

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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FIRST NATIONAL HEARST TALKS: Chain's Labor Counsel Harvey J. Kelly (second from left) tells American Newspaper Guild negotiators management's ideas

for long-term peace. Guild negotiators, seated along side of table facing Kelly, are, from the left: Morris Gilbert, chairman New York World-Telegram unit,

Executive Vice President Kaufman, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and President Agnes Fahy of the Newark Guild. Hearst unit observers are seated in the rear.

HEARST ASKS LONG-TERM PACTS

Chain Negotiators Explore Management's Suggestions after Making Guild Proposals

The desires of the Hearst chain management in the peace formula which it has proposed to work out with the Guild were set forth at negotiating sessions last fortnight as the first national newspaper bargaining in Guild history began.

The chain management would like to have the Guild agree to a formula which would:

1. Give it an assurance of freedom to fire for economy.
2. Insure status quo for long terms by means of three-year contracts which could be opened annually only for wages and possibly for hours and a few lesser matters.
3. Provide for arbitration of all disputes arising under the contract, including deadlocks in the annual negotiation of wages and other reopenable points.

The proposal for the long-term agreement was advanced in place of a proposal for arbitration of renewals which the Guild negotiators declared they were sure the Guild membership would never amend the constitution to permit.

Five Sessions Held
The management's points emerged as Harvey J. Kelly, the Hearst labor counsel, stated his views to the Guild negotiators in the five sessions held up to May 27. Kelly has been conducting the negotiations for the management with the assistance of two members of his statistical staff, and the Guild has been represented by Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman, Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche, President Agnes Fahy of the Newark Guild and part of the time by Morris Gilbert, chairman of the New York World-Telegram unit as negotiators, and by observers from various Hearst papers. Observers present so far have been from the New York Mirror and Journal-American, King Features and the Albany Times Union, as well as from some non-Hearst papers.

Council Session Called
Bulletins reporting the conferences are being sent to all Hearst units and to units on all other chain papers after each one or two sessions.

As Kelly developed his general statement of points sought by the management Executive Vice President Kaufman called the Guild's Hearst Chain Advisory Council into session for Sunday, June 9, in Detroit, to discuss the Guild's position. The Guild spokesmen entered the negotiations on the basis of a program laid down by this council last October.

Kelly's demands all call for concessions from the established practices in Guild bargaining and Convention recommendations.

In return Kelly offers:

The "Guild shop in"—as he continually stressed—"some form." This eventuality turned out to be the San Francisco formula, requiring all members to remain members and 80 per cent of all newly hired employees to become members.

Preferential rehiring, under which all Guild members laid off for economy would be placed on a list and would have to be hired back before the management could take on new people.

Probable chain-wide acceptance of the other now widespread features of Guild contracts: Time and a half for contractual overtime; standard war clause, transfers between papers to be by employee consent and at the employer's expense.

Willing to Have Consultation
In addition to these conditions, which Kelly either put forward at the outset or stated that there

would be no "fierce" management resistance to when Kaufman read our demands, subsequent argument drew from him agreement to recognize the Guild's right to consultation in the event of discharges so long as he was assured there would be no "implication of a right to veto" the discharge; and recognition also of the Guild's concern with speed-up. He said he would not object to having alleged cases of speed-up heard before an impartial board provided that there were safeguards to the management's right to an employee's full working time.

The question of unrestricted economy firings became an immediate point at issue at the opening session on May 16, when the Guild negotiators questioned Kelly on this demand. He said the management could not consider "staff freezing."

Guild Shows Dangers
The Guild negotiators stressed the wide opportunity for capricious

or "vengeful" firing created by the blanket right to economy firing, and in reply to Kelly's arguments that the management had the responsibility for the financial success of the paper pointed out the employee's stake, since his livelihood was involved.

Kaufman pointed out that the need for job security was one of the basic needs that brought the Guild into existence, and that the management would have to come to recognize this just as it was already recognizing certain other basic demands which it had earlier declared impossible.

Pasche reminded Kelly that he himself had conceded that advance consultation had in some cases worked helpfully. Kelly would not agree exactly but admitted that "the ideas of the people doing the work are beneficial."

The 80 per cent Guild shop plan drew sharp objections from Guild negotiators, who pointed out that it might mean dilution of the

Guild strength in shops where the Guild was all or almost entirely organized. The effect, the Guild negotiators pointed out, was to perpetuate minority vs. majority struggles.

For All Organized Papers
The negotiators agreed that any formula worked out would apply to all places where the Guild is the collective bargaining agent of the plants or becomes so within a reasonable period. Kelly stressed, however, that the formula had to be on an all-or-nothing basis.

Kelly told the conference that he officially represented only the Hearst Consolidated Publications, being responsible to its board of directors, to which he would make recommendations; but added that it was a reasonable assumption that since Hearst Consolidated was the chief corporation, "any far-reaching policy decided on by its directorate would promptly be adopted in other parts of the whole."

ment, signed by Vice Presidents Farson, Irwin, Kenen, Klyman, Martin and Wohl was distributed to some locals with a letter from Max Ways, Philadelphia secretary, in which he said he had been asked to "act as co-ordinator of this movement." Ways' letter asked for endorsements and suggestions.

Endorsements Obtained
After obtaining endorsements of several Guild officers and members in the Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Akron, St. Louis, Memphis and Northwestern Indiana locals, the statement was printed and given wider distribution, arriving at the GUILD REPORTER office on May 16. It is this statement which appears on Page 2.

Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, meanwhile, had issued an official

statement to all local Guild officers declaring that one part of the six board members' statement "constitutes an attack on the American Newspaper Guild's membership as a whole rather than any officers."

A condensed version of Pasche's statement appears on Page 4.

The Twin Cities Guild has circulated all locals with a bulletin calling attention not only to the statement of the six vice presidents but also to charges in the "Guild Progressive," published by a faction in the New York local.

The Twin Cities bulletin declares that "any pronounced tinge, whether of communist or fascist persuasion, should be erased at the coming Convention" and calls on individuals whom it does not name but who, it says, have "been put on the spot" to take their cases before the membership and "if they are free from extremist alliances . . . let them assert it unequivocally and give what evidence they have in support thereof."

The Twin Cities local said it was not likely to take a final position on International officers in advance of the Convention.

Two of the most heated election campaigns in the whole Guild have been carried on in the New York and Washington locals, where

(Continued on Page Four)

BATTLE'S ON - - -

Locals Electing Delegates in Midst of Hectic Pre-Convention Campaign

Election of delegates to the American Newspaper Guild's seventh annual Convention is being conducted in the midst of perhaps the most intensive advance campaign in Guild history. Led by a bloc of six International vice presidents, a drive was launched early this month to oust the present paid officers and functionaries of the Guild. The campaign was opened with the distribution of a printed statement, supported by individual members in eight locals.

The counter-attack of this drive is being started today by Vice President Milton Kaufman and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche with a statement to the membership analyzing the Guild's condition and the progress of the last year. The two statements appear on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.

The nomination of a candidate for President, Harry Martin of Memphis, by his own local, was announced in the last REPORTER. The Memphis statement appears on Page 2.

To Open July 8
Our first Convention in the South—to be held in Memphis, Tenn., at the Hotel Peabody—is only five weeks away. The sessions will begin on July 8.

Locals are busy electing and instructing delegates and raising the

money for their expenses. Most of the delegates to the Guild Convention and to the Auxiliary gathering which will be held simultaneously will have been chosen within the next two weeks, but many locals apparently are not going to instruct their delegates until late this month. In other locals, opposing slates are being chosen on issues that are tantamount to instructions.

Meanwhile the Memphis local and Auxiliary are busy preparing a program of entertainment for the delegates and their wives.

