THE GUILD REPORTER

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NLRB Probing Chicago Charges

CHICAGO—The National Labor Relations Board is investigating charges made by the Chicago Guild prior to the Sept. 20 election in the Herald-American editorial and commercial departments which the Guild lost to two company-sponsored AFL unions. The Board has not yet certified the AFL unions as exclusive bargaining agencies pending results of the investigation.

In the editorial department the vote was Chicago Editorial Association, 151; Guild, 34; no union, 3; challenged, 27. In the commercial department it was Newspaper Commercial Associates, 388; Guild, 91; no union, 3; challenged, 77.

The company failed to comply with the Board order issued at the time of the strike settlement, continuing to favor the AFL plant unions. The Guild made two efforts to hold up the election until the company favoritism stopped, first before the date was set and prior to the holding of the election.

Nathan Witt, secretary of the Labor Board, informed Guild Counsel A. J. Isserman of Newark, N. J., that the Board had insufficient time after the Guild's action to stop the election, but was ordering an immediate investigation of the Guild charges.

The agreement settling the strike, stipulated that the election must be held in not less than 90 days and not more than 180, and the Guild's request that it be given the maximum time was refused, the vote being held about four and a half months after the settlement.

The two AFL locals were organized in the year preceding the start of the Guild strike to cripple Guild efforts to halt wholesale firing wages.

Most of the 104 challenged voters were executives, ordered by the

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Mencken Makes 'Plug' for Guild

(From Local Correspondent)

BALTIMORE—Whatever doubts he may have regarding the value of some of the other aspects of the American scene, Henry L. Mencken, of the Sunpapers, has no doubt about the Guild. He says he would be right in it today, if he were on the newspaperman's side of the fence.

Mencken's latest affirmation of faith in organization was made at a recent conference between representatives of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild and the Sunpapers at the regional office of the Labor Board in Baltimore. Speaking about the Guild, he said, "Why if I were eligible, I'd be right over there with those fellows," pointing to where the Guild representatives were seated on the opposite side of the table.

Mencken, who is representing the Sunpapers, of which he is a stockholder, also said that in his opinion the average newspaperman is too sentimental regarding the relationship between himself and his publisher.

"I've been sold down the river by publishers three times," he said, "and I know what I'm talking about."

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ANG Vote On 'Isms Is Moved

Motions for referendums of the American Newspaper Guild membership condemning Communism, Fascism and Nazism have been formally made to the International Executive Board by the Youngstown and Los Angeles locals. Youngstown's motion was made Sept. 20 and Los Angeles' Sept. 17.

All other locals were circulated with copies of the resolutions and the Youngstown Guild in a circular Sept. 16 called for seconds.

Both motions are open for seconds for 30 days after publication in this issue of THE GUILD REPORTER. If seconds are received in that time from 10 additional locals in five states and representing five per cent of the ANG membership in good standing, the IEB shall submit the matter to referendum.

The Youngstown motion has already been seconded by Cleveland. Proposals to second it were defeated in the Columbus, Denver and St. Louis locals. No word has been received on whether any locals have acted on the Los Angeles motion.

Los Angeles' motion was adopted 87-59 at a membership meeting Sept. 3 while Youngstown took its action on July 22 and reaffirmed it at a meeting Aug. 12.

The full texts of both resolutions appear on Page 2.

Camden Unit Strike Vote Wins Raises Of $20,000

(From Local Correspondent)

A strike vote by the Camden Courier-Post unit of the Philadelphia-Camden local and the solid support of CIO unions there won wage parity with Philadelphia, $20,000 in pay raises and reaffirmation by the publisher of adherence to standard Guild clauses that he sought to weaken or eleminate.

A dramatic example of the CIO support occurred the afternoon before the settlement when the usual truckload of Courier-Post papers was refused admittance at the gates of the New York Shipbuilding Co., where several thousand CIO members work.

The motion to strike, taken Sept. 14, which won 44-14, was precipitated principally by the J. David Stern management's refusal to set wage scales and hours of work for the recently organized business office and advertising departments and to establish wage parity with Philadelphia scales for the editorial department. This stand, taken in the face of the fact that wage and hour standards have been established in the Philadelphia-Camden area since the organization of the ANG, together with an attempt by management to weaken the job security clause, created strike sentiment.

