

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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Times Vote Won By Guild 418-198

Negotiations for a contract covering commercial departments of the New York Times started on Sept. 12 as the result of a 2-to-1 victory for the Guild in a Labor Board election Aug. 23.

Of 623 persons eligible, 622 cast ballots. There were 418 for the Guild, 198 for no union and six challenged votes. Donal M. Sullivan, international president, interpreted the outcome of the election as a "reaffirmation of faith" of newspaper workers in industrial organization.

The victory was regarded as a healthy impetus to organization drives currently underway at the Herald-Tribune, and other major non-contract papers throughout the country.

Proposals Outlined

Following outcome of the election minimum wage proposals and working conditions for Times commercial employees, set up at departmental conferences, were submitted for final approval of the Times unit of the New York Guild, Sept. 9. The proposals were to be submitted to Times Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger at negotiations.

Meanwhile, the New York Guild made preparations for a Labor Board vote among Times editorial employees to be held when the question of representation is settled. The Guild's claim to represent the majority of these workers has been challenged by the newly-formed American Newspaper Writers Association, AFL group, hastily organized on the eve of Guild negotiations for all white-collar Times employees.

The dispute over Times editorial employees may take weeks to settle.

Drives to organize the Times commercially began in 1937 when the Guild extended its jurisdiction to include employees of business departments. From the very outset union growth was checked—crippled temporarily, in fact—by management's treatment of active Guild members, such as Leonard Goldsmith, Fred Jaeger, Jane Schwartz, Isaac Gilbert and David Goldstein, all commercial people, whose cases were taken to the Labor Board in 1937.

Then Came the Drive

The establishment of the five-day, 40-hour week on the Times, generally credited to the labor board hearings on the Guild complaints, and an intermediate decision by the Board finding the Times guilty of unfair labor practices, and successful disposition of individual grievances by Guild committees on the Times, helped to dissipate the fear engendered by management hostility to union organization. Finally, an organizing campaign set in motion eight months ago, paved the way for the election and the accompanying victory.

The Labor Board in a final report upheld in major extent the findings of its trial examiner and unanimously concurred in the recommendations that the Times be ordered to cease and desist from its unfair labor practices.

Management of the Times has announced that it will appeal the adverse sections of the Labor Board's final decision and order.

The International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild hereby advises the Hearst Newspapers, and the General Management of the Hearst Newspapers hereby advises the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild that the memorandum of agreement and the Peace Formula negotiated by representatives of the Guild and the Hearst Newspapers have been accepted by the locals of the Guild and the individual Hearst Newspapers embraced in the agreement.

As evidence of the acceptance of said attached memorandum of agreement and Peace Formula by all the local parties concerned, we hereby affix our signatures this 4th day of September, 1940.

For International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild.

Milton Kaufman
Lynne Fahy

Witnesses:
Thomas A. Brennan
Joseph A. Coleman
John H. Hanner
James W. Hanner

For the General Management of Hearst Newspapers.

J. B. Sotomayor

HISTORIC DOCUMENT: The preamble to the Hearst Peace formula with the signatures of the representatives of the Guild and the chain's general management. The full text of the formula appears on Page 7.

Chicago Campaign Is Reaching Peak

(From Local Correspondent)

CHICAGO—The Chicago Guild opened up this week with an "all out" campaign of leaflets, posters and house-to-house canvassing to win an NLRB election to be held for 500 commercial employees and 200 editorial employees of Hearst's Chicago Herald-American on Sept. 20.

Leaders of the AFL-chartered company union in the editorial department virtually admitted, in print, that the Guild will carry the big commercial unit. The editorial company unionists persisted in whistling past their own cemetery, but Guild prospects in editorial were better, if anything, than in commercial. Local Guild officers, basing their estimates on reports of more than 1,000 calls and repeat calls upon non-Guildsmen, predicted victory in both departments.

AFL Can't Fool Them

"It will be close," said Elmer Lysen, Hearst unit chairman, "but it looks now as though it's in the bag. The AFL company union has at last come hard up against the fact that you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

With a 36-page booklet, prepared especially for this election campaign.

FOR YOUR DEFENSE

The drive to build up the Guild's International Defense Fund officially begins today. The first of three assessments is due and you can do your bit by making prompt payment of this assessment to your unit collector. The next one won't be due until Nov. 15 and the third Jan. 15.

GENTLEMEN:

I have just received a circular which you are sending out to members of the American Newspaper Guild on the question of the Burke-Wadsworth Draft Bill.

I wish to register immediately my violent opposition to many of your statements.

While I entirely agree that it should be possible to conscript

Sept. 7, 1940.
HYDE PARK

Industry if necessary, there is an amendment under consideration which will make this possible. A selective draft is a democratic and intelligent way of training people for defense. There is no question about the fact that it does require people to make a sacrifice; but a selective draft will make this a little harmful in dislocation to communities and individuals as possible. A. (Continued on Page Two)

Hearst Accord Signed; Scripps Talks Awaited

Management Decision on Guild Offer
To Be Made After Howard's Return;
El Paso is 14th Unit to Approve Plan

With the Peace Formula, providing for a modified Guild shop and other standards, signed Sept. 4 by representatives of the Guild's International Executive Board and the general management of the Hearst newspaper chain, Hearst units throughout the country are now taking steps to put its terms into effect. Meanwhile the Guild's proposal for negotiations for a similar accord with the Scripps-Howard newspaper enterprises awaits the return of Roy W. Howard, chairman of that chain's executive committee, from the Orient.

In a letter to Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman, John H. Sorrells, Scripps-Howard executive editor, said the Guild's proposal "is a matter upon which no final decision could be made until Mr. Howard's return, which we understand will be around the 1st of October."

14th Unit Approves

Kaufman had written first to Howard and then to W. W. Hawkins, chairman of the board of directors, but Hawkins was ill and had to leave for the West Coast and Sorrells wrote in his stead.

The El Paso Herald-Post unit is the 14th Scripps-Howard unit to vote authorization to the IEB to seek national negotiations. This action was ratified by the El Paso local.

The Hearst accord was a milestone in Guild history, being the first ever negotiated with a national chain management. Its terms were agreed to late in June after weeks of negotiations. It was approved by the Hearst Chain Advisory Council at Memphis in July and later by the Hearst Board of Directors. Ratification then followed by Guild units and local Hearst managements.

Signed in New York

It was signed in New York by J. D. Gortatowsky, general manager of the chain, and by Kaufman and Vice President Agnes Fahy who, with Secretary-Treasurer

(Continued on Page Two)

War Clause Is Changed

A new model contract, containing changes adopted by the 1940 Convention and a revised emergency clause to meet the contingency of peace time military training in accordance with International Executive Board instructions, has been sent to all locals by Milton Kaufman, executive vice president.

The emergency clause now reads: "The publisher agrees that all employees who leave their posts to serve in the armed forces of the United States or their adjuncts, shall receive full salary during the period of that service less any salary which may be paid to them for the service. The Publisher further agrees that such employees shall be granted the same posts immediately upon their return with severance pay rating and other rights under this agreement unimpaired. In the event that such person dies or is incapacitated in the service of Article (death benefit clause in severance pay provision) shall govern."

More than 25 contracts have been negotiated with a "war clause" which provides for job guarantees in event of war, and in St. Paul the Dispatch-Pioneer Press has just agreed to a rider on its present contract. Minneapolis publishers have accepted it in negotiations for the city's editorial departments, and the Tribune management for commercial departments.