The first official opposition to the present ANG administration of the Guild came from the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, which elected delegates at its April meeting. Then, on May 7, a mimeographed state-

ment, signed by Vice Presidents Farson, Irwin, Kenen, Klyman, Martin and Wohl was distributed to some locals with a letter from Max Ways, Philadelphia secretary, in which he said he had been asked to "act as co-ordinator of this movement." Ways' letter asked for endorsements and suggestions.

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BIG NEWS INSIDE . . .
MONROE, La.—Advertising in struck newspapers reduced 50 per cent in 48 hours after publisher refuses mayor's offer to mediate. . . . Page 4.
NORWALK, Conn.—Local carries battle for reinstatement of discharged leader to public. . . . Page 4.
ORGANIZING—New York Times organizing committee says Guild now has substantial majority and asks contract negotiations. . . . Page 6.
And on Page 5 there is an analysis of the recent war hysteria in the United States which reveals how labor's laws, rights and liberties are being threatened.

'THE GUILD HAS BOGGED DOWN'

Here's Full Statement of Six Vice Presidents Asking Ouster for our Present Leadership at Memphis

The growth of the Guild has been checked both in organization and collective bargaining.

This setback is a serious matter for our union—serious for every member. A large part of the blame for the Guild's recent bogging down falls upon the group that runs ANG headquarters.

Therefore, we think the time has come to change the executive leadership of the ANG.

We are not referring to the president of the ANG, Kenneth Crawford, nor to the International Executive Board as such. We are referring to the paid officers and functionaries of the ANG who actually control the machinery of the Guild, and who, with some of the leaders of the New York Guild, make "in and break 'em at ANG headquarters."

The New York local attained a merited position of prominence when it was the most progressive, the most effective and the best organized in the ANG. It has long since ceased to hold that place, not through any fault of its members but partly because its officers have been too busy with the affairs of the ANG.

There is nothing wrong with fundamental ANG policies. Many of those who sign this statement had quite as much to do with the establishment of those policies as did the individuals who now compose the paid ANG leadership.

And many of those who sign this statement are now applying ANG policies of progressive industrial unionism with greater success than the ANG leadership or than locals supporting that leadership.

The way to build the Guild is to build unions. The way for Newspaper Guild members to build the CIO is to foster the growth of the Newspaper Guild which is and will remain a union loyal to the principles and to the leadership of the CIO.

At the Memphis convention of the Guild we will make an effort to replace the headquarters group with more effective leadership. In support of that effort, we call your attention to the following facts about our union:

1. On January 1, 1939, we had 17,600 members, of whom 8920 were in good standing.

On January 1, 1940, we had 16,000 members, of whom 7683 were in good standing.

These figures themselves disclose a grave situation. The Guild, as a young union that has again and again proved its strength, should be growing. Note that the net loss of members in good standing during 1939 occurred in spite of definite gains in several of the locals whose officers sign this statement.

The current national organization drive, carried out with more fanfare than thought, has been a flop.

2. The "outstanding" collective achievement of ANG headquarters during the past year was the signing of an AP contract in New York. For years Guild members have had it impressed upon them that no contract at all is almost always better than a contract that undermines the position of other Guild units or other Guild locals.

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after a full-time paid officer of the ANG had concentrated his efforts upon organization of the wire services for more than three years.

"MY BUDDY" THEME SONG

3. The ANG is a union seven years old without a national defense fund. It spends every nickel it takes in. Present paid officers of the ANG subscribe to what they call an "expansionist" policy. This is supposed to mean that the more we spend the faster the Guild grows. What it actually means is putting pals on the payroll in return for influence exerted at con-

ventions. No one would object if the spending and the pals built up the Guild. Their chief fruit has been in splitting locals opposed to the ANG leadership.

What we object to is "expansionism" which expands the payroll but contracts the Guild. We are all "expansionists" in the sense that we want to build up the ANG. But the slogan of "expansionism" is no excuse for reckless dissipation of the Guild's strength.

Just a few figures:

In 1937, when the American Newspaper Guild was publishing the Guild Reporter as a weekly, the ANG spent \$81,319 yearly or \$20,229 a quarter. In the three months ending February, 1940, the ANG spent \$27,318 for ordinary operations, which is at the rate of

\$20,229 a quarter. This does not include, of course, the money spent for the Chicago strike. Moreover, we call your attention to the fact that the Guild Reporter is now published only twice a month.

How operating expenses have mounted under the "expansionist" policies of the present regime may be seen from the following table, showing quarterly expenditures over a two-year period:

Sept., Oct., Nov., 1938—\$20,512
Dec., Jan., Feb., 1939—19,499
March, April, May, 1939—21,431
June, July, August, 1939—25,843
Sept., Oct., Nov., 1939—28,773
Dec., Jan., Feb., 1940—27,318
(as budgeted) 28,663
June, July, August, 1940—28,663

During this period of sharply mounting expenditures, the ANG payrolls have shown a marked increase.

In the quarter ending February, 1939, the salary items for executive officers, organizers, office employees and GUILD REPORTER employees totaled \$7,842.

One year later, the quarter ending February, 1940, the salary items had risen to \$10,754.

And in the budget for June, July and August for this year, the bill for these same services is estimated at \$11,829, or about \$3,500 a quarter more than 18 months ago.

That's a 44 per cent increase. Has ANG effectiveness increased in proportion?

The existence of a substantial defense fund in the ANG would make our strikes more immediately effective and probably would have made some of them unnecessary.

HEROIC CHICAGO STRUGGLE

We have proved—especially in the heroic struggle at Chicago—that the Guild can support one big strike indefinitely. But can we support two big strikes at the same time? Apparently the publishers think not. Many a Guild local has taken a pushing around at the hands of publishers while one strike elsewhere tied the Guild's hands. A substantial defense fund at ANG headquarters would alter this dangerous situation. "Expansionism" keeps the Guild on a hand-to-mouth basis. "Expansionism" and the consequent lack of a defense fund prevents the Guild from picking its spots. Next the Guild always fight only when con-

ditions are favorable. The following Guildmen are listed as having signed the above statement.

Chicago: Harry Wohl, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Al Jackson, president, Chicago Newspaper Guild.

Don Stevens, executive secretary, Chicago Newspaper Guild.

Philadelphia: William J. Farrow, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Leland M. Ross, president, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild; Jules Schick, vice president, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild; former chairman Associated Press unit.

Max Ways, secretary, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild.

Cleveland: I. L. Kenen, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Garfield Ashcraft, former treasurer, American Newspaper Guild; Carlisle E. Cameron, president, Cleveland Newspaper Guild; Bill Davy, executive secretary, Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

James P. Kirby, chairman, Scripps Howard Council; Ralph G. Platt, former president, Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

Alton: James S. Jackson, president, Alton Newspaper Guild; Harold Leng, secretary, Alton Newspaper Guild.

Robert H. Stoeber, former president, Alton Newspaper Guild.

St. Louis: Julius Klyman, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Elwood Douglas, first vice president and former president, St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

John Fletcher, Post-Dispatch unit chairman.

Herbert Monk, Globe Democrat unit chairman.

Memphis: Harry Martin, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; W. A. Copeland, president, Memphis Newspaper Guild.

Toronto: Roger Irwin, vice president, American Newspaper Guild.

Hammond, Ind.: Louis R. Ade, president, Hammond Newspaper Guild.

and let those delegates find candidates.

2. We favor a drastic financial overhauling, and, if necessary, a constitutional change that would permit the development of a steady growing and adequate defense fund. If the ANG had such a fund in 1938, the Chicago strike might have been won more quickly and with less suffering and sacrifice on the part of the strikers.

3. A GUILD REPORTER that gives the news of the union, the industry and the labor movement with fairness, honesty and readability.

4. Greater emphasis on job security in our program of collective bargaining.

5. As for organization, experience in many locals shows that the Guild will grow when it is functioning properly, and that it will not grow when it has not the respect of the unorganized. No tricks, no propaganda can overcome that essential fact.