R. A. Backs Strike.

A few hours after the motion was adopted the representative assembly of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild voted its approval, released funds from its $14,000 local defense fund, proceeded to hire a strike headquarters, to paint picket signs and to prepare in every other way for the successful prosecution of the strike.

Two days later J. David Stern, who had been represented in the negotiations by his son, David Stern 3rd, stepped into the picture for the first time and in a negotiating meeting that lasted from 8 p. m. to 3 a. m., attended by almost 100 per cent of the unit membership, agreed to the wage demands and to the demand for

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Scripps-Howard Rejects Guild Parley Offer

Sorrells Says Chain Wants No Change From Local Bargaining; Kaufman Reply Points Out ANG Proposal Was Not That

The Guild's proposal for national conferences with the Scripps-Howard management on points applicable to all contracts with the chain's enterprises has been rejected by John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the newspaper chain, because he said he inferred that it constituted a change from local bargaining which the Guild and Scripps-Howard papers have used for four years.

In a reply to Sorrells, Milton Kaufman, executive vice president of the Guild, pointed out that the "idea we have in mind does not contemplate the substitution of national negotiations or a national contract for local collective bargaining and local contracts."

Stating that he believed the Scripps-Howard management may have misunderstood the Guild's proposal, Kaufman renewed his original request made Aug. 20 to Roy W. Howard, chairman of the executive committee of the chain, that national negotiations be undertaken as requested by the Scripps-Howard Chain Guild Advisory Council and 15 Scripps-Howard units.

Howard Names Representatives

Sorrells' rejection was contained in a letter dated Sept. 24 in which he explained that Howard, who had just returned from a tour of the Orient, turned the Guild's proposal over to him and Ray A. Huber, general manager of the chain, because, he said, Howard, has "divorced himself from active handling of matters pertaining to the Guild and other union affairs." Sorrells said:

> Inasmuch as the individual Scripps-Howard newspapers have been bargaining collectively . . . since 1936, we infer that your letter to Mr. Howard is a suggestion that the collective bargaining now existing be changed as to method. For your information this same suggestion has been made unofficially and informally to me, and to some of our other executives . . . during the past two years by officials of some Guild units. We have therefore had an opportunity to give this proposal careful consideration both previous to, and since your writing Mr. Howard.
>
> The conclusion Mr. Huber and I have reached is that under the existing method proper bargaining rights are assured to both

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Bar Guild At State CIO Meet

Eight Guild delegates, representing the New York City, Tri-City, Rochester and Buffalo locals, were among 99 delegates who were barred from the annual convention of the New York State CIO Council in Rochester Sept. 20-21.

It was the barring of these delegates which led John L. Lewis, national CIO president, to declare that in his opinion the convention was illegal and that the entire matter would be submitted for determination to the CIO's international executive board.

After Lewis' announcement, made through Allan S. Haywood, director of organization, who was in Rochester, 244 other delegates walked out of the convention to join the 99 in a protest meeting. A minority of 292 delegates was left in the convention, according to Hugh Thompson, of Buffalo, state secretary-treasurer of the New York CIO.

The Rochester fight was the first open break in a growing struggle between Lewis and Sidney Hillman, a vice president of the CIO, on CIO policies in national defense preparations and what political course labor should take.

Haywood and Thompson said that the majority of the credentials committee, appointed by Gustave Strebel, state CIO president who was a delegate from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which Hillman is president, never gave any constitutional grounds for barring the 99 delegates.

The committee said the Guild

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Army Ads in Monroe Protested to Washington

Strong protests have been sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Louisiana congressmen and Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Commission, against U. S. Army purchase of recruiting advertising space in the struck Monroe, La., News-Star and World.

The protests were made by the Monroe local, International President Donal M. Sullivan and Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman.

Hillman undertook to look into the matter immediately, and do whatever is possible.

"Union members will not be comforted," Sullivan's telegram to Roosevelt said, "by the spectacle of the U. S. Army advertising the recruiting service in the Monroe News-Star and World. . . ."

In its telegram to Roosevelt, the Monroe local said "In view your repeated declarations that national defense program shall not be injurious to labor, we urgently protest expenditure of Federal funds advertising . . . in News-Star and World where violations of NLRA caused strike. . . ."

Hillman received a telegram from Kaufman saying "We want to register with you our strong protest . . . and urge you to convey this protest to proper authorities for immediate adjustment. We do not feel that government funds should be made available to struck employers. . . ."