New York Guild negotiators are seeking the revised clause on the Journal-American. Other locals in negotiations and approaching them are expected to follow suit.

Employees called out under the new National Guard Mobilization Act have the right to sue for reinstatement without loss of seniority and other rights if still qualified to perform their duties, according to the Labor Relations Reporter.

A returning employee, the LRE says, may collect back wages for the period before the courts compel his re-employment and he may not be discharged for a period of one year after reinstatement except for cause. He must, however, have a certificate from the Guard that he has performed his duties before he can demand his job back.

British newspapermen continue to receive pay from their employers after they enter the service, according to a story by Mary Moon, Toronto reporter, which appears on page 4.

FIRST LADY PROTESTS Mrs. Roosevelt Criticizes Guild Board For Conscription Statement

A LETTER from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President and a Guild member, herself, criticizing the International Executive Board's statement on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, was received at international headquarters on Sept. 10. The statement, which was directed only to the membership, condemned the bill. It appeared in the Sept. 1 GUILD REPORTER. Defending the statement and its contents, President Donal M. Sullivan replied to Mrs. Roosevelt's protests, President Donal M. Sullivan replied to Mrs. Roosevelt's protests, President Donal M. Sullivan replied to Mrs. Roosevelt's protests. The full texts of both hers and Sullivan's follow:

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Industry if necessary, there is an amendment under consideration which will make this possible. A selective draft is a democratic and intelligent way of training people for defense. There is no question about the fact that it does require people to make a sacrifice; but a selective draft will make this a little harmful in dislocation to communities and individuals as possible. A. (Continued on Page Two)

Strike Threat Wins Job Security

LAWRENCE, Mass.—With the strike deadline only hours away, the Eagle-Tribune management accepted a Guild security clause and agreed to re-employ a discharged Guild member.

The Guild agreed to hold its strike in abeyance and meet Saturday to try to iron out the rest of the contract and details of reinstatement.

The Guild had voted unanimously, by secret ballot, to strike after months of futile negotiations and the recent discharge of a member.

A strike committee had been empowered to call the strike at its discretion after one more attempt to settle differences amicably. As a last resort, and after efforts of a Federal conciliator proved fruitless, the Guild had proposed that the entire contract question be submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Firing Threatened
Guild membership of 19 in the editorial department comprises a majority of eligible despite a series of management intimidations which culminated recently in discharge of Barbara Bruerton, a district reporter. Labor Board charges were filed on three occasions and twice withdrawn when the management agreed to negotiate in good faith and cease flouting the law. The regional office of the Board held a preliminary conference on the discharge, and the management indicated it would offer settlement or reinstatement.

The management claimed Miss Bruerton was fired because of insubordination—using in her personal column the name of a company which did not advertise in the Eagle-Tribune—although on previous occasions the publisher had threatened her that she would be fired unless she quit the Guild and had said she would be given a better job if she resigned from the union.

During a wave of intimidation this spring, another Guild member, William Gilman, was fired. But the management had so carefully prepared the ground in advance that it seemed impossible to make a Labor Board case of it.

Offer Is Reduced
Management negotiators had made veiled threats against Guild members all through negotiations. The management had continually reduced its original offer, on almost every important point, including wages, and had insisted on clauses that would open the door to discharge of Guild members under many pretexts.

At no time did its offer come within ten per cent of the contracts existing on the three other papers in that county, at Salem and Lynn, although the Eagle-Tribune enjoys a monopoly, owns the only radio station and is a prosperous concern.

Joseph Reynolds is president of the local, Andrew Coffin, secretary, and Eugene Kelley, treasurer.

Papers to Test Wage Hour Act

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The first round in the court fight of newspaper publishers to gain exemption from the wage-hour law will take place Oct. 2.

Hearings on that date were set by Judge J. Cullen Gandy after two Eastern newspapers asked the court to dismiss a suit in which the U. S. Wage-Hour Division called upon them to produce their records.

The papers are the Eastern Express and the Eastern Free Press, published by the Eastern Publishing Co. and the Plain Dealer Publishing Co., respectively.

MRS. ROOSEVELT PROTESTS Condemns IEB Statement on Burke-Wadsworth Bill

(Continued from Page One)

There should be no sweeping statement exempting men who are married or have dependents. That should be left to the selective draft boards who know the people in a community who should be exempt. There is a full discussion going on in Congress and I think that some of the points which you mention might well be taken up and discussed and your ideas registered on those points. However, to make sweeping statements seems to me stupid beyond words, and to use such claptrap as the young people in the American Youth Congress use, seems to me even more stupid.

Hearst Pact Signed; Scripps Talks Awaited

(Continued from Page One)

Victor Pasche, negotiated it with Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor counsel. Pasche was on his vacation at the time of the signing. Witnesses were Thomas A. Brennan, Hearst attorney; Joseph G. Colangelo, vice chairman of the New York Journal-American unit; D. L. Horner, chairman of the New York Mirror unit, and James Whitaker, New York Guild vice president.

All locals who have completed negotiations for a new contract or with contracts in force were urged by Kaufman in a bulletin Sept. 5 to approach the local publisher for the purpose of working out the details of including the provisions of the peace formula in the local pacts.

Three Have Contracts
Locals which have virtually completed negotiations are Seattle and Tri-City but in the latter case the local is seeking to include the newly organized Albany Press-Union circulation department. Pittsburgh, Detroit and Boston signed their new contracts some time ago. All others are either in negotiations or about to begin.

Pointing out that the formula's provisions are to be taken in their entirety, supersede any local provisions on the same subject and that all contracts are to run for two years, Kaufman's bulletin recommended that each local refrain from making any side agreements as to special interpretation.

A general policy for bringing into good standing all Guild members employed on Hearst papers affected by the formula's Guild shop provisions was also proposed by the IEB's Contracts Committee.

News Contract Signed
Establishment of a deadline by which time all Guildsmen will have brought themselves into good standing was recommended by the committee which said "we do not believe that a severe policy should be applied in the process of bringing members into good standing."

On the Scripps-Howard negotiating front, a new contract has been signed with the Washington Daily News, agreement has been reached on the Birmingham Post after two weeks, and negotiations are virtually concluded on the Indianapolis Times.

The Washington contract provides for changes in minimums involving a number of raises. Sever-

realize that this new type of war being waged today requires that new methods must be employed for defense. You are quite right that more democracy, not less, is needed in this country, but more unconditional willingness to serve for the good of the people is what we really need—not a group of democratic citizens who are always asking and never giving.

I will be very glad to have you print this letter.

Very sincerely yours,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Sept. 11, 1940
BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR MRS. ROOSEVELT:
It is entirely good that the International Executive Board's effort to stimulate membership discussion, which was the purpose of our statement on con-

science, should have resulted in a contribution from so distinguished a member as you. Some of your statement merit comment, however.

I regret that, in the absence of a Guild convention policy and because of the division of opinion among the membership, it is impossible for any Guild officer to say he represents the Guild on conscription. We can not, therefore, act on your excellent suggestion that we register our opinions with Congress.

Your references to things "beyond words" and to "claptrap" are disturbing, the more so because such statements attributed to us are not identified in your letter. If "sweeping statements" are accurate, I see no objection to them. I submit that the Board's statement, drafted after hours of careful discussion, was accurate, particularly in the references to the anti-labor possibilities of the bill.