If you agree with us or are interested in the point of view presented here, get in touch with one of those whose names are below. We represent many shades of opinion on Guild matters and on other matters.

What we have in common is a desire to see a new deal in the ANG; to see a leadership that has confidence in the membership of the union and in whom the membership has confidence.

We do not seek the triumph of any faction. What we want is an end of incompetence, to the factionalism that protects incompetence, conceals failure and encourages distrust. What we want is an American Newspaper Guild as successful as its most successful locals.

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3. A GUILD REPORTER that gives the news of the union, the industry and the labor movement with fairness, honesty and readability.

4. Greater emphasis on job security in our program of collective bargaining.

5. As for organization, experience in many locals shows that the Guild will grow when it is functioning properly, and that it will not grow when it has not the respect of the unorganized. No tricks, no propaganda can overcome that essential fact.

If you agree with us or are interested in the point of view presented here, get in touch with one of those whose names are below. We represent many shades of opinion on Guild matters and on other matters.

What we have in common is a desire to see a new deal in the ANG; to see a leadership that has confidence in the membership of the union and in whom the membership has confidence.

We do not seek the triumph of any faction. What we want is an end of incompetence, to the factionalism that protects incompetence, conceals failure and encourages distrust. What we want is an American Newspaper Guild as successful as its most successful locals.

The following Guildmen are listed as having signed the above statement.

Chicago: Harry Wohl, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Al Jackson, president, Chicago Newspaper Guild.

Don Stevens, executive secretary, Chicago Newspaper Guild.

Philadelphia: William J. Farrow, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Leland M. Ross, president, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild; Jules Schick, vice president, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild; former chairman Associated Press unit.

Max Ways, secretary, Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild.

Cleveland: I. L. Kenen, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Garfield Ashcraft, former treasurer, American Newspaper Guild; Carlisle E. Cameron, president, Cleveland Newspaper Guild; Bill Davy, executive secretary, Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

James P. Kirby, chairman, Scripps Howard Council; Ralph G. Platt, former president, Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

Alton: James S. Jackson, president, Alton Newspaper Guild; Harold Leng, secretary, Alton Newspaper Guild.

Robert H. Stoeber, former president, Alton Newspaper Guild.

St. Louis: Julius Klyman, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; Elwood Douglas, first vice president and former president, St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

John Fletcher, Post-Dispatch unit chairman.

Herbert Monk, Globe Democrat unit chairman.

Memphis: Harry Martin, vice president, American Newspaper Guild; W. A. Copeland, president, Memphis Newspaper Guild.

Toronto: Roger Irwin, vice president, American Newspaper Guild.

Hammond, Ind.: Louis R. Ade, president, Hammond Newspaper Guild.

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More on Kaufmann, Pasche

(Continued from Page Three) Budgets have been submitted ten days in advance of Board meetings, with reports of previous operations and explanations of the various items. They have been discussed carefully. At the suggestion of headquarters officers, a long session at one Board meeting was given over to an examination of every detail of operations and the activities of every person at headquarters. Actual operations have been kept well within the budget. With the exception of a split vote on the addition of an organizer, in which four members opposed the proposal, every item has been approved without or virtually without dissent, and at no time has any Board member been found to offer a concrete suggestion for more economical operation.

Defense Fund And Reserves

Everybody knows the need and value of a big Defense Fund, and looks forward to building one. We have known altogether too many occasions in strikes, when a big Defense Fund would have been a tremendous factor of strength. Nevertheless, the ANG has probably had the most successful strike record of any union. Whether or not we are a union without a national Defense Fund, the fact is that we started our biggest and longest strike with less than \$1,500 in the Defense Fund, raised \$155,000 in assessments to finance it. After carrying its cost for 17 months, paying off thousands of dollars in post-strike debts, and supporting lesser fights on the side, we have in the Defense Fund today more than \$2,500, with many thousands more to come in assessment arrangements.

We believe that intelligent financial operations and the building of reserves are an instrument of Guild policy, not its aim. The Defense Fund is not going to be created by constitutional machinery, sleight of hand, or by economies in essential routine operations. We shall build reserves as we build membership. The foundation of all reserves is what the ANG has built: a self-confident, self-reliant membership, which expects services from its international and gives it effective aid, which has supported strikes, paid assessments and held with growing understanding and regularity, a membership which has taken its place in the labor movement and proved its ability to take struggles in its stride and go on to additional successes.

Not run by N. Y.

Passing note may be taken of two other points in the statement. One is the attack upon the New York Guild. This local can undoubtedly speak for itself. Our own files show that it continues to progress, improve its operations and get better contracts which set useful precedents for the whole country, and that its officers and members played an outstanding part in support of the Chicago strike. But, apart from any appeal to lingering regional feeling which an attack may contain, it makes the assertion that the officers of the New York Guild "run" ANG headquarters. This is taken out of thin air. The part played by the New York Guild delegates at Guild convention is a matter of record. We do not hesitate to avail ourselves of the opportunity to consult experienced Guild officers within reach in New York, any less than we constantly seek consultation with local Guild officers everywhere. But ANG headquarters is "run" by the elected constitutional officers, under the continuing direction of the International Executive Board.

The other point is the charge that at an IEB meeting in Chicago, in the presence of the strikers, said ANG officers made an "un-

Secretary's Statement On Guild Membership

The following is a condensed version of a statement which Secretary-Treasurer Pasche sent to all local officers May 16:

A letter is being circulated . . . over the signature of Max Wags, Secretary of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden, and with it a statement signed by six present members of the International Executive Board, containing certain allegations as to operations of the American Newspaper Guild. Most of the material can be considered as properly the subject of internal controversy. One part, however, constitutes an attack in fact on the American Newspaper Guild's membership as a whole rather than any officers. I refer to the attempted inference, contrary to fact, that ANG has been losing membership.

There is one . . . test of membership growth or decline, and that is the curve of monthly collection of dues. . . . The latest figures show that in the first three months of 1940 (with an increasing accumulation of assessments) dues payments were made by an average of 12,266 members, as against 10,291 in the first three months of 1939. Also, that the average for the last full year, April 1939 to March 1940, was 11,859 dues payments, compared with 9,792 during the previous full year. . . .

It is entirely true that the list of standing of locals as of January 1, 1940, showed about 1,000 less book membership than the one of a year before. But what was omitted by the six Board members citing this, was . . . that in the continuing process which has been going on . . . of clearing deadwood off the books . . . in cooperation between the ANG and locals, more than 3,200 members . . . had been removed just before the revised list was made up.

It is also true that the good standing total . . . was lower than a year before. But omitted was the fact that January 1, 1939, good standing required payment of a series of 20 assessments in twelve months. . . .

The confidential list of good standing as of January 1 was sent to the members of the Board with an explanation that actually there was an increase in membership, and that the process of removing deadwood had involved the immediate prior removal of 3,200. My letter, dated March 8, contained the following paragraph:

While all Board communications are confidential, I have marked this one particularly so, because you can imagine what some periodicals would do with the figure just now, ignoring the explanation. I think the next revised membership figures for the ANG should wait until the Convention for publication, when the attendant explanation can be gotten into at least one paragraph.

This statement and the established Board practice under which it was made, were challenged in no way at the next IEB meeting, April 27-28.

warranted on a slight upon the Guild an outstandingly successful union. We shall, in our report to the convention, offer certain recommendations. We may say now that we do not see the need for any important change in policy or procedure, and we announce now that we shall be candidates for reelection to our present offices.

We do not think it is sufficient merely to say "there is nothing wrong with fundamental ANG policies." We would go further and hold to the positive view that the basic policies of the American Newspaper Guild, developed from convention to convention, have proved to be correct and highly successful. These policies have brought contractual improvements in wages, hours and security of employment which compare favorably with the achievements of any union.