In addition to wiring Secretary Stimson and the President, the Monroe local protested to both Louisiana senators and to its congressman, Newt Mills.

Sullivan also wired Sidney P. Simpson, assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War, an acquaintance, asking him to do what he could to have the advertising removed and saying that use of advertising in the struck papers by the Army "is outrageous."

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Her First Guild Meeting

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, had her real initiation into Guild membership on September 25 when she attended her first meeting as a member of the New York local. She belongs by virtue of her daily column, which is syndicated by the United Feature Service.

She chose to play the role of an attentive but silent newcomer. The first problem of working newspaper people which she heard discussed brought in her husband's name. The issue arose in the report of delegates to the convention of the New York State CIO Council, when Jack Ryan, local organizer and delegate, offering a theory as to why the body had been split, declared that Sidney Hillman, wanting to give Roosevelt blank check, had directed the move in an effort to rule or ruin.

Mrs. Roosevelt voted against the report.

She was on the minority side on the two rising votes on this issue and on one other. Her first vote was for a substitute motion to "file" as against "accepting" Ryan's

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Scripps Chain Balks at Parley

(Continued from Page One)

parties, and the suggested change is unnecessary. . . .

Prefers Present Method

. . . the practice of local bargaining which we now follow is in conformity with a method which has been followed in the newspaper business with regard to printers, pressmen and other organized employes for 30 years or more.

This . . . has created what might be termed a "common law" of labor relationships. We have had four years of experience in a similar method of collective dealing with the Guild.

Our conclusion, and decision, therefore, is that it would not be wise or appropriate, under those circumstances, to change to a new and an untried method such as you suggest.

Kaufman Answers

Emphasizing that the Guild has no desire to substitute national for local contracts, Kaufman replied to Sorrells Sept. 26, saying:

What we have in mind is the clarification of certain contract provisions to be found in all cities which are not based on local conditions and peculiarities and which are subject to uniform treatment for local application. A number of delegates attending the Scripps-Howard Guild Advisory Council meeting in Memphis in 1938 recall your own favorable expression, made informally, of the possibility of such national talks.

Moreover, while it is true that during the past two years local Guild officers have informally made the suggestion . . . it is equally true that a number of local Scripps-Howard executives have made the same suggestion to local Guild officers.

Sees Bargaining Hampered

Pointing out that experience has impressed Guild locals with the fact that certain provisions are "dictated by the Scripps-Howard management even when they are not offered as such," Kaufman declared:

. . . many instances have accumulated of local management negotiators withdrawing agreements they have already made by direction of general management and of local publishers declaring openly that their hands were tied by general management. The absence of any national understanding on certain provisions has in fact seriously hampered bargaining by frequently subjecting our locals to delays as these points are settled between local and national managements.

. . . these very incidents have raised a question in many minds as to whether under "the existing method, proper bargaining rights are assured to both parties."

Members Want New Plan

I need not dwell on one fact that recommends itself; namely that the overwhelming majority of the editorial and commercial department employes of the Scripps-Howard newspapers are distinctly of the belief that national talks with the Scripps-Howard management would enable them more freely to exercise their collective bargaining right and that such discussion could not fail but serve a useful purpose to both sides.

In instructing the ANG to request such talks, the local Guilds did not yield their local collective bargaining activities nor do they plan to abandon the practice of local negotiations which you term "common law."

While the effort was being made for national negotiations with Scripps-Howard, Guild Hearst units and local managements were proceeding to put into effect the "peace formula" which was reached at similar talks between the Guild and the Hearst general management for 13 newspapers.

The formula went into effect on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sept. 17 when a new local contract, in which the formula was incorporated, was signed. The management had put into effect local contract provisions negotiated before the formula was signed nationally.

In Pittsburgh on Sept. 20 the formula was wrapped around the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph contract which had been in effect since April 22. By mail ballots the unit members voted to retain an existing group life insurance plan in place of the formula's death benefits clause with the proviso that the dismissal pay would apply if the insurance plan is discontinued. This option had been contemplated in the formula.

Three arbitrators proposed by the Pittsburgh Guild were accepted immediately by the management, and after three negotiating sessions the formula was signed by General Manager E. D. Becker and by Guild President Clair Kinney, Treasurer Zora Unkovich and Vice President Wilbur H. Baldinger.