I suggest that our reference to "the entire effort of the entire people" is quite in harmony with your criticism of a "group of democratic citizens who are always asking and never giving."

And I should like to note that the IEB statement nowhere declares that conscription, under any conceivable circumstances, would be bad.

I do not share your confidence in local draft boards but I would be willing to risk their tender mercy in defense of a democracy which could command the fighting devotion of its people by providing jobs for the millions of unemployed, insuring the preservation of civil liberties and labor's gains, and which could produce a government determined to force the masters of industry to join an entire effort of an entire people. I have not heard that the power to compel priority for war orders, now existing, has been used.

These things make one fear that, if we are threatened, our blood and tears and sweat and toil will be in vain because of a defense which does not conscript the power to conscript men, if granted, will be used.

These are truly agonizing times but it seems to me that we will betray ourselves if, given a threat to the security of our country, we do not insist on an effort that is entire. I submit that it is therefore good patriotism to oppose a defense plan which fails of completeness; while there is yet time to do so.

I know you share my hope that, through intelligent discussion of the state of the country, all Guild members can reach proper conclusions which will make for the security of the country and its people.

Sincerely,
DONALD M. SULLIVAN.

Students Get Guild Backing

A protest against the dismissal of 18 University of Michigan students for trade union and progressive activity on the campus was made to Alexander G. Rutledge, university president, by Milton Kaufman, executive vice president of the Guild. The protest had been authorized by the International Executive Board.

The students, according to the Committee for Academic Freedom of the University of Michigan local of the State Council and Municipal Workers (CIO), had helped that union in an organizing drive among university employees. The union also said that the university had placed a censorship on the university paper, refusing to allow it to discuss the dismissal of the students.

Chicago In 'Home Stretch'

(Continued from Page One)

Virtually every person visited was eager to hear a thorough explanation of the election issues. Many stated readily that they will vote for the Guild. Many others indicated they would do likewise, although they still were so intimidated by the company-union background of the AFL organizations that they dared not speak frankly.

AFL Tries Name Calling
Printed campaign material of the two company unions consisted almost entirely of red-baiting and name-calling. A persistent effort has been made to persuade non-Guildsmen that the Guild intends to "rock" them with big initiation or reinstatement fees in the event it wins.

Guildsmen anticipate that the last week of the campaign will be devoted by the company union leaders to reaching a new low in abuse devoid of logic. Having at first adopted an air of lofty assuredness that 115 returning strikers could not possibly win an election among nearly 600 other persons, the company union officers have now descended to such panic that two of them last week went to Washington to plead with President William Green of the AFL to proclaim, at least for the newspapers, an "international council" of AFL newspaper locals.

They reported to Chicago AFL members last week that they had succeeded. Green, they said, will soon issue a call for a "conference to discuss" the organization of a "council."

How Will He Do It?
The "council," they said, would be the local AFL propaganda, from Green intended to unite in one council even on paper, editorial locals with commercial locals which avow that they have no interests in common. And even more tragical to the AFL was the problem of persuading artists, photographers, librarians and copy boys that it will not exclude them from the Chicago local, after the election, as it has already excluded them from the ephemeral New York local.

The photographers, artists, copy boys and librarians of the Herald-American swung heavily toward the Guild after they heard of the AFL action against them in New York.

Virtually all employees recognized the promised AFL council for what it was, an admission by the AFL that an international union like the Guild is superior to AFL "federal locals."

Hearst Units Help
Hearst units throughout the chain came to the aid of the Chicago Hearst members with written pleas to non-Guildsmen to vote Guild and so strengthen the organization of employees of the whole chain. The letters, signed with hundreds of names, were photostated and made parts of big posters.

The election will actually be two elections. The Guild opposes one AFL company union in editorial, another in commercial. Balloting will begin at 5 a.m. on the election day for commercial people, and at 7 a.m. for editorial workers. The editorial polls will close at 7 p.m. and commercial at 9 p.m.

Ballots will be counted immediately after the commercial polls close.

L. A. ASKS REFERENDUM
Guild locals have been circulating in the Los Angeles Guild with a resolution calling for a referendum on the membership on whether the Guild should condemn Nazism, Fascism and Communism. The resolution, proposed by the Herald-American unit, was approved by the Los Angeles local Sept. 3. The Guild Reporter has received no story as yet from the local.

Campaign Started on INS Service

An intensive campaign to enroll International News Service employees into the Guild in preparation for collective bargaining to follow current INS negotiations is underway throughout the country. The drive is receiving special stimulus from the Chicago King Features unit, which is conducting a personal letter-writing campaign to inform INS employees of the necessity for clinching their gains by getting them into a written contract.

The IEB Wire Service committee reported encouraging first returns, especially from small bureaus where pay and hour standards are bad, and where the speedup is the rule and not the exception.

Revival of Guild interest also was shown in Washington, and on the West Coast, where INS employees and powerful Guild backing available. The Chicago organizing committee is concentrating on the Mid West.

INS employees participated in a Labor Board election two years ago as part of a consent unit which included all three divisions of King Features, Syndicate, Inc. The Guild lost the election, being out-organized in the big features division. Subsequently, after lengthy hearing, the National Labor Relations Board decided that each division of King Features, separately, was a proper bargaining unit. An election in International News Service followed and the Guild was chosen exclusive bargaining agent by an overwhelming vote.

SELLER ASSISTS DRIVE
International Representative Dick Seller was assigned for a two-month period to assist in a re-organization campaign conducted by the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild, Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman announced.

Seller was assigned to Pittsburgh, because of its strategic importance in the center of a great industrial area surrounded by dozens of cities where the Guild has no present representation.

Pittsburgh is the only city in the country where all three of the most important newspaper chains—Hearst, Scripps—Howard and Black—are represented. This in itself, Kaufman pointed out, is of particular importance to the Guild today in view of the Hearst peace formula and the efforts to obtain similar formulas on other chains.

Potential membership of the Pittsburgh Guild is over 1,000 and less than 15 per cent of that number were in good standing when the drive started.

The drive will center on the Scripps-Howard Press, most profitable newspaper in the Scripps-Howard chain. While a posted management notice continues in effect a three-year-old Guild contract at the Press, there is no active Guild unit on the newspaper.

Associated Press and International News Service also are unorganized. The Guild, under contract industrially, at the Black Post-Gazette, and editorially on the Hearst Sun-Telegraph, had not completed organization at either paper when the campaign began.

Management in discussions with the Guild talked of the matter in terms of reorganization and economy, and did not make a clear distinction between the two.

Management did indicate, however, that the continued publication of the paper was not involved.

Reporter Needs Some Old Copies

Three copies of the first volume of The Guild Reporter are missing from the files and members are asked to co-operate in replacing them.

Missing are Number 8, August, 1934; Number 11, Oct. 15, 1934; and Number 12, Nov. 15, 1934.

Any one who has all of them is asked to send it to The Reporter which is now having its copies given accurate preservative treatment and bound in order to insure a longer life for them.

KNOW OF A JOB? DON'T FORGET GUILD PLACEMENT SERVICE!

FACTS EXPLODE 'COPY BOY' MYTH

Refute Charge That High-Paid Newspapermen Aren't In The Guild

Editor's Note: The following is an analysis of the membership of the New York Guild which appeared in the Sept. 3 "News Letter," shop paper of the New York Times unit, in answer to an attack on the Guild by recently formed AFL newspaper unit.

