carry out its declaration that "the Guild will give maximum information and other assistance it can do to draftees and their families and will endeavor to maintain contact with draftees while they are in training."

4 Organizers Added By IEB; To Aid Locals

(Continued from Page One)

Board decisions as closely as is practical, but shall have the necessary latitude to have full consultation with and co-operation by the local involved.

Resident organizers will concentrate their efforts on collective bargaining and organizational work of the locals in their areas; meeting the day to day problems of each.

The Board also decided against hiring another international representative at this time, believing that with four resident organizers, the general officers would be in a better position than previously to meet emergencies and major situations.

Hall to Headquarters. International Representative Morgan Hall will be assigned to headquarters to assist the general officers and work out an educational and statistical program. Before the resignation of Morris Watson from his CIO post, the Guild had an international representative assigned for headquarters for several years.

Although there was unanimous approval of the plan in general, there was considerable debate in the Board meeting over the areas to which the organizers should be assigned. It was generally agreed that help was needed in many areas and that if the Guild resources permitted, more organizers should be used but that the problem was to decide in the light of the general Guild situation which areas should be considered first.

The choice of the first four was based on a number of factors:

The relatively high number of potential new members;

The existence of a strong labor movement in most of the cities named;

The opportunity to build large established locals in these areas where there is none although there are a number of large cities.

With Scripps-Howard chain relations, a major Guild problem, it was pointed out that there are nine Scripps-Howard papers in the four areas with at least one in each.

Areas Discussed. While several Board members made pleas for other areas, only one formal motion was made for a change in the recommendations of Kaufman. This was made by Anthony Berardi, of Chicago, at the request of the executive committee of that local. His motion to replace the Southern area among the first four with the Chicago area was defeated by a vote of 9 to 2.

The discussion of which areas should be chosen first began with Julius Klyman, of St. Louis, who had enthusiastically endorsed the general program, saying he wished to point to the possible danger of the Southwest becoming a center for AFL dual unionism and that the Guild should be careful not to concentrate too much in the East Central area.

Philip Connelly, of Los Angeles, who favored the four areas proposed and Secretary Treasurer Pasche replied. Connelly said the AFL was more interested in trying to fight the Guild where it already had organization and was unlikely to invade new territory.

Pasche Explains Plan. Pointing out that the Kansas City area was among the seven recommended, Pasche said that the officers believed that the resident organizers should be assigned to areas where we have locals that should be big locals and not to areas where big established locals already exist or to areas where there are no locals at this time.

Dick Henry, of Denver, said he believed the AFL were using the unorganized areas, such as the Southwest, as being under-estimated.

and that he had been informed that a \$4,000 fund had been set up by the AFL for organization in that unorganized area. He declared that he didn't believe a territory including Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Cheyenne and Salt Lake City should be ignored.

Don Pinkston, of Sioux City, said the Southwest was "dear to his heart" too but that he believed the general considerations placed the other four areas ahead and he would be satisfied as long as the Kansas City area was listed fifth or sixth in preference.

Wants "New Blood." A plea for "getting new blood into the Guild" was made by George Wilson, of San Francisco, who said he believed the primary purpose of the program should be one of organizing in unorganized territory and that he could see no permanent value in assigning four people to rebuilding locals. Wilson also expressed the belief that it would actually be easier and quicker to gain membership in hitherto unorganized cities than where the Guild had been in existence for years and had not extended organization beyond one or two papers.

Wilson pointed out that the four areas were more or less concentrated in the east and that he believed there were large metropolitan centers in the Far West where there are no Guilds that should be considered. The AFL threat was also one to be considered. Wilson declared in asking that either a resident organizer or an international representative be sent there to help organize the Oakland Tribune where a company union was starting.

Kaufman and Pasche pointed out that the potential new membership in the Washington-Baltimore area was more than 2,000; in the South, 1,000; in Southern Ohio and Indianapolis, 1,500 and in Pittsburgh, 1,600.

"Crying Need" Cited. The statements of the Board members, Kaufman declared, reflected the "crying need for organization all over the country," and that the problem was how to get to the point where the Guild can hire a dozen or more resident organizers.

This, Kaufman said, could best be met by concentrating on those areas where there were Guilds to begin with, the distances between cities not too great and where the potential number of new members was high in relation to the number of locals to be serviced.

To carry out the new program, the Board revised the Budget which it had approved on Nov. 10 for the December-January-February quarter. The total Budget was increased from \$29,335.30 to \$30,402.00. The cost of the resident organizer plan's cost was estimated at \$2,740 a quarter and the budget adjusted to pay for its operation for the remainder of this quarter.