The Memphis convention will, as usual, review, re-affirm or revise policies and methods, and elect officers. It will have before it all its work the usual full reports and factual material on ANG operations. It will face a future containing grave dangers.

Labor Threatened The Guild is rounding out the seventh year of its existence, covering a period which until recently was comparatively auspicious to labor organization. The efforts of labor to organize and bargain collectively have been increasingly hampered. Overhauling everything else is the danger that, despite popular opposition, the United States will be dragged into the European war. In that event, we must expect a sharply increased attack on our rights and activities as a union. The demand for a renewed invasion of labor's rights, already a subject of agitation in the press, is a forerunner.

We shall need the fullest unity around Guild decisions. By this we do not mean a nominal unity of silence, but a genuine unity growing out of the honest study of facts, the resolution of differences in the democratic tradition which

Battle Is On For Convention

(Continued from Page One)

The elections were to be decided by May 29. In New York the battle was between a slate nominated by the local representative assembly and a slate backed by the "Independent Progressives," who were condemned as factional and objective by a New York membership meeting in April. Although the New York battle was fought on local issues and candidates, the "Progressives" have attacked the Guild Reporter and International officers as well.

In Cleveland three delegates to the Convention as well as Vice President Kenen endorsed the instructions by Ways, but the instructions of that local will not be decided until a meeting on June 21.

The Cleveland membership will vote then on a resolution praising the national leadership of the Guild and calling for an end to "factionalism and regionalism" by "certain elements in the leadership" of the local, and instructing the delegates to support the defeat of International officers at Memphis.

Meanwhile statements of both sides will be distributed simultaneously to every member of the Cleveland Guild.

The Seattle Guild elected a slate of four delegates, Bart Sparks and Walter Rue, former presidents, James Farmer and William Schulte, who are instructed to "support the national policies of the Guild in effect since its inception." Its delegates are to investigate the records of all International officers and IEB members and vote to support those whom they find to have voted for these national policies, and vote to place new members on the IEB who are pledged to support the national policies of the Guild where they find that present members failed in this respect.

The Los Angeles Guild instructed its slate of delegates to "support the national policies of the Guild in effect since its inception." Its delegates are to investigate the records of all International officers and IEB members and vote to support those whom they find to have voted for these national policies, and vote to place new members on the IEB who are pledged to support the national policies of the Guild where they find that present members failed in this respect.

The L. A. delegates are Ured Daniel, administrative officer; Sidney Burke, free lance unit; Andrew Barrigan, News circulation department; Glen Murray, News circulation; H. R. Washburne, secretary and Herald-Express unit chairman, and Virgil Seardig, vice president, of the Herald-Express classified department.

The Newark (N. J.) local elected its president, Agnes Fahy, as the delegate with Robert Molloy, of the Sunday Call commercial department, as alternate; and the Hudson County (N. J.) local elected E. Warren Morgan of the Bayonne Times. Issues will be discussed at the June meetings.

St. Louis voted that "we heartily endorse President Roosevelt for a third term and instruct our delegates to the Convention to seek adoption of a similar resolution. This endorsement is made on the supposition that President Roosevelt will endeavor to preserve the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act in their present form or to strengthen them."

The St. Louis local also instructed its delegates to "work for the removal of paid Guild officers from membership on the IEB."

Experts to Give Talks At Labor Press Parley

Authorities in the publishing and trade union fields will speak on problems of labor papers at the Labor Press Conference which the Guild is sponsoring and which will be held at Sunnybrook House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. from June 7 to 9.

The speakers include Gilbert Barrar, noted newspaper designer who has remained with the Brooklyn Eagle, Los Angeles Times and Atlanta Journal; David Frenkel, publisher of Trade, the advertising magazine; Bryant A. Whitney, educational and research director for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen who will tell the editors what the union expects of its paper; George Seides, famous European correspondent and author of books on the press, who will discuss war propaganda; Prof. Alfred M. Lee, author of the "Daily Newspaper in America," who will discuss advertising; and Carl Warren, special writer for the New York Daily News, who will tell what the commercial press does to hold the interest of its advertising magazines; Bryant A. Whitney.

BLITZKRIEG ON LABOR'S RIGHTS

New War Hysteria Intensifies the Threats to Unions and Civil Liberties

WAR is almost on the threshold of the United States. To all unions, that is the most important fact of the day. We know from the history of the last war and from what happened in Great Britain last week, that war abruptly strengthens the employers' hands; that it hamstringing unions and can in a single legislative meeting take away labor's economic rights and civil liberties won through decades of struggle.

On April 28, our International Executive Board pointed to the "alarming trend in the direction of dependence on a war economy" then characterizing developments in Washington. Today this trend has become intensified with the rushing through Congress of the \$3,500,000,000 armaments program and the side-tracking of all new social laws.

Today, too, we already have a foretaste of what will happen if war comes. President Roosevelt's statement to a press conference 21 days ago that "it was a matter of speculation how long this country can stay out of war," provided the spark for a furiously renewed attack on all the gains which labor has made in the last seven years. This attack is taking many paths direct and indirect. Here are its main outlines.

I. ATTACKS ON LABOR

On May 21 President Roosevelt made the statement that "the people would not want to see labor take advantage of the present situation to strike for higher wages." Although he modified this later other members of his Administration went even further in the same vein. The President also made a declaration that he wanted to see no millionaires made by the arms program. Yet Senator Gerald P. Nye who conducted the famous munitions investigation, said that there is nothing in the arms program to prevent the same abuses, graft and profiteering characteristic of arms building in the last war.

Roosevelt suggested that working hours might have to be lengthened, but later he changed his position. The War and Navy Departments, cheered on by practically all the reactionary press which has heretofore opposed the New Deal, led the attempt to scuttle or weaken the Walsh-Healey Act, which requires government contractors to observe certain wage and hour standards. Labor was immediately aroused to this danger by statements of John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman and even the executive council of the AFL. Protests poured into Washington, and the House Naval Affairs Committee, which was prepared to propose amendments of the act, voted not to do so, but pointed out that the President could suspend it in a "war emergency." The act is still not safe, although the President has also yielded to labor pressure and said he wants wage-hour protections kept intact.

With Secretary of Navy Charles Edison, Secretary of War Woodring and Maritime Commission Chairman Emory S. Land leading the way, an attempt was made to prevent passage of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Bill, which would outlaw industrial espionage and forbid factories from possessing arms. Later amendments were tacked on the bill that would pervert its purpose and even make it an anti-civil liberties instrument.

In Congress, among Democratic and Republican Congressmen alike, the demand for scuttling of the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour law has been greatly intensified.

II. ATTACKS ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Here the war hysteria has become most menacing, creating a terrific pressure against anyone who wishes to keep his head and discuss facts openly and calmly. In the midst of it the President announced his plan to transfer the Bureau of Investigation from the Department of Justice to the Department of War. There its activities will be carried on in collaboration with J. Edgar Hoover's G-men, who have already been charged as anti-labor by John L. Lewis, Senator Charles G. Norris and other liberal and labor leaders.

That dangerous phrase, "fifth column," was taken up by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who said that Hoover's men had been engaged in hunting down "fifth columns." When President Roosevelt was asked in a press conference what "fifth column" activities were, he pointed to material gathered by the Dies committee, which in the past he and others of his Administration have denounced.

So the flames spread, and immediately brought a resurgence in Congress of anti-alien bills, devices which are fundamentally anti-labor (GUILD REPORTER, April 15). Dies has asked Congress for another \$100,000 to set up plant undercover agents in 10 major industrial cities. The Smith Sedition Bill, a new bill ostensibly aimed at preventing the spread of disaffection in the armed forces, already sufficiently circumscribed by

existing legislation—and which would strike heavily at peace groups and assist vigilantes, is now regarded as assured of passage.