Our opposition has charged that the Guild includes only an "insignificant" proportion of "newspapermen," meaning by that generally reporters, copywriters, editors, rewrite men, makeup men, columnists, reviewers, feature writers

and the like. The bulk of the Guild membership, they allege, is made up of clerks, office boys, printers' helpers, elevator operators, porters, and scrubwomen, in addition to the staffs of numerous radical and "fly-by-night" weeklies.

Let us look at the record. As of last July 30, the total enrollment of the Newspaper Guild of New York was 5,596. Of this total, 3,394 were employees of editorial departments, the remaining 2,202 being commercial department workers. The editorial departments of journalism in this city still provide the majority of Guild members, although there are many more commercial workers in the business.

Of the 3,394 editorial workers, 1,950 were employed on daily newspapers and daily news services, excluding all foreign language publications, trade technical and labor papers, picture and feature services. Thus about 60 per cent of the editorial Guildsmen work on the big dailies and press services in New York.

From its organization, the Guild has classified as editorial workers not only reporters, copywriters, rewrite men and editors, but also copy boys, morgue clerks, indexers, and secretaries to editorial executives. But the dues records of the Guild show that less than one-fifth of the editorial members earn under \$40 a week. Here indeed is the copyboy, morgue clerk, or in-

dexer who earns more than \$40 a week!

As a matter of fact, 45 per cent of all dues-paying Guild members earn above \$40 a week. 34 per cent of them earning \$40 to \$75, more than 6 per cent earning \$75 to \$100, and very nearly 5 per cent earning more than \$100 a week. The salaries indicate, to anyone acquainted with the newspaper business, that the great majority of these members are just those "newspapermen" for whose safety our critics fear. They are in the Guild, in force, and quite comfortable, thank you!

These figures may be verified by any Guild member in good standing by reference to sworn audits at the Guild office.

I. H. F.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: Of the New York bureau, Times organization chairman; Angelina Leiber, first vice chairman of unit; William F. Job in paving the way for the NLRB victory; Edward Nagle, vice controller; Frank Bracht and which the Guild scored in the commercial department. Standing: Jesse Hanish, Thomas Stella, John F. Ryan, local organizer; John W. Bernard Steing.

Unit Fights Candidates Tell Us Firing Wave They're for New Deal

(From Local Correspondent)

Replies have been received from President Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie and Henry A. Wallace to the Guild Convention resolution which called on all candidates for public office in 1940 to "pledge themselves to work for a continuation and extension of the social and economic program of the New Deal."

The President, according to a letter to Secretary Treasurer Victor Pasche from William D. Hastert, one of the secretaries, was "delighted to receive this resolution and is most grateful for the pledge of confidence in his leadership which the resolution reflects."

Wallace, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, wrote personally, saying that "of course I am for continuation and extension of the social and economic program of the New Deal. I am glad the Guild feels that way too—and, of course, not surprised."

Robert L. Johnson, of the Willkie headquarters in New York, replied for the Republican presidential candidate, saying "your desire to learn Mr. Willkie's views on national problems is very gratifying to him. . . . I know you will realize that it is physically impossible for him to answer individual inquiries. In his speeches, however, he will make his position quite clear."

Only one Congressman has replied to Pasche's letter asking for stands on the New Deal objectives. He is Frank W. Fries, Illinois representative, who made it clear that he wanted its social and economic program continued.

In reply to the Convention resolution asking that more WPA jobs be provided, Robert G. Beale, executive assistant to Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA director, wrote "the amount of employment that can be furnished on the work program is necessarily circumscribed by the amount of funds available for expenditure. Every effort is being made to provide the maximum possible employment."

Admitting that his own side of the story had been printed the same day that the Times carried a United Press dispatch, Sulzberger wrote:

"You must appreciate that the decision of the Board will not be accepted, so that . . . the issues involved will in due course be determined by an appropriate Federal court. Under the circumstances, the court is the proper forum in which our divergent views should be presented rather than the columns of the New York Times."

Kaufman had written (Guild Reporter, Sept. 1) declaring that he did not believe the issue in the Times NLRB case was the Guild shop of freedom of the press, as Sulzberger had contended in his letter.

Kaufman Heads Wire Committee

The new International Executive Board Wire Service Committee, enlarged by four members in the employment of four major press associations, named Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman as chairman and George Welles as Secretary Sept. 10.

Kaufman succeeds Vice President Morris Watson who with Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche remains on the committee. Besides Welles the other new members are Jules Schick of the Philadelphia AP, Francis McCarthy of the UP and W. W. Chaplin of the INS.

The committee authorized the continued study of organization on the INS and on the UP and AP prior to calling a conference session of the Wire Service Advisory Council set up by the last Convention.

The Council which consists of representatives of press associations units throughout the country and members of the IEB committee will shape a model program for negotiations of 1941 contracts of the UP, AP and INS.

INP COUNTER-OFFER IS REJECTED BY UNIT

The King Features Syndicate unit of New York Guild flatly rejected a management counter-offer for an international News Photo contract at a meeting on Sept. 10.

The resolution was presented to the management at a conference on the following day by ANG Vice President Morris Watson along with specific objections to the contract offer.

The management offer omitted any counter on the Guild shop proposal and in substance fell short of the Hearst Peace Formula and other Hearst contracts. It provided no raises and no gains over the old INP bulletin board agreement.

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

HELD OVER 2nd BIG WEEK
Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Genevieve Tobin, Robert Montgomery, Charles Laughton, in MGM's sensational romance "BOOM TOWN" in Forum Dr. J. G. every night.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

RONALD COLMAN • GINGER ROGERS
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
An RKO Radio Picture
Gale Ragan, Rocco Sirmay, Orch.
First Monday Show Reserved, Circle 6-6000

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BEST BUY
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PIROLLE now at 111 W. 46th

Famous for French specialities — Lunch 55¢. Parisian dinner \$1. Wines and Liquors.

BRITISH UNION WINS MEN AT WAR PAY

Mary Moon, right, author of this article reprinted from the "New Lead," Toronto Guild organ, was born in Winnipeg, Can., but went to England as a baby where she began her newspaper career on the Yorkshire Evening News and later did short jobs in Fleet street, joining the National Union of Journalists three years ago. She now lives in London, and is chief for the Toronto Star Weekly. She also writes a weekly "Toronto Letter" for the Calgary Herald.



By MARY MOON

Biggest item on the present program of the National Union of Journalists, the British equivalent of the Guild, is the question of allowances paid to newspapermen in the forces. In most offices, arrangements reached at the beginning of the war have since been modified. One modification has been that in some office allowances to single men have been stopped except in cases of special hardship.

Here are some typical arrangements in operation now: Daily Herald men get two-thirds of salary less service pay and allowances for the first 16 weeks. For the following 26 weeks they get half salary less service pay and allowances, when these allowances amount to less than \$25 a week. When they amount to more than \$25, the rate for the same period is one-third salary less service pay and allowances.

News Chronicle and Star men get payment of one month's full salary and two months' half pay. After that, N.U.J. members can make individual applications to a War Allowances committee of the board. At the last meeting of one of the three N.U.J. chapters in the

office, one of the men who had just returned from Dunkirk expressed his appreciation of the way in which his wife and family had been treated.