It was pointed out that the general fund income has been rising steadily, now averaging more than \$9,500 a month.

Board members Agnes Paky and Harry Martin were unable to attend the Dec. 21-22 meeting.

Times Council Praises Beals. A resolution of appreciation for the work of Clyde Beals as editor of the GUILD REPORTER was unanimously passed by the New York Times unit council meeting on Dec. 17.

The resolution also expressed its regret at Beal's resignation. Before becoming editor of the REPORTER on a full-time basis five years ago, Beals was the staff of the Times Sunday department.

VETERANS OF GUILD ARE NAMED

Kindig, Sampey and Kerby All Have Good Records

The following are brief sketches of the three resident organizers who were appointed by the International Executive Board at its meeting in New York, Dec. 21-22.

DON KERBY was the leader of the successful Huntington Park Bulletin strike which ended last April in Los Angeles with the unit winning full Guild shop and other major benefits. It was a strike that was fought by the notorious Los Angeles Manufacturers and Merchants' Association and the California Publishers Association.

Kerby is an advertising solicitor on the Bulletin and has been active in the Los Angeles local for some time. He has also had editorial experience. He was highly praised to the Board by Philip Connelly, Board member from Los Angeles and state president of the California CIO.

BURDETTE C. KINDIG was one of the founders of the Sioux City Guild. He is at present editor of the Des Moines Federationist, an AFL paper, which has won wide support in the organized labor movement of Iowa. Kindig was born in Iowa 28 years ago, the son of a state supreme court judge. His newspaper career began in Sioux City on the Tribune where he had worked part-time while going to college. He formed a



BURDETTE C. KINDIG



MILLS SAMPEY

"company union" on the Tribune which he eventually persuaded to join the Guild. He was secretary of the CIO council in Sioux City before going to Des Moines.

MILLS SAMPEY joined the Detroit local in 1936 and was active in the reorganization campaign that took place that fall. For two terms he was a member of the Detroit executive committee and

for nine months in 1939 served as executive secretary during which the local extended its organization to the Free Press commercial employees. For the past 18 months he has been editing the two local United Auto Worker papers. From 1933 to 1937 he was editor of the Detroit Legal Times and prior to that "Mistrained" as a copy reader and reporter in Florida and Michigan.

Aid to Refugee Groups Is Voted by Board

Financial assistance was voted by the Board to three organizations which are helping to rescue refugees and a fourth which is seeking to facilitate the Americanization of non-citizens.

A contribution of \$100 was voted to the American Rescue Ship Mission of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Paul Muni, Helen Keller, John Haynes Holmes, Prof. Lyman Bradley, Sherwood Anderson, Louis Bromfield and other notables are sponsors. The mission is seeking to raise \$300,000 for a ship to rescue trade unionists and other anti-Fascists from Europe. Among these are a number of newspaper workers.

The Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers received a donation of \$25 to help in its work of rescuing notable anti-Nazi writers, including newspapermen, from concentration camps in France.

A campaign of the American Committee to Save Refugees which is conducting a campaign among trade unions to "adopt a refugee" was given advertising space in the GUILD REPORTER to appeal to Guild locals. This committee is headed by Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch and its sponsors include Dr. Frans Boas, Martha Dodd, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Bishop John Francis McConnell and others.

A \$25 contribution was voted to the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born of which Carey McWilliams is chairman. It is carrying out a campaign to "encourage and facilitate the naturalization of non-citizens . . . and to insure the right to naturalized citizens to participate fully in the social, political and economic life of the country." Its sponsors include Van Wyck Brooks, Ernest Hemingway, Fannie Hurst, Robert Morra Lowry, Upton Sinclair, Thornton Wilder and others.

DEFENSE FUND DEPOSITS. In order to obtain interest, the Finance Committee was authorized by the Board to deposit part of the

Defense Fund in a selected list of savings banks in New York City.

CONGRATULATE STRIKERS. President Sullivan was authorized by the Board to write a letter to the Monroe strikers praising them for the splendid struggle which they carried on for almost eight months.

FIF PER CAPITA STOPPED. Noting that the Federation International Journalists, to which the Guild had been affiliated for five years, has been suppressed by the Nazis, the Board voted to stop paying the Guild's per capita. The Memphis Convention had ordered the money withheld until the FIJ's status was known.

ON HOLDING OFFICE. Section 2 of Article VI of the Guild Constitution does not prevent a member of the International Executive Board from serving as a unit chairman or as a delegate elected in a representative capacity to a governing body. The Board decided in reply to an inquiry from the San Francisco-Oakland local. This section says that an international officer may not hold any other Guild office.