One of the worst bills which probably never would have been introduced except in the midst of war hysteria was a five-line act ordering the deportation of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast CIO director. When asked "if the bill was not unconstitutional," Congressman Allen of Pennsylvania, its author, said it probably was but that was Bridges' worry. If passed, the bill would set

further and saying labor in basic industries had no right to strike or take militant action of any kind at a time like this.

V. WHY ALL THIS?

A few weeks ago John L. Lewis told the National Negro Congress: " . . . Politicians tire too quickly of wrestling with the knotty questions which are attendant upon getting full employment and decent security for our people. They recoil from the necessity of thinking and acting in new ways. How much easier it is for them to forget these troubles, to mount a reviewing stand and wave a silk hat while other people's children march off to the sound of a military band."

Was Lewis right? President Roosevelt, in his speech May 25, emphasized the prosperity angle of his armaments program. Assuring industry that the government would pay for plant expansion, he said he believed that the war orders would mean that "tens of thousands . . . will receive employment" and he expressed a hope that business would raise wages.

The shifting of industrial recovery to dependence on arms production is mounting daily while farm prices fall.

President Roosevelt says he prays for peace and that his demand for a greater armaments program is necessary because recent events in Europe show this country can be invaded. This alarmist talk is disputed by such experts as Admiral Richard Yarnell, hero of the Panay incident in China, and General Smedley Butler, famous Marine commander, who say it is extremely remote if not impossible.

Arthur Krock, New York Times correspondent, wrote May 15, "the President not even yet is saying openly what he has said to individuals and committees of Congress." Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Second Corps area, made the statement on May 14 that if the Roosevelt arms program "does not save us from war, it will save us from losing it." The same week, Ludwell Denny, Scripps-Howard columnist, said the Administration was taking the back door to war. Dorothy Thompson, a foe of the New Deal and who in her Herald-Tribune column has supported the demand of her paper that we declare war on Germany, has asked that Roosevelt be given a third term.

Demands for repeal of the Johnson Act, which bars credits to those who didn't pay their debts to us from the last war; atrocity stories on front pages of newspapers; establishment of spy units by the National Guard for the first time since the last war; loose talk of invasion from Mexico with the Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, arming his police with machine guns . . . all these are symptoms of a warlike trend.

The tremendous danger in this trend was voiced by the Most Rev. John A. Duffy, bishop of the Buffalo Roman Catholic diocese who, according to United Press, called the President's message "the most fateful and perhaps the most tragic utterance ever made in the United States."

"Just as soon as a million men are under arms in the United States, then at that moment does America become a totalitarian state and no power of democracy can change it."

VI. LABOR'S ANSWER

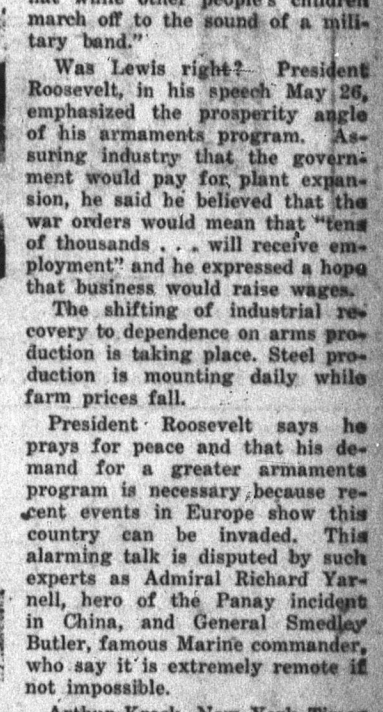
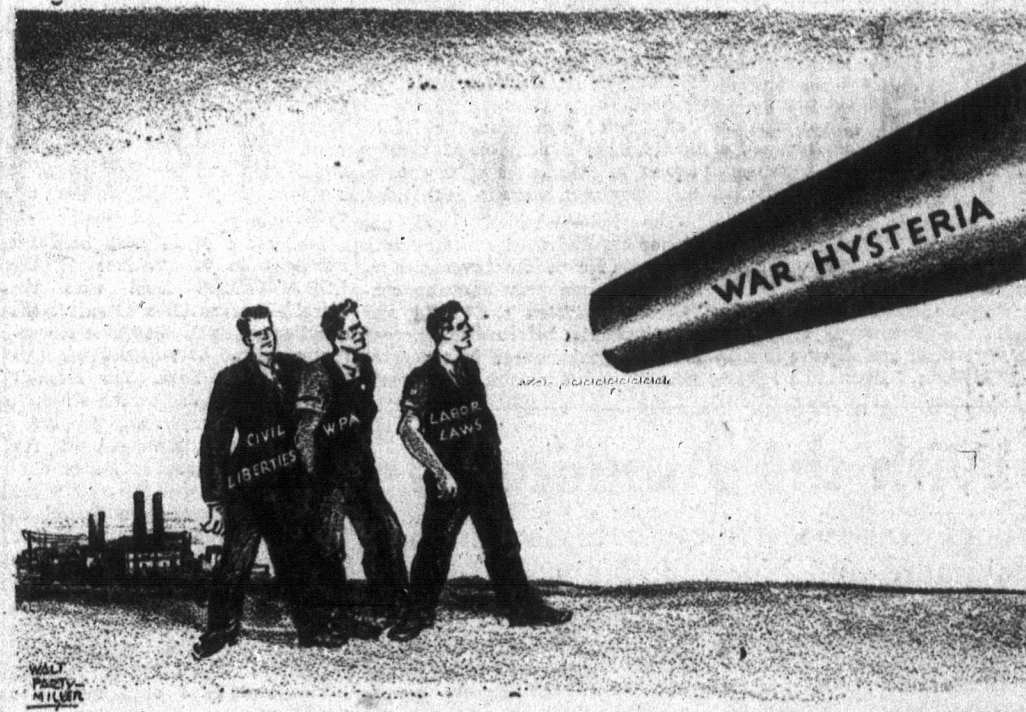
Much as the unions abhor the German invasion, they do not place themselves on record as against involvement in the European war. Having seen the effort to have Europe in the last war add up to nothing constructive, they are not willing to risk a major setback at home in order to make the attempt again.

The recent conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee took strong stands against war and demanded full protection of the rights of labor in the giant arms program. Hundreds of locals of other unions have wired the President protesting against his actions and utterances of the last fortnight.

While the situation has developed far beyond that considered by our International Executive Board in its April 28 statement, the main immediate problem confronting us as all other unions remains the same. The Board said then:

"The Guild stands with the CIO in the demand that civil rights statutes be vigorously enforced . . . to protect workers from violations of their fundamental rights by lawless public officials and private individuals."

The war hysteria has vastly increased the importance of that demand.



The Progress Report

ACME PACT BOOSTS CHAIN GAINS

The Guild's growing success in bargaining with chain properties was signified by the recent signing of the contract with Scripps-Howard's ACME Newspapers, Inc. The Guild now has contracts with all three Scripps-Howard services, Acme, NEA and United Press, and it also has contracts with 16 of the 19 Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The Acme contract which was signed after the Guild obtained its first contract with Associated Press and shortly before the chain negotiations were started with the Hearst general management brought raises, some of them as high as \$25, to 90 of the 100 Acme employees in New York, Cleveland and elsewhere.

Acme negotiations were directed for the international by Jack Ryan, organizer of the New York Guild. The contract brought to Acme employees for the first time minimum wage standards and the 40-hour week with time and a half in cash for overtime after 42 hours.

Covered by the contract are photographers, file clerks, research writers, copy room workers, indexers, mail room workers, caption

and assistant desk men, desk men, motorcycle riders, stenographers and phone operators, secretaries, messengers, scribes and chemical boys and librarians.

Another step in the winning of Guild standards on the Associated Press was taken last week when the BOSTON bureau signed a contract. This contract follows the pattern set by those already signed in New York and San Francisco. In addition to guaranteeing side leave, dismissal pay and other benefits for the first time, it also means raises for a number of employees. The Boston Guild is using the contract as the basis of an organizing campaign among AP employees throughout New England.