Oldham Press (periodical) men get two-thirds of salary less service pay and allowances for first 16 weeks. For the following 26 weeks they get half salary less service pay and allowances, when these allowances amount to less than \$22.50 a week. When service pay and allowances amount to more than \$22.50 the rate for the following 26 weeks is one-third salary less service pay and allowances.

Associated Newspapers men serving with the forces get 40 per cent of their salaries clear, if married. Any allowance from the company to be limited by a sum which, together with government pay and allowances, does not exceed the salary on which the allowance is based. Married men in full-time civil defense receive half pay less their defense pay, with a minimum allowance of \$4.45 a week. Single men in forces or civil defense receive the difference between their salaries or government pay and allowances, with a maximum of \$2.25 a week. Special cases of hardship among single men are dealt with by a committee.

Allied Newspapers men are paid 50 per cent of normal pay provided this amount plus service pay and allowances is not more than the amount of peacetime pay. If married. Married men in Air Raid Precautions and other civil defense services are to be paid 50 per cent of normal pay less amount received from local authorities with a minimum of \$4.45 a week, provided that total is not more than normal pay. Single men who joined up in May received up to 50 per cent of their pay for one month.

Another question which is occupying the N.U.J. at the moment is that of encroachment on holidays. One or two newspapers have reduced the annual holiday to three weeks to two weeks. General Secretary C. J. Dundock, writing in the official organ of the union, "The

Journalist," says: "This is a tendency that should be checked at once."

"We have no hours and holiday agreement, I know, but during the long agitation to get such an agreement, we have secured the recognition of the three week holiday in many offices, and it is important that conditions in those offices should not be allowed to slip back. War-time necessities can hardly be pleaded for two reasons."

"If managements were driven by war conditions to dismiss men as some did, and to propose short-time as others did, they cannot be working under such a head of steam that they cannot spare the time for their men to have the usual holiday. That is the first reason."

"The second, and more important reason, is that in these days of strain and anxiety the holiday is more not less necessary. I hope, therefore, that chapters (N.U.J. term for units) will strongly resist this unjustified encroachment upon their holidays whenever it is proposed."

Newspapermen are not covered by the National Service (Armed Forces) Act guarantee of reinstatement in their employment after Hitler is put in the cooler. Therefore, the union warns its members that if they want to return to the papers they are leaving none, some do not care a hang while others take their return for granted—they must ask the management for a guarantee which will put them on a level with workers called up under the act.

Good news comes from Glasgow, where the local branch of the union took a firm stand when a photographer member was assaulted by a railway official when taking pictures of a departing troop train. The Glasgow branch took up the case with such vigor that railway chiefs apologized to all concerned and the photographer received a check large enough to defray the damage done to his camera and his personal injuries.

Guild Gets Money For War 'Victims'

By TOM MALLEY

Former Vice Chairman, Havas Unit.

Sixteen New York Guildsmen who lost their jobs through Hitler's blitzkrieg of France collected nearly \$8,000 in severance pay from Agence Havas, the French news agency, but only after the Guild had gone as high as the State Department in Washington to get Havas' funds released.

After the collapse of France, President Roosevelt ordered all French funds in the United States impounded and although the agency was willing to pay, it couldn't because a license was necessary for withdrawal of the funds which the government feared might fall into Hitler's hands.

Guild Attorney Goodwin obtained a writ of attachment and judgment against Havas which did not protest, Jack Ryan, organizer, and Nat. Elkhorn, executive secretary of the New York local, then started an intensive campaign to release the funds.

The Federal Reserve Bank in New York, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles were the targets of dozens of phone calls, letters and telegrams. Congressmen were wired. All these efforts eventually resulted in the granting of the license and release of the funds.

The amounts collected by individual Guildsmen ranged from \$130 to \$900 on the basis of the Guild's contract with Havas which called for two weeks' salary for each year of service.

Anti-Nazi Reporters Are in Danger in France

Hundreds of leading anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist newspaper editors, journalists and writers now in the concentration camps in the unoccupied territory of France are threatened with immediate seizure by Gestapo agents, according to reports received by the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers.

Many of these men are members of the International Federation of Journalists to which the Guild is affiliated. Among this group are two former editors of famous German papers, and such writers as Lion Feuchtwanger, Friedrich Wolf, Dr. Alfred Neumann, Franz Werfel. Due to the presence of the Gestapo in all the camps, the newspapermen cannot be mentioned here by name.

Article XIX of the armistice terms between France and Germany states: "The French government is obliged to surrender upon demand all Germans named by the German government."

Food, medicine and sanitary facilities are almost wholly lacking in the camps. A recent letter from the women's camp at Rieucourt says: "We have nothing more to eat. We are obliged to boil grass."

Plans for more than thirty of the prisoners have already been gained by the Exiled Writers Committee, and funds and transportation arranged for passage to the United States and Mexico. Through its Hollywood membership, the committee has also been able to negotiate twelve writing contracts with major studios for refugees still in the camps who are awaiting visas and funds.

An appeal for funds has been made by the committee to the public. Any funds that a reader of this may wish to contribute may be sent to the Exiled Writers Committee, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Photo by Harold Minkin

ANTHONY C. BERARDI, Guild International Executive Board member, is seen making a speech to the convention of the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO) in Chicago.

Two alternatives: A present change, with the prospect that some day we will be able to lay down our weapons and revert to our old standards, once again extend fellowship without fear of treachery, build again toward an ideal greater than territorial aggrandizement. The other course is an idyllic existence in the face of a sinister and pernicious threat to everything we have achieved and everything we ever hoped to accomplish, socially, politically and philosophically.

ROBERT B. LEWIS.

Discusses Debate in R.A.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: I know it's a mean job, editing a newspaper for newspapermen—all bricks, no bouquets. I read THE GUILD REPORTER because I like it, but I never wrote you any fan mail. Just things like this:

Our IEB, you reported on August 15, wanted "the broadest possible expression of local views" on the conscription bill. So you give, September 1, a "summary of the responses," you say "definitely and formally opposed to the bill were . . . the New York Representative Assembly. . ."

That's true. It's not the whole truth. And I think the discussion in an assembly representing more than three thousand Guildsmen deserved better reporting.

The New York R.A. after hours of hot discussion, barely voted down, by a vote of 21 to 13, a motion to recommend all proposed resolutions—i. e., to take no action whatever. It defeated, by 25 to 17, a proposal for a referendum of the membership, largely because of the time element involved. The committee then stripped some verbiage from its original resolution, and the R.A. voted, 23 to 11, its opposition to "this conscription bill."

I think a fuller report of such discussion would have been good journalism, of interest to New York and other New York Guildsmen, and good Guild propaganda. Maybe I'm naive; I even think it might affect the minds of publishers alarmed by the specter of a "like-minded" Guild.

LEWIS GANNETT.

Letters To Editor

Conscription Issue Draws Attention

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

What I can't understand is why so many maudlin papers oppose a nice, American dictatorship to preserve our liberties in this great country. A great American poet, O'Reilly, wrote "One master mind is worth a million hands."

It's plain to be seen, I think, that unless we soon have more cohesion by coercion, compulsory unanimity, forced right thinking, a subversive free press and compulsory military training from conception down to one year after denture, we ain't going to have no liberties left us, by golly. And yet we got some Americans that refuse to think as they're told, and they object to Roosevelt and conscription, conscription without Roosevelt. Willkie with or without conscription, and they object to compulsory unanimity, Nazism, Communism, Fascism, the Oxford movement, Rev. Father Coughlin, and they're for the bill of rights, against the bill of rights, and, in short, they just won't be led right by our most brilliant, right-thinking newspapers, the d—d fifth columnists! And some of them object to any margin of profit, from five per cent on up to 50 per cent for our munitions and armaments millions. (big pardon!) I mean makers, yet they want defense.