BOARD TO MEET IN MARCH. The next meeting of the Board will be in March on call by Executive Vice President Kaufman.

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N. Y. MOTION PICTURES. RADIO-CITY MUSIC HALL. 15th Street, New York. CARY GRANT, JAMES STEWART, KATHARINE HEPBURN. "THE PHILADELPHIA STORY" BY AL M-G-M Picture. With Joan Bennett. Broadway. 1st Mezz. Seats Reserved Circle 4-600.

KNOW OF A JOB. GUILD PLACEMENT SERVICE.

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Referendum Forum

Youngstown Assails Proposal from IEB

Says Board's Motion Will Help Own But Brings It as Evasion of Clear Vote; Vote-Splitting Tactics Are Charged; Expects to Win by Big Majority.

Statement of the executive committee of the Youngstown Newspaper Guild, Stanley E. Wells, president; Charles J. Shultz, vice president; James R. Shultz, secretary; and Richard A. Riley, treasurer.

While the IEB's action in offering a companion motion to the Youngstown Guild's referendum proposal will probably help our cause more than hurt it, Youngstown has remained silent long enough about the IEB's immoral and flippant, if not illegal, action. The IEB motion plainly repeats just what the Convention approved. That is not legal under our constitution. A motion must be confined to changing Convention policy as Youngstown's is.

Why couldn't the IEB have been wise enough to confine the referendum to Youngstown's motion and give us a chance for a clear vote? How can we be satisfied with a vote muddled by the "alternatives"? If we are a minority or a majority we should be able to get some satisfaction out of our belonging to an organization like the Guild.

Wants Issue Settled
Youngstown wanted to have the "Iams" issue settled. If our motion loses now, nothing will have been settled, except that Youngstown will be more firmly convinced of the IEB's blindness.

There was no need for the IEB proposal. The members know what the shouting was all about. They could have voted intelligently on one motion. The wording of the Youngstown motion was plain, constructive in how you will.

No, the IEB had to resort to vote-splitting tactics. While gaining us friends, it was a shameful thing for the IEB to do.

Fifteen seconds to our motion and letters to the Guild. Responses show we are far from alone in our desire. These letters have covered the situation quite well, but there are some points that should be answered.

Says They're Muzzled
A point is made that Youngstown should not put the Guild to the expense of a referendum. As a matter of fact the referendum will pay for itself and more. At least it will cost no more than many of the Guild's useless activities in directions it never should meddle.

Are we to be muzzled and let the Guild grow further into something that we can swallow no longer? No. The Guild needs more real newspapermen in it, not less.

There is no need to go into a long discussion because we hope that the issue is still sufficiently plain and pled for a large majority to vote for our resolution. It must carry. There is no healthy reason why it should not.

REPORTER COMPLIMENTED FOR HANDLING OF DEBATE
By DONALD M. POND
Cleveland Guild

The Reporter, it seems to me, is to be complimented for having set a proper tone for the "Iams" debate. If such a debate there must be, through its publication of John Dunn's interesting and stimulating review of George Seldes' revealing and almost invaluable "Witch Hunt."

It seems to me that analytical and intelligent newspapermen must see, when they stop to examine the matter, that they are being invited to do something far more than condemn a political philosophy when they are asked to pass the Youngstown resolution. Certainly the history of the last few years should be proof enough that the "witch hunt" against the Communists is, without fail, only

"Solid Front" On IEB Motion

Statement by the International Executive Board, Dec. 22, 1940.

The IEB has been asked by membership action of the Great Falls Newspaper Guild for information regarding the purpose and effect of the Board's referendum proposal to be placed on the ballot along with the Youngstown referendum motion. The Great Falls communication expresses the desire that their membership may present a solid front with their vote. It questions the necessity and advisability of the IEB proposal.

The IEB is in sympathy with the desire of the Great Falls membership to present a solid front. We believe that the IEB proposal makes this possible for all members, by voting for the IEB proposal and against the Youngstown proposal. We believe the Youngstown proposal is a concession to opponents of the Guild. Nevertheless, it is evidence that a great many Guild members to whom the Youngstown proposal is distasteful, fear that merely voting against it, they have the opportunity to vote for a clear-cut affirmative statement of the Guild's position.

The Youngstown proposal is a concession to opponents of the Guild. It should be defeated. The IEB proposal is a recognition of the wish of many members to answer the publishers and the question which has been raised by the Youngstown resolution. We believe it should be adopted.

presidency from the hand you liked, this is also our challenge. We specifically challenge members of the Wilkes-Barre delegation who paid lip service to the battle waged by our Seattle delegation but on the Convention floor chose to be neither red nor white, neither black nor gray, but a wishy-washy something in between which was worse than nothing.