In both Seattle and Pittsburgh there was an upsurge in Guild membership increased on the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph by an organizing drive (story elsewhere).

Signing of the formula as part of the local contract with the Boston Record-American and Sunday Advertiser is being delayed because the Hearst general management is examining the local draft submitted some time ago, and on the New York Journal-American because of a dispute over local provisions.

The Cincinnati local was the fifteenth, and Houston the sixteenth to ratify the proposal for national negotiations. The Cincinnati local stipulated that the program of objectives outlined should be adhered to, stated its right to have observers on the negotiating committee and demanded the right to ratify any agreement made. These rights are guaranteed by the ANG Constitution.

G. WARREN MORGAN, past president of the Hudson County Guild and a delegate to the Memphis Convention, has been reappointed to the Bayonne (N. J.) local assistance board, which is in charge of relief. Chairman of the Bayonne Labor Party League, Morgan is labor's representative and will serve for three years.

THE MOTIONS FOR REFERENDUM

In accordance with Section 2 of Article XXI of the American Newspaper Guild Constitution which says: "Motions by locals to submit matters to an International referendum shall be printed in the GUILD REPORTER, *with an exact text as furnished to the IEB by the locals making these motions and shall be open for seconds for 30 days after publication," the following resolutions from the Youngstown and Los Angeles locals are printed:*

YOUNGSTOWN RESOLUTION

Moved that the policy of the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild be reversed by taking from the table and adopting the following amendment to the Americanism resolution, which amendment was recommended to the Convention by a minority of its Committee on Resolutions:

"RESOLVED: That Communism, Nazism and Fascism are not in any sense indicative of the American Newspaper Guild and that this organization will not tolerate any attempt by these subversive elements to make or control the policies of this organization.

LOS ANGELES RESOLUTION

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *The referendum motion of the Los Angeles Guild, below, was in the form of a resolution first adopted by its Herald-Express unit and concurred in by the local.*)

The Herald-Express unit of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, a local of the American Newspaper Guild, hereby affirms its loyalty to the democratic processes of the United States, including free speech, through which American labor has gained so much in higher wages and better working conditions in collective bargaining.

The Herald-Express unit pledges its support to a continuance of the militant policies of the Guild which have brought such great benefits to labor, and further, the Herald-Express unit goes on record as vigorously opposing now and in the future the totalitarian enemies of the democratic American system, i. e., the Communist Party, Fascists and Nazis, and it condemns each and all of these enemies of democratic American labor for any effort, past, present, or future, to infiltrate in the American Newspaper Guild and control and use its organization and finances for their nefarious ends. We affirm our right under the Bill of Rights, which includes the right of free speech, to criticize any political theory.

The Herald-Express unit agrees with the Memphis Guild that "Communism, Fascism and Nazism are subversive forces in the United States. We have no interest in protecting the feelings of those who may resent having Communism, Fascism and Nazism called by name as subversive forces and enemies of democratic labor, nor do we know of any situation in the ANG calling for the sidestepping of this simple fact."

The Herald-Express unit further agrees with the sentiment expressed by the Youngstown Guild that "a great majority of Guildsmen are not politically Red or Brown or Black and we see no reason why the Guild cannot say so and have the question settled in our minds as well as the public's. The Guild has the problem of organization growth being blocked by the Red brand on the Guild. The Red issue was not fully debated at the Convention because neither the Administration nor the anti-administration forces wished to bring it into the open."

Therefore the Herald-Express unit feels a referendum will air the issue and result in a stronger and bigger Guild.

The Herald-Express unit does not propose to bar Communists from membership because their party remains legal in the United States and because such a ban would lead to other undemocratic limitations, but we do propose to do all we can to reduce Communist influence to the minimum. We feel that if John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers can speak freely and plainly against Communism (The UMW constitution bars Communists from membership) surely one of the CIO affiliates can do the same. We shall work for adoption of a resolution against Communism, Nazism and Fascism in a national referendum, for which we now move, or second such a motion.

We believe that adoption of this resolution will be a way to build the type of Guild which can command public respect and that of working newspaper men, and thus have a better chance for organizational growth.

We finally resolve that the Guild officers be instructed to communicate this position to all Guilds throughout the country by first-class mail and by seeking to have this resolution printed in the GUILD REPORTER.