Meanwhile the AP board of directors approved the two earlier contracts thus completing their surrender after a five-year war on the Guild.

Joint contract negotiations have been proposed to the PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN local by the managers of the Inquirer, Evening Ledger and Record. While expressing no opinion on the proposal, the executive committee agreed to meet and discuss it with the publishers. Meanwhile the local is busier than ever before with collective bargaining.

A supplemental contract has been signed to cover the Evening Ledger business office employees, thereby bringing almost all previously unorganized workers on this paper under contract. The supplement contains all standard clauses.

Negotiations on the Bulletin, the only remaining non-Guild shop, in addition to guaranteeing side leave, dismissal pay and other benefits for the first time, it also means raises for a number of employees. The Bulletin-Guild is using the contract as the basis of an organizing campaign among AP employees throughout New England.

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With the Auxiliaries

Four Locals Elect Delegates to Convention; Baltimore and Norwalk Newest Groups

Delegates to the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary convention in Memphis were elected in the last fortnight by four locals. . . . Mrs. Sada Stevens and Mrs. Marie Kirby

Your Doings
CARTOON AVAILABLE
Local Guilds will shortly receive a print of the Rollin Kirby cartoon on Heywood Brown's death which appeared in the memorial issue of the GUILD REPORTER.

SUSAN GETS JOB
PHILADELPHIA — Susan Spratt, who lost her job on the Philadelphia Inquirer several months ago when the Chicago Guild vetoed her application for membership because she had worked eight months on the struck Hearst Herald-Examiner, has been re-employed by the Inquirer's Harrisburg bureau.

DEFENSE FUND BOOSTED
PHILADELPHIA — Having sent more than \$5,000 to Chicago before the Hearst strike there ended, the Philadelphia-Camden Guild voted at a membership meeting to put the balance of the \$9,500 raised by its "one-day-a-pay" assessment in its own defense fund, bringing it to more than \$14,000, as secretary.

NEWARK'S PAMPHLET was another of a mimeographed series. It is entitled "Every Man For Himself" and shows how a union is the practical means of "looking out for No. 1" today.

The New York pamphlet is lithographed and uses photos both on its cover and on the two inside pages, together with descriptions of Guild benefits by prominent local newspapermen. It makes a broad appeal to the unorganized and will be followed by other leaflets on more specific subjects.

MILDNESS sold 43 MILLION!
To date, 43,000,000 bottles of wonderful MILDNESS CHERRY have been sold. 75% grain neutral spirit—50 proof. Continental Distilling Corp., Phila., Pa.

COBB'S CREEK BLENDED WHISKY
Mildness that satisfies

raises with promotions from one classification to another; raises in minimums in 13 classifications. Negotiators were Nat. Einhorn, Philip Bisbee and Jack Ryan. . . . Guild shop remains the biggest issue in negotiations between the SAN DIEGO Guild and the Union and Tribune-Sun. Every one of the 150 Guild members has been wearing a small white ribbon badge on which are the words "Guild Shop 1940". A statistically-minded member figured out that there have been 270 hours of negotiations with 600,000 words going into the record in 17 sessions.

Although salary minimums on the SEATTLE Post-Intelligencer are the lowest of any Hearst newspaper on the Pacific Coast, Publisher John Bottiglier continues to refuse to grant any raises in contract negotiations. The raises, Guild shop and overtime payment are the only major issues not settled.

Discussion of salaries held the spotlight in negotiations by the LOS ANGELES local with the Herald-Express (Hearst) after the question of Guild shop was temporarily shifted to national negotiations in New York. The Herald-Express unit called on the national executive committee for the arbitration or qualification of severance pay.

Guidelines have been forced to file claims with the state labor commission in California to get the severance pay due them as the result of the suspension May 18 of the STOCKTON Independent. The management refused to pay four Guildmen the contract requirements and gave each only two weeks' pay.

Wage increases and improvement of several clauses are provided in the new contract signed between the UTICA, N. Y. local and the Union Observer-Dispatch Co., publishers of the Observer-Dispatch and Press.

Normal and commercial department employees of the COLUMBUS, O. Citizen (Scripps-Howard) will 10 or more years' service are enjoying three-week vacations for the first time although the national management refused to allow the Citizen management to write them into the recently signed contract. Twenty-four employees are getting the longer vacations. In the classified advertising department phone room an attempt was made to refuse the longer vacations but this was quickly rectified after a protest to the subordinate in charge.

Auxiliaries are having parties to finance their delegates' trips to the convention. . . . NEW YORK officers are Mrs. Virginia Wood, president; Mrs. Gene Chase, vice president; Mrs. Florence Fay, secretary; and Mrs. Willard Williams, treasurer. . . .

The Memphis Auxiliary is also busy preparing for its role as hostess to both the ANG and the ANGA conventions. . . . Mrs. W. A. Copeland, newly elected president, has named Mrs. Fellingman as auxiliary chairman and Mrs. William T. registration committee chairman. . . . Mrs. Emory Grinnell was elected treasurer of the Memphis local.

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N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

Capitol
HELD OVER!
BIG WEEK
Vivien Leigh
Robert Taylor
"WATERLOO BRIDGE"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
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WANTS MORE OF SAME

TACOMA, WASH.
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
The charges made by the Philadelphia Lawyers and the reply of ANG's Vic Pasche arrived in my mailbox in a dead heat, and I managed to get them out of the box just in time to save the Tacoma post office from burning down.

The Philadelphia spent some money publishing a magazine containing no photographs or advertising (except for themselves) just to tell me the Guild is slipping because some non-Philadelphiaers are our present head office servants. Speaking as one representative of a little Guild which has had quite a struggle, and come through with the aid of our present inefficient head officers, I'd like to have other little strugglers know the present bangers are good enough for me. At no time have the present officers ever been too occupied with their New York office bungling to spend time giving us any help we requested.

The Philadelphia magazine, in my humble opinion, is another cheap trick that cost somebody a lot of money.

DAVID JAMES.

FOR PAID BOARD

PONTIAC, MICH.
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President Crawford's endorsement of paid presidency is an act of loyalty to ANG interests as suggested tentatively by late Heywood Brown in speech at San Francisco before I proposed it definitely in Oct. 1, 1939, GUILD REPORTER.

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Our board there has been "working newspaperman control" but the fact is that the more "working newspaperman" we add, the louder the yells — especially from such IEB members themselves — that "working newspaperman" don't control administration, which is true because they can't and never should have, been expected to.

Our amateurish "system" is preventing the true working newspaperman control. It seeks by mistakenly trying to substitute IEB membership of working newspapermen for the direct democratic procedure of working newspapermen delegates in conventions dealing with a compact and clearly responsible and authoritative trade union leadership.

Here is a combined proposal: that we stop allowing ourselves to be diverted, by a variety of phoney, pie-cardish reasons, from the logical step of moving headquarters to Chicago as national center for a national leadership; and that we then elect a paid, full-time national leadership, without geographical restrictions on candidates, with suggested titles and main functions as follows:

President, general director, especially of organization; secretary, assistant general director, especially of bargaining; treasurer, financial and membership director; editor, publications director; three officers bearing the combined title of international vice president and representative and each definitely elected to be based respectively at Chicago headquarters, at Washington and at San Francisco.

The above seven to constitute the entire IEB, each with one vote. Let us pay the president \$100, secretary \$90 and the rest \$75 each, with only actual expenses. That salary totals \$665. Our present top functionaries' salaries total \$600, not including Watson's \$91 and expenses from the CIO, which is the 1937 "boom-day" rate and twice what the CIO and CIO union now pay most organizers, but which figure still sets the rate paid all of us by us. If the CIO will continue to pay a man for us, let

it not be one of our voting officers but a straight organizer elected by our board and assigned perhaps to New York City, at not more than \$75 a week.