Guild on the Spot
The Guild today is on the spot for failing miserably to pledge an American loyalty, which has no room for communism, fascism or Nazism. But it is not too late. Will you redeem yourselves by wholeheartedly supporting the Youngstown and Los Angeles resolutions, and by your stand later at the Detroit Convention?

Head our challenge, gentlemen, or Guildmen no longer will tolerate leadership which thumbs its nose at rank and file insistence that the Guild is unalterably opposed to "foreign" philosophies which in the lands of their origin have shackled the labor movement. Prove by your actions that you are true Americans, gentlemen, or get out and stay out of the American Newspaper Guild.

CHICAGOAN SEES NEED FOR RED-BAITING
By HARRY C. READ
Chicago Guild

The attention of the membership is directed to the tab-thumping with which Fascism and Nazism were officially denounced by past ANG Conventions.

Then came the Berlin-Moscow pact! The chirp emerged that the mess was all England's fault; she had wanted war, had conspired and lured, sans plans, sans everything to blast steel-rolled Germany, Italy and Russia from the footstool.

Next came the attack on gentle Russia by mighty Finland! The great President misunderstood. He thought Russia was the aggressor. Along with the Roosevelt-baiting, the silence as to Fascism and Nazism was deafening.

The case is expedited to go to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Striker Cites 'Isms' Sponsor

By A. P. HAND
Monroe Guild member

I would like to take this means of informing the Youngstown Newspaper Guild that the eight months' strike of the Monroe Newspaper Guild is over.

I hope I am not assuming too much in the belief that Youngstown knows that Monroe has been on strike, although in the long eight months we were on the picket line we never received a penny of financial support or one word of encouragement from the Youngstown Guild.

Of course, Youngstown for the past few months has had more important things to do than helping 15 Guildmen win security and decent wages and working conditions. The Youngstown Guild has seen fit to "spend" its "time," money and energy in "circulating" the ANG with letters urging us to stamp out the Reds—letters which could have been substituted for the most vicious of the strike publisher's editorials without losing anything in disruptive intent.

In common with the other Monroe strikers I am deeply grateful for the financial and moral support we received both from locals which did, and locals which did not, second the referendum moved by the Youngstown Guild. However, I hope that this letter will give Guild members who honestly and earnestly want to see the Guild grow the opportunity to judge the sincerity of the Youngstown local's professions by its actions.

Seldes Warns of Dangers In Actions to Split Unions

By GEORGE SELDES
New York Guild

Membership in the Guild of only a few months may not justify my intrusion into the laments controversy; I therefore offer as my credentials a friendship with the Guild's founder, Heywood Brown, which began when we were both members of the press section of the American army in France, and when (in 1918) I first discussed a union of newspaper men with him—having gotten the idea from the well-known and well-secured typographical men of the Pittsburgh Post. I have also, without being a member, written and spoken for the Guild for six years; and I hope to continue to do so.

I have read every word pro and con on the Youngstown resolution and spoken to many Guildmen. I tried to be open and fair-minded. I am now convinced that the red-baiting and sneering of the Guild by an ex-member like Pagler is the work of a hoodlum-mind, and I am further convinced that whether or not the backers of the Youngstown

plan know it or not, they are part of a plan to split the Guild apart and eventually destroy it.

I have seen the same thing attempted in the League of American Writers and other liberal non-conformist organizations. Reliable correspondents in Washington inform me that as a part of the preparation to enter the war the attempt will be made to split all the best CIO unions, and that the Press, which has been so long condemned the CIO in 1936 and 1937 will again be made the instrument of persons and organizations which possess power and money.

The history of 1917 and the Creel Committee shows how the mind of America was regimented and dictated to, how labor leaders were either taken into camp or silenced. Then the word "Huns" was used (and in 1918 "Reds") against Charles A. Lindbergh "Sr.", Robert La Follette, a handful of men in politics, a few labor leaders, a few intellectuals who exposed the fraud of a war "to make the world safe for democracy."

There is danger today that all the gains made by labor in generations will be lost in a day. The Newspaper Guild ought to be aware of it, ought to be in this fight. But the fight it is in, in my opinion, is one aimed to break it up. And I am egotistic enough to believe that my friend Heywood would have wanted me to write this letter.