This resolution shall constitute a motion or second for a national referendum on the question contained herein.

NLRB Probing Chicago Charges

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company to try to vote in order to justify their aid to the company unions since the strike's end, or temporary and part-time workers, for whose right to vote the company contended. The balance were returned strikers, challenged by the management or at management insistence.

Both the Hearst management and the AFL took the election as a signal for a new anti-Guild assault. Victor Barnes, who is president of the editorial department company union, announced that he has "persuaded" President William Green of the AFL to stage a "conference" of AFL newspaper editorial locals in Chicago on Oct. 22.

Many executives barred by the NLRB from voting, because of their powers to hire and fire, wore company-union lapel buttons during the pre-election days, and actively campaigned for the company unions.

The company voluntarily opened both company union contracts several weeks before the election to grant several standard Guild clauses which the company unions had been unable to win previously.

The management has announced that it is planning a new "economy" wave of the sort that precipitated the famous strike. The Chicago local, with approval of the Hearst unit, has notified the management that it will tolerate no discrimination against its members in any such firings.

The Hearst unit is "standing by" with the rest of the Chicago Guild to see the next management move.

Theatre Press Unit in Fight

A vigorous campaign is being conducted by the Theatrical Press Unit of the New York Guild to obtain restoration of pay cuts for two Guild members and reinstatement of another Guild member discharged by Publisher Ben Shlyen of the publication "Boxoffice," a film weekly, in the name of economy.

The Theatrical Press Unit is comprised of reporters on theatrical and film trade publications in New York City. Examination of the business of "Boxoffice," convinced Guild officials there was no need for economy.

Efforts of Guild officers to obtain a meeting with Shlyen, who makes his office in Kansas City, have been stalled for two months. Pressure from New York has resulted in Shlyen finally notifying the Guild that he would be in New York a week earlier than he first promised. Barnes has been on a "leave of absence" from his work, granted by the management, to organize this new dual union group. In a company union bulletin last week he announced that the company had granted him still further time to go to New York where, he said, he will attempt to build a federal local in the New York MIRROR plant.

The Chicago Hearst unit unanimously instructed its officers to ask the local executive board to warn all locals with Hearst units that Guild militancy must not be relaxed.

Dozens of Hearst unit members provided sworn affidavits of specific acts of illegal coercion and intimidation of employes to support the Guild action before the Labor Board. Charges cover the gamut of Chicago Hearst management tricks, including favoritism shown the company unions in contract negotiations.



N. Y. MOTION PICTURES

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE 52 West 8th St.
Entire Week Thurs. thru Wed. Oct. 3 to 9
ERROL FLYNN * CLAUDE RAINS
'The Sea Hawk'
Entire Week Thurs. thru Wed. Oct. 10 to 16
RONALD COLMAN * GINGER ROGERS
'LUCKY PARTNERS'
Selected short films
"AIDA"—Played by Nat'l Symphony Orch.
Also Disney Cartoon "TUGBOAT MICKEY"
Late Show Every Saturday

M-G-M's Musical Whirlwind
Capitol B'way & 51 St.
MICKEY ROONEY JUDY GARLAND in "STRIKE UP THE BAND" with PAUL WHITEMAN

PARAMOUNT
Joan Dick Blondell-Powell
"I WANT A DIVORCE"
Paramount Picture
IN PERSON! Frankie MASTERS AND BAND
3 Stooges
Starts Wed., Oct. 2

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
CARY GRANT * MARTHA SCOTT
'THE HOWARDS OF VIRGINIA'
Produced by Frank Lloyd
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue • Symph. Orch.
First Showing Each Second Week

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS
PIROLLE now at 111 W. 45th —Famous for French specialties. — Lunch 55¢. Parisian dinner $1. Wines and Liquors.

YOU CAN RELY ON THE RADIO RAYER
BEST BUY
LAFAYETTE RADIO

Deadline Voted by N. Y. Unit On Pact

A request that the management of the New York Journal-American (Hearst) submit by Oct. 1 satisfactory contract proposals was approved by the unit at an emergency meeting Sept. 20.

Declaring that it "believes the management has been stalling deliberately," the unit demanded proposals "which will be a guarantee against pay cuts, extend the present war service clause to include full protection for those subjected to peace-time draft or those who volunteer for military service, show a disposition to equalize injustices in pay by minimum wage increases, provide for merit pay increases, a night pay differential and guarantee maternity leave and observance of holidays."