We also now pay an assistant editor \$70 and he is unnecessary for two issues a month of this paper.

Chicago should be headquarters because it is more than the geographical center of the U.S.A. Not only our present heavy routine long distance communication and travel will this strategic placing of forces save money. On one other item alone — IEB meetings — the

own local and has shown wholehearted support of the CIO and the ANG.

2. In addition, I wish to make a personal disclaimer of a "nomination" which the Guild Progressive in New York tendered to me, it refers to me as having "made the Philadelphia Guild into the strongest local in the ANG." I do not know the editors of the Progressive, but they appear to have associated with New York officers so long that they have an over-personal approach. The Philadelphia-Camden Guild wasn't made into the strongest local by me or

any other individual. Its strength came from carrying out progressive union policies and not confining ourselves to talking about them, as has been too often the case with those now in control of the ANG.

3. Secretary-Treasurer Pasche's letter to all locals questioning the use of confidential figures in a statement signed by six IEB members with these now in control of the ANG.

I'd like to add this: that if anybody asked me why I was against the present ANG leadership could think of no better answer than to say that I am always opposed to the type of union leadership which regards such basic facts as membership figures as its own property and not as the property of every member everywhere.

WAYS EXPLAINS
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
I'd like to clear up a few points relating to the controversy over ANG officers and functionaries:

1. Katherine Lynch, of Detroit, asks in the May 15 issue of the GUILD REPORTER why the Philadelphia-Camden delegation doesn't name its candidates. She says she believes we must have candidates in mind. In a sense her assumption is correct. The full of us who have attended ANG Conventions can think of 80 or 40 Guild members from many locals who could in our opinion fill the posts in question more effectively than the present paid officers and functionaries, taken as a group.

We refrain from picking candidates because the Philadelphia-Camden delegation has no desire to succeed the New York delegation at the arbiter of Guild affairs. The fact that ours will be the second largest delegation at the Memphis Convention does not suggest to us that we should try to force candidate upon others who might be opposed to the present leadership.

Waiting for Others
On the contrary, the size of our delegation imposes a certain restraint which it is easy enough for us to accept since no one in the Philadelphia delegation is consumed by ambition to occupy ANG jobs.

We consciously, deliberately and cheerfully undercut our own position in relation to other delegations in the ANG leadership. Realizing quite as well as Katherine Lynch that the best chance for the survival of the present administration is to decide the position, we say to other locals: "You suggest the candidates. We'll support whoever has the best chance of election, provided he has a record of effective work in his

own local and has shown wholehearted support of the CIO and the ANG."

Differences of opinion naturally flourish in any healthy organization. But vague and sweeping action, based upon incompetence against our national officers do not make

for healthy unionism. Rather they would seem to make for disunity — a line when, more than ever, we should be directing our fire against a common enemy instead of at each other.

JOE CORBETT.
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
The Guild's comic supplement, your GUILD REPORTER, is running true to Sixth Column form in deceiving the membership as witness the following:

1. The attack on Mrs. Herick OK'd by IEB without due process is grossly unfair because the cases mentioned in Mr. Pasche's memo are more than two years old and outlived per se. They might have been made then but coming today in alleged support of the UWOC the charges make the Guild the unwitting accessory to whatever mayhem the UWOC perpetrated or intends to commit.

2. Your item about the Post Office notice regarding the sending of newspapers and magazines to Spain, the Guild's reportorial sense might have investigated the reason for Spain's extraneous action and learned that the Spanish order was due to Communist attempts to smuggle subversive propaganda into Spain in the guise of newspapers or wrapped in magazines.

3. Mr. Crawford's run-out at a critical period of Guild and world history merely tends to prove that the Guild would be much better off without benefit of so-called liberal theorists and the intellectual infantile who now infest the IEB.

My choice for Guild president is no other than Mr. Westbrook Pegler, the redoubtable fightingest son of a battle just made to pull the Guild from its present low to the top of our profession. What the Guild needs today is a realist!

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with a cocktail and a snack at the famous
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RESTAURANT
Bar... Cocktail Lounge
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312 Greenwich Street
One block North of Sector

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Wholesale
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CHRIS MANNING'S
RESTAURANT
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Opposite News Building
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SHANLEY'S
224 East 41st Street
When on the East Side try Joe (Oscar) Cavanaugh's choice viands and beverages with fellow Guildspeople! Our ★★★★★ Feature: BEEFSTEAK PARTIES

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The Old Market House
BAR AND GRILL
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SEA FOOD ENTERTAINMENT
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Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner
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with just enough backbone to tell our Communist heelers to go plumb to hell.

ROBERT MAYER.
CC Mrs. Herick-Guild Progressive.
Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:
Vic Pasche's circular letter to all local Guild officers dated May 15 declares confidential information that may be used by publishers against us is revealed in the statement signed by six members of the IEB opposing the retention of the present ANG functionaries.

The time has come when this frequently used reason for withholding basic Guild information from the rank and file should be characterized for what it actually is—a complete phoney, and unworthy of Vic Pasche.

Pasche declares the six International vice presidents who signed the statement released "figures given in strict confidence to Board members under established Board practice."

If it is true, as Pasche says, there have been two thousand more dues payments in the first quarter of 1940 than in 1939, then there was no reason to keep the matter secret. It should have been broadcast on page one of the GUILD REPORTER.

ROBERT REISS,
Chairman, Rep. Assembly,
Phila.-Camden Guild.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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LABOR IN REVIEW

**CIO Moving Rapidly Towards Goal of 10 Million Members;
Labor Wins at Polls; Bill Hutcheson Lectures Business**

TEN MILLION members by 1944 was the goal set for the Congress of Industrial Organizations by John L. Lewis at the CIO convention in San Francisco six months ago. Reports at conventions held within the past fortnight by two great CIO unions, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, are reminders of what progress is being made toward that goal.

The exact figures on just how many new members have been enrolled in the CIO could not be obtained at this time, of course, without weeks of research. However, SWOC contracts with steel companies have increased from 445 to 654 and the number of workers covered has risen from less than 400,000 to more than 650,000 since that union's last convention, Chairman Philip Murray told the delegates at their meeting in Chicago. And the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union now has more than 260,000 members, a new all-time high and an increase of 50,000 members since its last convention, President Sidney Hillman reported to his convention in New York. Furthermore it has closed shop contracts with 90 per cent of the men's clothing industry and intends to spend a million dollars organizing the rest of its field.

Another rapidly growing union is the United Electrical and Radio Workers, which reported an increase of 10,000 members in the first quarter of the year. The UERMW recently signed a contract with the Westinghouse Electric Co., in Pittsburgh, after a two-hour work stoppage, which brought \$700,000 in raises to 10,000 workers.

For the other CIO unions, the best indications of growth are to be found in the proportion of NLRB elections they are winning, the new contracts that are being signed, partial reports of actual membership gains and the increase in the number of AFL unions that are switching affiliation to the CIO.

The biggest CIO election victory, of course, was that won by the United Auto Workers in the General Motors elections where the union polled almost 90,000 votes. The increase in union strength was shown by the growth of dues-paying membership by 29,000 in April. In addition, CIO unions polled 12,052 votes in other NLRB elections during April, in which AFL unions received only 7,307 votes and independent unions 1,358. The previous month CIO unions polled 8,866 votes to 7,061 for the AFL and 3,249 for the independents.

More than 150,000 workers are covered by new contracts which have been signed in the last six months, a tabulation of contracts which are reported to the CIO NEWS shows. It is impossible to estimate what proportion of the total this is but it is probable that not one-third of all new CIO contracts are ever reported to the CIO NEWS.

An incomplete and unofficial tabulation shows that more than a score of AFL locals have switched to the CIO since Jan. 1. These locals range in membership from below 30 to almost 1,000.