POST FOR LABOR WON ON DRAFT BOARD
MONROE, La.—Through a persistent campaign by the Monroe Guild in cooperation with Louisiana CIO Director Fred C. Peiper, a progressive labor representative has been named to the Draft Appeal Board for the fifteen parishes of northern Louisiana by Governor Sam Jones.

He is Ralph White, founder and past president of the Louisiana Typographical Conference.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

BEALS FOR UNION
New York.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
Some men have turned their backs on money and security to build a union of newspaper workers because they believed in that kind of union.

Clyde Beals is one of the few who possessed the heart and the courage to do this. His editorship encompassed far more than honest service to newspapermen. He looked about, and he saw that the papers published by other unions needed help. So he devoted days and weeks of his time to machinery for strengthening the entire labor press.

Scores of labor editors are in debt to Beals. No one with his vision and purposefulness had been known before.

His dream was union, not disunion through the employer formula of red-baiting. I hope that some day the rest of us may catch up with him.

ALEXANDER L. CROSBY
Labor Press Unit

PRaise FOR BEALS
WASHINGTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
Labor newspaper editors throughout the country will regret the resignation of Clyde Beals as editor of the GUILD REPORTER.

Those who know him personally are well acquainted with his devotion to the interests of the Guild and the American labor movement. To those others who knew him only through the GUILD REPORTER, his handling of the paper brought frequent comments of appreciation and praise.

The GUILD REPORTER came on the scene at a time of tremendous labor growth, and from its first issue served as a model for scores of other union editors, both on national and local labor papers, who were less well grounded in journalistic practices and techniques. Beals' handling of content and form have been studied and copied by labor editors to the benefit of the entire union press.

Under his leadership the Guild's labor press forums held during the past two years have brought labor editors together in valuable discussions of technical and editorial problems.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
Assistant Editor
The CIO News

FOR TWIN CITIES PLAN
DENVER.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:
The Twin Cities proposal for election of ANG officers by referendum should be supported by all patriotic American newspapermen who want to sweep the Communists out of power in the Guild.

Consistent in the determination of the rank and file to rid themselves of Stalinists in the Guild leadership, I am sure that a referendum election would return the administration of the Guild to the hands of the rank and file.

But, of course, there are Guild busters. On the Mirror and the Times they recently formed rival AFL company unions with the express purpose of breaking up the Guild if possible. There is also W. Pegler.

All of these use the Red cry—and so do all publishers seeking to break the Guild or weaken it to dole out club-type of thing that won't talk back to the boss. Obviously those who, in the Guild, play that game are either consciously on a Guild busting venture or innocently spreading the poison of those who are. Personally, I have been called red by a publisher in Brooklyn while we were often more radical in the Guild. But, of course, there are Guild busters. On the Mirror and the Times they recently formed rival AFL company unions with the express purpose of breaking up the Guild if possible. There is also W. Pegler.

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With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

JOINT LIBRARY ESTABLISHED IN DENVER
A joint library is being set up by the Denver Guild and Auxiliary for all members. New books and magazine subscriptions will be purchased from time to time by the Auxiliary.

A call has also been sent out for the donation of used books by the members of the two groups. Dan Welles and Herbert Breen of the Guild will serve with two Auxiliary representatives as the library committee.

DNGA members served as hostesses at the third annual bingo party of the Guild, Dec. 15, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

MRS. REYNOLDS-HOSTESS AT SALEM PARTY
Mrs. J. Frank Reynolds, newly-elected president of the Salem Auxiliary, was hostess at a novelty party held for the purpose of raising money to cover the expense of baby food which had been sent to Monroe. Assistant hostess was Miss Mary Coyne.

Mrs. Harold Hadley, who until recently was president of the local, is now vice president. New secretary is Mrs. Louise Chandler.

WASHINGTON NOMINATES OFFICERS FOR 1941
The last membership meeting of the Washington Auxiliary was the occasion for a party given by the coming year and a musical and refreshments in the Christmas spirit. A letter of thanks from Monroe Auxiliary members, which was read aloud at the meeting, expressed appreciation for the \$500 check sent by the WNGA for Thanksgiving turkeys.

On Saturday, Dec. 14, the WNGA held a Christmas party for children, at which each child brought one joyful and one useful gift for a Monroe strike child. The party was held in the Downtown Nursery School and a gaily-decorated Christmas tree, with colorfully-wrapped gifts spread beneath it, high-lighted the scene. The children played games and sang.