Let's have that democratic dictatorship right now, say I. I just ache to be led, but how'm I going to be led when there are so many leaders and I don't know which leader to follow? Gave'd I'm going nuts.

EARL B. DOUGLAS.

Opposes Stand of IEB

WILKES-BARRE.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

The International Executive Board's statement in THE GUILD REPORTER September 1 contains several misstatements on the conscription bill. As I discovered when I looked up its text. Some are not actually misstatements as much as they are carefully-carved wordings to give a predetermined slant to the statement.

I suggest therefore that some attempt be made to give equal space and play to an opinion sustaining the bill, since a great deal of favorable sentiment exists among Guildsmen. It would be decidedly undemocratic, I think, to vote a resolution opposing a bill without indicating the strong voice of opposition to such a resolution within the membership. In other words, to make it appear that the American Newspaper Guild is 100 per cent opposed to the bill, when in reality only a part of the membership is so opposed, would be misrepresentation.

The IEB statement condemns the conscription bill as inimical to the Guild and to labor. Some of us feel that Hitler and the threat of Nazi power is even more inimical. We feel that the strength of America and security of American standards lie in a stronger navy, an increased air force and an army capable of defending our thousands of square miles of land. Bulwarks will not raise the reserves necessary for safety against Nazism. Modern warfare is a matter of highly-specialized training which cannot be given overnight. That training, I feel, should commence as soon as possible and extend to everyone.

If England falls, the United States will be the sole major democracy in the world, surrounded by totalitarian enemies—enemies who sense perils for invasion and subjugation, masters in the mechanical art of machine and murdering. The American way of life—

Ad Loss Grows In Monroe Papers

Strikers Estimate Battle Costs Publisher More Than \$1,700 Weekly; Political Candidates Careful to Avoid Buying Space; Merchants Still Help

(From Local Correspondent)

MONROE, La.—An ever-increasing reduction in the Monroe News-Star and World advertising was noted by the Monroe Guild this week as it went into the sixth month of its strike. The strikers, basing their figures on an intimate knowledge of the two newspapers' income and expenses, calculated that the papers went \$1,985.75 into the red last week. The previous week showed a loss of over \$1,700.

With six candidates running for congress in the Monroe district, not one has advertised in the unfair newspapers. Because Louisiana newspapers usually "clean up" during political campaigns, this means that the local papers have been deprived of many a dollar.

The continued decrease in advertising revenue is attributed to the fact that most local merchants are still cooperating with the strikers in spite of the fact that 15 advertisers recently obtained a severe injunction which banned many of the Guild's most effective strike activities. Too, pressure on national advertisers by other Guilds and sympathetic unions has brought about the withdrawal of several of the News-Star and World's most lucrative national accounts.

Four national chain concerns—Sears-Robuck, Montgomery Ward, Walgreen Drugs and J. C. Penney—are continuing to advertise heavily in the struck papers despite nationwide requests that they stop furnishing revenue to fill the coffers of Publisher John D. Ewing. Thousands of local citizens got an eyeful when they viewed the Guild's strike activities on Labor Day. After a parade through the main streets the Guildsmen assembled in front of the News-Star and World office where they marched and sang for two hours.

Consequently we regard your action in continuing to provide revenue for the Monroe paper as not only unfriendly to Monroe strikers but to all organized labor. . . . We shall continue to publicize your unfairness . . . among millions of trade unionists. . . .

The K. Taylor Distilling Co., of Frankfort, Ky., has assured the Guild that it will not continue advertising in the struck Monroe News-Star and World, and it has been removed from the list of unfair advertisers.

ADS HURT MONROE

The following companies and individuals are advertising in the Monroe News-Star and World despite the Guild strike.

Montgomery Ward
Sears-Robuck Co.
J. C. Penney
Walgreen's
Pabst Beer
Jack Beer
Pabst Beer
Century Distilling Co. products
Gleason's XXX Rye
Early Times (Brown-Forman Distillery)
Culbert
Green of Kentucky (Schaefer)
Old Glenlivet (Schaefer)
Gordon's Gin
Black & White
Old Fitzgerald (Gibson-Waller Dist.)
Royal Crown Cola
Coca Cola
Coca Cola
Primo Albert
Kelllogg Co.
Jell-O
Fruit Flavors
U. S. Royal Time
Lever Brothers, makers of Lifebuoy
Sage, Carr, Hines, etc.
Kale E. Plinkham
Fruit
Coke's Beer
Fruit Beer (Fruit & Gamble)
Borden's Eagle Brand
Best Foods Mayonnaise

GIFTS TO MONROE

Below are additional contributions received by the Monroe strikers through Sept. 6, 1940. These are apart from the ANG Defense Fund payments:

Wisconsin CIO Council	\$ 5.75
New York Guild	25.00
Democrat, Chronicle Unit	7.50
Bocheter	7.50
Philadelphia-Centinel Guild	25.00
Dallas Typographical Union	10.00
Washington Auxiliary	10.00
Philadelphia-Centinel Guild	10.00
Time Unit, New York	10.00
Seattle Workers, No. 312	5.00
Los Angeles	5.00
San Francisco Guild, St. Louis	25.00
San Francisco Guild	25.00
St. Louis Guild	25.00
Los Angeles Guild	10.00
Los Angeles	10.00
TOTAL	\$165.00



HELPING THE STRIKE: Are these members of Top row, Mrs. Harold Breard, Martha Roberson, the newly formed Monroe auxiliary. Bottom row, Mrs. Earl Lewis, Mrs. E. L. Walker, Mrs. W. G. left to right, Mrs. A. C. Martin, Mrs. Paul Martin, Jasper, Mrs. DeWitt Henry, Mrs. Millard Harris, and baby Diane, Mrs. Roberson, Mrs. Morgan Hall. Several members were not present for the picture.

Monroe Forms Auxiliary to Help in Strike Battle

(From Local Correspondent)

MONROE, La.—Born in the midst of a strike, the Monroe Newspaper Guild Auxiliary was organized formally Sept. 6, when officers were elected. Mrs. Harold Breard was chosen president. Other officers: Mrs. DeWitt, vice president; Mrs. Earl Lewis, secretary; Mrs. Paul Martin, treasurer, and Miss Martha Roberson, reporter.

In addition to picketing in front of the struck News-Star-World with Guild members, the Auxiliary were forced to by a sweatshop employer. . . .

Weekly meetings will be held during the course of the strike. A committee was appointed to draw up by-laws. It is composed of Mrs. Henry, Mrs. W. G. Jasper and Mrs. Eunice Walker.

CLEVELAND OPPOSES ACTION ON DRAFT BILL

(From Local Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—Incomplete returns from a referendum show an overwhelming majority of members of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild opposed to the Guild's going on record for or against the military conscription bill.

In disappointingly light voting, however, a small majority of the membership expressed themselves as being personally in favor of drafting industry for defense purposes whenever such action is deemed necessary.

GUILD MEM URGES ACTION FOR PEACE

Joint Statement Appeals for Us to Affiliate with Anti-War Groups

Formal affiliation of the American Newspaper Guild and the ANG Auxiliary with the American Peace Mobilization which was formed at a Chicago rally over the Labor Day week-end was urged by 19 Guild and Auxiliary members in a voluntary report forwarded to each Guild and Auxiliary local.