All of these gains are the result of organizing campaigns that have hardly had time to mobilize and were never intended to be as spectacular as the great drives of 1937. Every international union which responded to a recent questionnaire from the GUILD REPORTER on organizing said it was proceeding on a slower and a sounder basis than before.

... And At The Polls

Side by side with the organizing victories have gone triumphs on the political front. Most recent and conspicuous CIO victory here was in West Virginia where Senator M. M. Neely won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by more than 50,000 votes with the backing of labor. In the same state CIO-endorsed Harley Kilgore won the Democratic senatorial nomination. In this race the present senator, Rush D. Holt, notoriously anti-labor, ran a poor third.

Good news also came last week from Indiana where labor candidates won nominations for the Legislature, and from Maine where Margaret Chase Smith, backed by labor, won her late husband's seat in Congress.

Even more significant, perhaps, were labor's gains earlier this month in Southern elections. Maryland labor saw that Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro was re-nominated by more than 2,000 votes in contrast to two years ago when he slipped through with a majority of 106. In Florida, Senator Andrews led the Democratic primary for renomination but a run-off is necessary. Representative Joseph Starnes, anti-labor Congressman and member of the Dies committee, almost went down to defeat in Alabama. In North and South Carolina, Labor's Non-Partisan League participated in precinct elections for the state Democratic convention and gained control of local party organizations in a dozen or more counties for the first time.

Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania, backed by Labor's Non-Partisan League and fought bitterly by the state Democratic machine, won a 100,000 majority in taking the Democratic nomination. F. Claire Ross, the only other Pennsylvania candidate to receive the league's support, ran away with the nomination for auditor-general.

Bata's "Fifth Column"

There's been a lot of talk lately in the newspapers about "fifth columns" endangering American democracy and defense, the chief effect of which will be to intimidate aliens from joining or being active in unions. But

there has been little mention of the Bata Shoe Co., whose headquarters are in Zlin, Germany. This company, however, has been caught operating a sweat shop in Belcamp, Md., in violation of the Federal Wage-Hour



law. A fine of \$8,000 has been levied against it, and it has been compelled to pay \$7,000 in back pay to 65 employees. It was working its employees as high as 62 hours a week and paying them for only 40 hours.

With 40,000 American shoe workers unemployed, the Bata company sneaked alien workers into America as "visitors to the World's Fair." It has made no effort to hire jobless veterans of the shoe industry but has concentrated on getting boys and girls of 17 and 18, just out of high school.

These youngsters are compelled to answer questionnaires containing 289 personal questions before they get jobs. Some of the questions are: "Does your father or mother hold any political position?" "Do your parents live together?" "Do your parents smoke and if so, how many cigarettes a day?" "How many teeth have you had filled?"

All over the walls of the plant are signs such as "A day has 14,400 minutes—don't waste a one of them." Foreign "instructors" stand over the production lines. Each youngster has to wear a whistle around his neck and if he falls behind his work on the conveyor belts, he or she is supposed to whistle for an "instructor" who rushes up and "reorganizes" the work.

And guess who has been giving Bata legal counsel in entering and getting started in this country. The firm of Senator Millard Tydings, the anti-labor Democrat of Maryland, whom Drew Pearson and Bob Allen in their "Merry-Go-Round" column last year accused of helping to get "World Fair visitors" into this country.

We'll be interested in seeing how the hot patriots react to Bata's attempts to break down American standards of employment.

From 0 to 500

Industrial relations in America have been transformed in the last six years, according to a survey of written trade agreements which just has been made public by the NLRB's division of economic research. "... The development has been little short of spectacular, particularly in iron and steel, electrical equipment, automobile and flat glass. The increase has occurred in industries that were only partially organized before 1933 and in others that were entirely unorganized," the survey states.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1940, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beale
Assistant Editor:
John Dunn

"... 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.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: Issue of the 15th—Let and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

ANG International Officers

President Kenneth G. Crawford American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters	Executive Vice Pres. Milton Kaufman Victor Pascho	Sec'y-Treas. Victor Pascho
International Vice Presidents:		
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Harry Martin, 1971 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	William J. Farson, 2221 E. Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.	Philip M. Connelly, Room 308, 212 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.	
Robert T. Camozzi, 2612 Forty-third St., N. No. 109, Seattle, Wash.	I. L. Kensen, 17412 Winslow Rd., Shaker Heights, O.	
Roger Irwin, 597 Oriole Parkway, Toronto, Can.	Harry Wohl, 2646 N. Mildred Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
International Representatives:		
Morgan Hall	H. Richard Sells	Fred Myers

International Headquarters, 14 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

June 1, 1940

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Vol. VII—No. 12

While complete statistics on union contracts are not possible to obtain, the survey cites such notable cases as the flat glass industry where in 1933 there were only two union contracts covering less than 5,000 workers and where today there are 130 contracts covering almost 22,000. The growth in rubber and autos is even more phenomenal. In 1932 there was one rubber union contract covering 85 workers and today there are 17 covering 20,000 workers. In the auto industry, the number of contracts has increased from none at all in 1933 to more than 500 covering almost a half million workers.

Big Bill Cracks Down

Big Bill Hutcheson, boss of the Carpenters' Union, irreconcilable enemy of the CIO and labor adviser to the Republican National Committee, recently shocked the labor movement by a militant attack on business. Not within the memory of his union's oldest member had Big Bill ever said anything but kind words for big business. According to "The Carpenter," his union's official organ, Big Bill said:

"I have dwelt on labor's fight for independence as introduction to the charges I would present against management.

"I charge that management has been doing nothing to resist government domination of business.

"I charge them with spending hundreds of millions of dollars to extol the merits of their products and practically nothing to tell the public the needs and necessities of business.

"I charge them with timidity in resisting mounting taxes.

"I charge the executives of American business with mass cowardice in permitting key industries to be purloined and broken one by one.

"Pious words will get us nowhere. Assembled management can generalize forever, but it will never accomplish anything until it creates public sentiment that will sweep away the political grit that is clogging the machinery of industry. Not only should every individual executive do his part to protect the system of free enterprise but the executives should practice what they preach."

In other words, Bill would have you know that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Bankers Association, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Liberty League, etc., are a bunch of sissies.

Here And There

(As reported by Federated Press)

R. J. Thomas, president, and two other international officials of the United Auto Workers were arrested in Dearborn, Mich., May 22 for distributing handbills to Ford workers. ... It was all done very politely and there were no physical assaults by "Ford Service" men as there were in 1937 when union organizers appeared before the plant. ... Meanwhile Ford's lawyers said he would refuse to obey an NLRB order to reinstate 94 workers in his St. Louis plant. ... When Henry Ford II weds Anne McDowell this month he will acquire 116 in-laws whom Henry the elder should welcome with joy as a new market in face of the growing union boycott of his cars. ...

Paul McNutt may be the most handsome presidential candidate but back in Indiana, the silver-haired fueler's home state, he doesn't look so good to the CIO members, whose state council denounced McNutt and denied his claim in Detroit that he had labor's support. ... President Claude M. Baker of the Printers' Union, appears to have won re-election over First Vice President F. G. Barrett, getting 29,128 votes to 26,914 with unofficial returns made by 705 out of 900 locals. ... A majority of his running mates on the "Independent" slate, however, appeared to have been beaten by Barrett's "Progressives." ... National Maritime Day was observed at the World's Fair but there was not a single seaman there because none was invited. ...

Damages of \$9,000 have been awarded by a Federal jury to seven migratory workers who were stripped, beaten and covered with paint by a mob who attacked them in Cranbury, N. J., last August. ... A Department of Justice investigation of the Dies committee's violations of the constitution and civil rights was demanded in a letter signed by 149 prominent educators, clergymen, scientists and others, which was made public by the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. ... Seventeen California relief office workers, members of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers Union, have been arrested for contempt of court because they refused to answer personal questions directed at them by the state legislature's "Little Dies" committee. ...