The December issue of the Guild Woman is in the press and will feature an article of the CIO convention by Eleanor Fowler, WNGA president, who was present at Atlantic City, an interview with one of the Guild delegates to the Maryland CIO convention, and an article by the chairman of the Guild Organizing Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS WILL OBSERVE FIRST BIRTHDAY
The first birthday of the Indianapolis Auxiliary will be the occasion for a party given by Mrs. Frances Dunne; president of the local, at her home, Jan. 21. The Indianapolis Guild voted in its December meeting to send a birthday cake to the group in appreciation of the work done in behalf of the Guild.

Thumbnails sketches of the women nominated for office in the INGA for the coming year will be featured in the INGA News, which will be distributed to Auxiliary members this week.

Nominations have been made of the following members, all unopposed: president, Mrs. Dunne; vice president, Mrs. Virginia Thorbahn; secretary, Mrs. Herbert Gilligan; treasurer, Mrs. Stella Larezi; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Martha Ulrich; reporter and editor, Mrs. Frances Humphreys. All, with the exception of Mrs. Larsen and Mrs. Ulrich, are incumbents.

Other activities of the local have included: wiring to President Roosevelt opposition to the Logan-Walter Bill, writing Congressman Ladd approval of the Grey Anti-Poll Tax Bill in the House; offering support to John Barte, CIO State legislative representative in Indiana, in labor legislation to come before the Indiana General Assembly in the coming session.

WOMAN-UNION LEADER SPEAKS IN CHICAGO
Annie Scott, chairman of the United Wholesale and Retail Employees' Union (CIO), Local No. 291, was the guest speaker at the December membership meeting of the Chicago Auxiliary. Nominations for the election to be held in January also took place at this meeting.

Mrs. Pat Aleskovsky has been appointed delegate from the local to the Citizens' Committee for Adequate Medical Care to replace Mrs. Sally Kress, who has tendered her resignation.

Action by the membership of the Chicago Auxiliary to help fight the rising cost of milk in that city has been urged by Mrs. Esther Garduck, who reported on the plans of the United Conference on the High Cost of Living for its coming meeting.

DINNER USED TO RAISE STRIKE MONEY
Two members of the New York Auxiliary recently demonstrated that contributions for Monroe can be raised by individuals if they show imagination. Twenty dollars for Monroe was netted at a dinner, in the style of Old Vienna, given by Erica Zoni, whose mother impressed the diners with her skill at goulash, while Fricks Arntson, who helped serve, looked as though she had stepped from an old-country beer garden.

All ANGA news for the GUILD REPORTER should be mailed to Mrs. Mary Pond, c/o Cleveland Industrial Union Council, 214 Ninth Street Building, Cleveland, Ohio. The news should be mailed to reach Cleveland at least three days before GUILD REPORTER deadlines, to allow time for coordination of material.

Huberman Refused Reinstatement
In a 12-page memorandum to the unit, Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the Guild, refused to resign the charge of Leo Huberman, prominent author and historian, as labor editor on a charge of "incompetency."

Ingersoll accused Huberman of failure in three particulars: 1) "Ability to meet my standards for writing in PM"; 2) "Ability to meet my standards in the selection and development of news to print"; 3) "Ability to hold up his end in the management of the Department."

He also said: "My position . . . at its height is that a serious difference of opinion is an acceptable reason for the dismissal of an important writer or editor as 'incompetent' to succeed on PM."

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Propaganda Analysis Group Appoints Beals Editor

Clyde Beals, who resigned Dec. 15 as editor of the GUILD REPORTER, has been appointed editor and administrative secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis. The Institute was established by the Good Will Fund, an institution endowed by the late Edward Filene, famous Boston merchant and philanthropist.

Beals was chosen by the Institute board of directors at the same time that it elected new officers for the coming year. They are: President, Kirtley Mather, of Harvard University; secretary, Clyde Miller, of Columbia University, and treasurer, Alfred McClung Lee, of New York University.

The Institute issues monthly bulletins, analyzing current propaganda, and has published several books on the subject.

LABOR IN REVIEW

WITH prices and profits both rising, union workers throughout the country are demanding and getting wage increases. This is particularly true of CIO unions who realize that the cost of living will continue to rise during the war period.

With more and more of the country's resources being turned to arms production, CIO economists expect to see less production of consumer goods and a resultant rise in prices. There has been serious talk that the government will use its "priorities" power to reduce further the amount of consumer goods produced and a recent CIO Economic Outlook points out that this means a definite threat of inflation.

Another factor that contributes to a rise in living costs is the virtual elimination of the government housing program with a resultant housing shortage particularly in those localities where new armaments and munitions plants are being built. This, of course, will mean much higher rents for what homes are available.

CIO Unions Seeking Raises

To meet this, practically every CIO union has made wage increases a major plank in their collective bargaining platforms.