Three prominent Guildsmen were elected to the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization at the Chicago rally. They are Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles, and Morris Watson, New York, both members of the Guild's International Executive Board, and E. O. Fehlhaber, Cleveland, executive secretary of Ohio Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Watson attended the Chicago conference in the New York City delegation of the American Labor Party, while Fehlhaber was a delegate for the Cleveland LNPL. Connelly, who was unable to attend, will represent the Los Angeles CIO Council.

The complete statement follows: "The undersigned individuals who are members of the American Newspaper Guild and the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary attended the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Chicago as delegates of Guilds or other organizations or as visitors or members of the working press."

"We came to this meeting with varied emotions; some of us to see what all the shouting was about; some of us impelled by a sincere belief in the program of the EPM."

Organization Needed
"At the conclusion of the three days of the convention we are unanimous in our opinion that peace, conscription and the preservation of democratic rights are now and will continue to be the most important problems that we as

American citizens and Guild members face. "It is our considered opinion, based upon our experiences here, that only through organization and political action can we protect our rights as citizens and as members of a trade union."

"It is our sincere belief that involvement in the present European war would be criminal folly, that the pending Burke-Wadsworth peacetime conscription bill and similar statutes recently enacted or proposed are measures leading to the destruction of labor unions, including the American Newspaper Guild, the abrogation of the Bill of Rights, the suppression of democracy and the eventual establishment of a fascist dictatorship in America."

"In these statements we reflect the opinions voiced at the meeting by such men as Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; and Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers of America—all fellow CIO unions. Dr. Francis Townsend of the Townsend Old Age Pension Fund, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York."

"We found here in Chicago responsible leaders of organized labor, of the youth movement, of the Negro movement, the old age pension organizations, the churches and women's groups of America united in a national effort to keep this nation out of war—to fight for peace."

"We stand ready to defend our nation. We believe that our best national defense can grow only out of a fully democratic nation whose citizens are gainfully employed, well fed, properly housed and given adequate medical care. "It is our belief that the legislation arising from the present war hysteria and from the apparent

efforts of varied interest to involve this nation in war threatens all of the gains made by the Guild for newspapermen and women. "We can see in the proposed conscription bill the end of the 40-hour, five-day week, the abrogation of the rights won by labor under the Wagner Act."

Action Mandatory
"We are aware that promises have been made that labor's gains will not be affected but over this promise falls the example of France. -If the organizations of labor are destroyed under conscription, there will be no way to force redemption of any pledge."

Affiliation Is Urged
"We therefore urge all Guild and Auxiliary members to participate as fully as they can in the various peace organizations in their communities; we urge that all Guild and Auxiliary members seek to promote peace in the organizations of which they are members; and we urge that the several locals of the Guild and Auxiliary, and the ANG and ANGA through their ex-

ecutive boards carefully consider the fuller report that this voluntary group has forwarded to each local and to the executive boards covering this great meeting which represented organizations of more than twelve million people of America."

"We feel that a complete discussion, based upon our report to the locals, logically would lead to but one action: formal affiliation of the American Newspaper Guild with the Auxiliary and their locals with the present organization formed at the Chicago conference—the American Peace Mobilization."

Katherine McGrath, delegate, Women's Committee of People's Federation for Peace; George Engeman, Baltimore, visitor; Elmer Fehlhaber, delegate, Cleveland Labor's Non-Partisan League; Sam Mills, delegate, Greater New York Industrial Union Council; Morris Watson, delegate, American Labor Party; Leonard Goldsmith, delegate, New Jersey Industrial Union Council; Fred d'Avila, delegate, Baltimore Guild; Sylvia Dietz, delegate, Seattle Workers Alliance; Harold Rossman, delegate, Rocky Mountain Peace Council; Henry Baldwin, William Mueller, Howard Handelman, Nathan Aleksovsky, delegates of the Chicago Guild; Dorothy Allen, Mary Gerstel, delegates, Chicago Auxiliary; Peggy Budd Schwid, delegate, New York Farmer-Consumer Cooperative; Elizabeth Smith, delegate, Washington State CIO Auxiliary Organizing Committee; Kirk Earnshaw, Chicago, visitor; Edward E. Clarke, Chicago, visitor; Harold Press, Chicago, working press; John Rosenthal, Chicago, working press; Betty Rossman, Denver, visitor; Sam Stevens, Chicago, visitor; Ruth Torr, New York, Peace Mobilization staff member.

LABOR IN REVIEW

Roosevelt Stands on Record, Willkie Asks Wagner Act Changes
In Election Statements to Unions; Defense Body Sets Policy

THE attitudes of the presidential candidates—Roosevelt and Willkie—towards labor and labor legislation were presented in special articles signed by each in the September issue of the "Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

The president stood on his record and promised:

"If anyone asks the question as to the future policy of the administration toward labor, the answer is that we shall hold steadfastly to every advance gained and not permit present safeguards to be whittled away by yielding to the specious arguments of those whose lip service to labor is loud and eloquent before election but whose ears are deaf to all appeals of justice the rest of the time."

Willkie Tells of Facts

The president, however, made no commitment as to whether the New Deal labor program would be extended as the Guild and other CIO and AFL unions have said must be done in the interests of democracy and national defense.

Willkie also cited his record, saying that his utility companies had 30 contracts with AFL and CIO unions, and that he believed unions necessary to democracy. To labor the most pertinent things he had to say were:

"... If labor is to win its objectives it must have the good will of the public. Restrictive practices which impede progress in any given industry; useless make-work schemes, or a monopolistic frame of mind are all harmful to industry, whether they originate with the employer or with labor."

And—

"I sympathize with the criticism advanced by the AFL against the National Labor Relations Board, and with the Federation's emphasis on better administration of the act. . . . Some changes in the Wagner Act are necessary. . . ."

Since the "Federationist" articles appeared, there have been some developments in the light of which the candidates' statements may be judged.

Willkie Anti-Labor?

The New Republic in a special supplement on Willkie charged that the files of the LaFollette committee and the NLRB revealed that his utility companies are "unmistakably anti-labor." These charges were picked up by Ed Flynn, national Democratic chairman, and hurled at Willkie who made a prompt denial while several AFL unionists rushed to his defense.

Regardless of the politics involved, the New Republic did present well-documented evidence for its charges such as the use of labor spies by three Willkie companies; the cooperation of his Ohio Edison company in a publicity fight on the steel workers' union in Ohio; NLRB citations for unfair labor practices against his Michigan Consumers Power and Alabama Power and the use of company unions in Alabama Power and Southern Indiana Gas.

In view of his promise to carry on, labor wonders why Roosevelt has failed to do anything about the chairmanship of the NLRB which became vacant Aug. 27 when the term of J. Warren Madden expired, leaving the board virtually paralyzed and unable to carry out decisions so important to labor.

Meanwhile, according to Federated Press, Charles Fahy, general counsel of the NLRB, has been "kicked upstairs" to the position of assistant solicitor general. There are also reports that Nathan Witt, executive secretary, will get the axe. Both of these men have been under fire for months by the most reactionary of anti-labor and anti-New Deal congressmen and industrialists.

Won't Back Third Term

Conventions of two major unions recently took a stand on the candidates. The Independent International Typographical Union, representing some 80,000 workers, endorsed the Roosevelt administration. The CIO's fast-growing United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, representing 250,000 workers, voted down 300 to 1 a resolution to endorse a third term for the president while at the same time rejecting Willkie as anti-labor.

The ITU based its action on the Roosevelt record. The UERMW also acknowledged the New Deal gains but declared that "recent trends in legislation, foreign policy and administration of labor laws are endangering the maintenance of these gains."

Labor and Defense

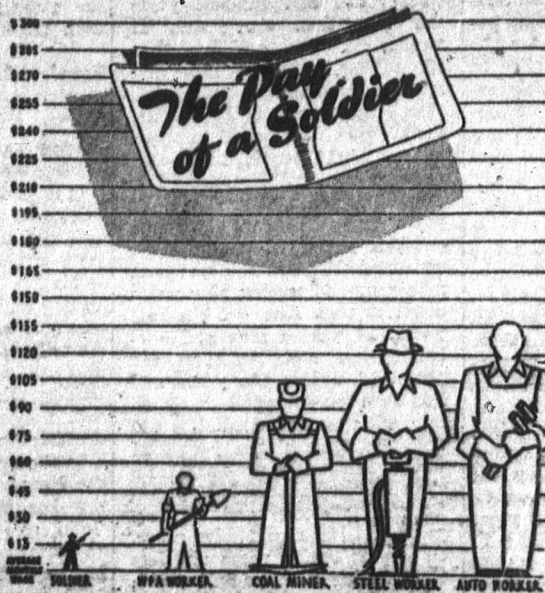
National defense developments in Washington continued to overshadow everything else in the labor news of the fortnight. Labor's misgivings about the future are growing, according to Federated Press, the United States News, New York PM and the CIO News.

The National Defense Commission, itself, apparently recognized this and issued a statement of labor policy. This statement advises employers that all "reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week" and that if more are worked, "overtime should be paid in accordance with local recognized practices."

Employers are urged to comply with the Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, etc.

No Enforcement Set-up

They are also asked to provide adequately for the health and safety of employees; to use "as far as possible" federal and state employment agencies; not to discriminate against workers because of "age, sex, race or color" and to see that adequate housing is provided. The statement, however, makes no mention of what



Note: The figure for the Army pay does not include expenditures made by the Army for maintenance of the soldiers.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH... so the song of the last war went, and judging from this chart, which was printed in the latest "CIO Economic Outlook," it is obvious that if the army gets you this time, the old refrain will be just as appropriate.

The Commission will do to enforce these suggestions.

That this statement may not satisfy labor is indicated by a story in the "United States News" of Aug. 30 which said:

"Already some members of the Labor Advisory Committee appointed by Sidney Hillman, Defense Labor Commissioner, are beginning to grumble. The burden of their complaint is that Mr. Hillman is less interested in protecting labor gains than in producing war materials. . . ."

"These members are beginning to question whether they have been given actual authority in the defense program or whether they are there to be kept in line."

Violators Get Orders

The CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee also wants to know why in view of the commission's attitude on the Wagner Act, the biggest defense orders continue to go to such frequent violators of the act as Bethlehem Steel, Electric Boat and others. The CIO, through Philip Murray and John L. Lewis, has repeatedly asked Hillman and the administration to issue an executive order that would prevent these violators from getting defense orders but nothing has been done about it.

Hillman's viewpoint on the defense situation is portrayed in a special dispatch to PM.

"As 'minister of labor supply' in the defense set-up," the PM article states, "Mr. Hillman's primary preoccupation is labor supply. As labor spokesman his chief assignment is maintenance of labor's standards. A strike to protect standards, no matter how justified, is a direct threat to supply. . . ."

"Labor's perennial nightmare is that all the pressure may be applied to unions if employers hold out long enough. It is argued that since labor must take the initiative in calling a stoppage, industry may be able to sit pat, trusting the commission will prevent a walk-out."

Hillman, PM reports, believes these fears are groundless and that "labor can maintain its standards and independence while fusing its energies into the defense program." He is also quoted as saying that labor has abandoned "the privilege of striking" but not the right of doing so.

Profits Tax Bill Hit

William Knudsen, Defense Commission Chairman, Leon Henderson and John D. Biggers, commission members, joined with the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and Secretary of War Henry Stimson in attacking the excess profits tax bill which was passed by the House and was before the Senate Finance Committee this week.

This bill, as reported by the Sept. 1 GUILD REPORTER, was watered down by the House after tremendous pressure from business interests but it still doesn't suit them because of the section dealing with amortization of the costs of new plants which are built to get defense orders.

Their objection is based on the fact that the bill gives the government a stake in the plant whose cost the manufacturer may deduct from his taxes over a five-year period. The CIO denounced the plan as "amounting to the government paying for the plant." The commission has no objection to that but it is opposed to the government having anything to say about the disposition of the plants built under such a financing plan.

Business was also aroused by the Russell-Overton amendment to the conscription bill which it declared is a "draft wealth" proposition but which the New York Herald Tribune called "nothing but a demagogic subterfuge."

The amendment affirmed the old Anglo-Saxon tradition

of "eminent domain" by which government may condemn

and take any property in the interests of the public. The amendment carefully provided that the owners of any property taken over by the government shall be properly remunerated and that no plant is to be taken unless the owner refuses defense contracts. In view of the fact that all profit limitations tax bill, there would seem to be little danger of a manufacturer becoming so recalcitrant that the president would act.

Wagner Act Safe?

Chances of the Senate passing the Smith amendments to the Wagner Act "are not very bright," Senator Elbert Thomas of the Senate Labor Committee declared last week after John L. Lewis appeared before the committee to tell its members why the amendments should not be passed.

An interesting sidelight on the fight against the Smith amendments was the treatment which the papers gave a statement opposing them by 209 American economists, political scientists and other educators including such notables as Charles A. Beard, the historian; John R. Commons, authority on labor history; Robert C. Brooks, president of the American Political Science Association; Dr. W. A. Chudnowsky, National Bureau of Economic Research; James W. Angell, R. K. Goode, Susan M. Kingsbury and others.

Prof. Colston Warne, speaking for the committee which prepared the statement, reports that the release of their statement was sent to all daily newspapers and the press associations but that it was given virtually no publicity and where stories did appear they were very brief and made no mention of the notable signatories.

The statement included an analysis of the amendments which said the amendments "serve not as improvements to the present act but as a method of rendering it unworkable."

Labor Press Growing

The labor press of this country has grown by leaps and bounds, according to a directory just released by the American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. Approximately 10,000,000 persons read the labor papers, the directory says.

Based on an exhaustive survey, the document reveals that there are at present 676 labor publications, that 289 have a circulation of 6,623,461, that 327 are official organs of branches of the AFL, and that 110 are published by affiliates of the CIO. Of the 239 miscellaneous publications, 22 are issued by independent unions, 18 by cooperatives, 8 by the Communist Party, 3 by the Socialist Party, 14 by other left wing groups, 13 by Farmer-Labor organizations, 131 by miscellaneous persons and groups and 30 by Canadian unions.

"It is too early," Prof. John R. Commons, the noted labor historian, declares in an introduction, "to write a history of the throbbing years after 1935 but I can well visualize my successors at some future date treasuring this directory of the labor press of 1940 as an aid in their efforts obviating the toilsome search conducted by associates and myself nearly four decades ago."

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