News of newly won pay increases comes from all parts of the country and most of the major industries.

In the booming auto industry, a total of \$20,471,000 in bonuses and wage increases has been won by the United Auto Workers for some 260,000 workers within the past month.

The CIO is just getting its organizing drive started in the rapidly growing aviation industry, but it is already winning wage increases. In addition to the boost won by the Vultee strike on the West Coast, the UAW has signed an agreement with the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. in Newark, N. J., that gives the workers a 6-cent an hour increase.

4-Day Strike Gets Boost

Although no major contracts have been negotiated in the steel industry in recent weeks, wage increases have been won for thousands of workers in many small plants. There are also stories of spontaneous stoppages in departments of the major companies, particularly Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Co., which have brought adjustment of hourly wages and piece work rates.

A four-day strike of 2,000 workers at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, ended with a guarantee by the company to increase the piece work rate. The strike was precipitated by a company threat to decrease the rate.

A demand for higher wages for 800,000 coal miners was part of the collective bargaining program worked out at the recent meeting of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers which will begin negotiations with the operators soon.

From Everywhere

From here, there and everywhere come such stories as . . . wages increases in new contract for 14,000 West Coast longshoremen . . . 5-cent an hour boosts for some 25,000 wood workers in the Pacific Northwest . . . a demand by the National Maritime Union for a 25 per cent raise in wages . . . 1,000 workers in the largest factory in Oregon, the Doernbecher Furniture Co. given 5 cents more an hour in a new contract with the United Furniture Workers. . . . These are just some of the major increases of the past



Federated Press Cartoon
Reprinted from Brewery Worker (AFL)

SCRAM!

two weeks. Both the CIO News and the Federated Press carry scores of increases won in plants employing from 50 to 500 workers.

Murray Has Defense Plan

Protection of workers and consumers and of the fundamental rights and liberties of the American people was stressed in a national defense program which CIO President Philip Murray presented to President Roosevelt Dec. 18.

The main objectives of Murray's plan are:

- 1.—To guarantee the production of armaments in needed quantities and on time.
- 2.—To guarantee the production of domestic or non-military goods in adequate quantities so as to further improve and extend the American standard of living through a more equitable distribution of the national income, thereby improving the morale of the American people and preventing a chaotic breakdown of our domestic economy when the national defense program is completed.
- 3.—To preserve the basic democratic rights of the American people, namely the freedom of speech, assembly and worship and the free right to organize into independent associations for lawful purposes, such as the right of labor to organize into unions of its own choosing for collective bargaining and other mutual protection.

Murray made his proposal after having conferred with the six CIO vice presidents, who approved it. He also made a statement attacking the "rather stupid method" in which the defense program has been distributed and is being administered.

A plan similar to the one proposed has been discussed with the President three months previously by himself and John L. Lewis, Murray asserted.

In presenting his plan for joint industry-labor control over defense production, Murray said that a redefinition of the aims of the defense program was necessary to avoid a repetition of the 1917-1918 failures.

"The aims of the defense program," Murray said, "now somewhat uncertain and confused, should be clearly set forth and redefined in certain essential aspects."

"The full and complete cooperation of industry, organized labor and government in the major basic and vital defense industries is essential to the successful execution of the defense program."

Knudsen for 7-Day Week

While Murray made his proposal for cooperation to help build America's defense, industrial spokesmen continued to use the emergency to demand still more profits and more work at less pay from the workers.

William S. Knudsen, anti-labor General Motors executive and chairman of President Roosevelt's new four-man defense board, keynoted the manufacturers' campaign for the seven-day week with no time and a half for overtime to the workers.

Knudsen, in a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that it was necessary "to put the defense job on a war basis even if we are at peace" and that in order to do this, it would be necessary to go on a seven-day basis.

That "Shortage" Story Again

The NAM and Knudsen's own automotive industry thought this was just dandy and insisted that labor would have to forego any overtime provisions if industry were to adopt the seven-day plan.

The old story of a shortage of skilled labor—with 9 million or more unemployed, they can't talk about any general shortage—was dragged out again by Knudsen, who apparently has never read any of the figures on the availability of skilled labor that have been prepared by the Department of Labor and by both the CIO and AFL to explode this talk of a shortage.

One would, for example, expect Knudsen to know the situation in his own industry but either he doesn't or would rather ignore the true situation. The United Auto Workers Union has made a careful survey of that industry and finds that there are thousands of highly skilled tool

CIO Unions Are Battling For And Getting Pay Increases

and die makers doing unskilled or semi-skilled work in auto plants because there are no jobs for them at their highly skilled trade. In addition there are several thousand tool and die workers totally unemployed.

One of the prize arguments of Knudsen and the NAM for a longer work week is the story of France's Popular Front government and the 40-hour week which it instituted in that country. The NAM and others are fond of repeating that it was the outrageous labor laws of this government that weakened France's defense and caused its downfall.

Longer Hours Cut Production

LABOR, the official organ of the Railway Brotherhoods, did some research on the Popular Front government recently, and came up with some interesting facts that should be passed on to Knudsen.

They are simply: When the Popular Front government came into power in 1936, French industrial production stood at 72.5. Under the 40-hour week, production rose to 81.7. After the Popular Front government was replaced by what LABOR called a "business" government and the 40-hour week discarded, production dropped back to 76.1.

Red Baiters Repudiated

A complete repudiation of red-baiting was voted by members of the nation's largest restaurant workers' union in a recent officers' election in Local 302 of the AFL's Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance in New York. Red-baiting candidates were defeated by majorities ranging from 5 to 3 to almost 3 to 1, the union announced.

Every candidate of the United Union Committee which had been called every name in Mrs. Dilling's book, was elected. The new president is Costas Dritsas who defeated William Mesevich, the incumbent, by a vote of 2,851 to 1,861.

"... the membership," a statement from the union said, "in choosing the United Union ticket repudiated the wild orgy of red-baiting, coupled with the raising of religious and racial prejudices, which was the core of the campaign of the now thoroughly discredited United Right ticket."

'Anti-Trust' Hurts

Labor unions have been the greatest sufferers under the anti-trust laws, says the Federated Press on the basis of a study which was made for the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Between July, 1890, and July, 1940, jail sentences were imposed in 26 cases. Of these 26 convictions, 12 or nearly 50 per cent were in cases involving labor unions. Two war-time convictions were in spy cases while the rest of the imprisonment cases were for business racketeering.

In the same period, according to the study, which was prepared by Yale Law Professor Walton Hamilton and Irene Till, 100 convictions carrying fines were obtained for violation of the anti-trust laws. Of these 100 convictions, 14 or 14 per cent were of labor unions.

Total net fines imposed amounted to \$3,461,381, of which \$660,160 was paid by labor unions.

A union also paid the second largest fine of \$360,000 in 1937. The Socony Vacuum Oil Co. had a \$375,000 fine imposed in 1938 while the third largest fine was \$227,000 imposed on the National Malleable and Steel Castings Co. in 1926.

Of the 14 anti-trust cases against labor unions in which fines were imposed, five or about 33 per cent were in 1937 or later. During the present administration, 21 anti-trust convictions imposing fines were obtained while nine convictions carrying jail sentences were obtained, of which four were in cases against labor unions. In two of the non-union cases sentences were suspended.

Here and There - - -

Robert B. Watts, associate general counsel, has been appointed general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board to succeed Charles Fahy, who resigned to become assistant solicitor general. . . . For hurling a flaming kerosene rag into striking electrical workers' headquarters at Glendale, N. Y., Edmond White, superintendent of the struck Triangle Conduit and Cable Co., was arrested on attempted arson charges and released on \$1000 bail. . . .

Edward F. McGrady, highly paid "labor expert" for the Radio Corporation of America, has been named a special consultant to the Secretary of War on labor matters. . . . McGrady is best remembered for his "mediation" of major strikes in the NRA days when he was assistant Secretary of Labor. . . . A net profit of more than \$30,000 was realized by the Somerville Iron Workers in Chattanooga, Tenn., in an 18-months period under a system of advancing money due its employees at 15 per cent interest. . . . the practice was stopped by a court order. . . .

A drive to organize 90,000 workers in the worsted division of the textile industry has been launched by the Textile Workers Union (CIO). . . . Declaring that estimated 45 million Americans are not getting enough to eat, Harriett Elliott, consumer representative on the National Defense Commission, told a Washington audience that malnutrition was the chief weak spot in the defense of the United States. . . .

Seven former California relief administration workers, members of the CIO municipal workers' union, have been acquitted of contempt of court charges for refusing to give up union records to Assemblyman Sam Yorty's "little Dies committee." . . . Anthropology apparently is subversive to J. Edgar Hoover's allegedly college-trained G-men. . . . One of his gunshoes who had been spying on an NLRB employe reported that " . . . Grant Cannon, a field examiner connected with the NLRB at St. Louis, is known to have radical tendencies leaning towards Communism. . . . It is further reported that Cannon has studied anthropology. . . ."

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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