The resolution also pointed out that the "management's attitude is holding up application of the Hearst peace formula."

ITU Talks To Resume

Resumption of joint conferences which had been proposed by Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman to clarify possible misunderstandings between the American Newspaper Guild and the International Typographical Union has been agreed to by Claude M. Baker, ITU president.

Baker said, however, in a letter to Kaufman that the recent ITU convention "directed that a number of things be done and it is necessary that these matters be inaugurated without delay. Thus, for the time being it is impossible to definitely set a date for a meeting with the Executive Board of the Guild."

Kaufman had written Baker Sept. 19 inviting him and his "fellow officers to resume our conferences, begun more than a year ago. . . .

"We believe," the letter continued, "there is a large field for amicable adjustment of problems mutually facing us and that perleys such as we have had will bring about their effective solution.

"Representatives of the Guild are ready to meet at any time . . . and it is my hope that the resumption of these conferences will not now be delayed."

On receiving Baker's reply Sept. 25, Kaufman wrote back saying that he "appreciated the many pressing matters growing out of your convention" and that the Guild was "pleased to note . . . that you join with us in feeling that conferences . . . should be held as soon as possible."

E&P GIVES APOLOGY TO STRIKER BREARD

Under threat of legal action, Editor & Publisher has retracted a story in its June 1 issue saying that Harold Breard, secretary of the Monroe Guild, had been "forcibly removed" from a large department store while trying to distribute handbills inside.

The apology was printed in the Aug. 31 issue and as a result, Breard's attorney, A. J. Inserman, informed Arthur T. Robb, the editor, that his client "considers the incident closed."

The E&P story, according to a strike leaflet, had been written by a strikebreaker in the News-Star and World plant. The E&P declared that it had "accepted the dispatch from a reliable correspondent, who had learned of the incident from a citizen who claimed to have witnessed it."



WINS SCHOLARSHIP: Mrs. Anne Gibson, office manager of strike headquarters of the Monroe (La.) Newspaper Guild, is currently attending Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn. The Guild, on strike against the Monroe News-Star and Monroe Morning World since April 11, was given a scholarship and the strikers voted to send Mrs. Gibson, striking circulation department bookkeeper.

ADS HURT MONROE

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

AUTOMOBILES
Chevrolet
Ford
Pontiac
Plymouth
Studebaker

CHAIN STORES
Liggett's
Montgomery Ward
J. C. Penney
Sears Roebuck
Walgreen's

FOODS
Best Foods Mayonnaise
Borden's Eagle Brand
Kellogg Co.

LIQUOR
Black & White
Bottoms Up (Brown-Forman Dist.)
Calvert's
Century Distilling Co. products
Cooks Beer
Cream of Kentucky (Schenley)
Early Times (Brown-Forman Dist.)
Falstaff Beer
Gibson's Rye
Haig & Haig
Jax Beer
Paul Jones (Frankford Dist.)
Old Fitzgerald (Stitzel-Weller Dist.)
Old Quaker (Schenley)
Old Schenley (Schenley Dist.)

SOAPS
Ivory Soap (Procter & Gamble)
Lever Brothers, makers of Lifebuoy Soap, Lux, Rinso, etc.

TOBACCO
Camel Cigarettes
Chesterfield Cigarettes
Prince Albert

MISCELLANEOUS
Clorox
Coca Cola
Firestone Tires
Maytag
Lydia E. Pinkham

GIFTS TO MONROE

Below are additional contributions received by the Monroe strikers through Sept. 20, 1940. These are apart from the ANG Defense Fund payments:

Lynn Guild	$ 5.00
Milwaukee Guild	15.00
Philadelphia-Camden Guild	25.00
Labor Press Unit, New York Guild	15.00
Peoples Press Unit, New York Guild	5.25
Los Angeles Guild Auxiliary	20.00
INDIVIDUALS	
Anonymous	1.25
Lewis Gannett and Monroe Stern, New York	10.00
Charles Leamming, Huntington, Cal.	1.00
Hod Lewis, Pittsburgh	2.50
Dorothy C. Walker, Sea Cliff, N. Y.	1.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
ANG Office Staff	5.00
INJUNCTION DEFENSE FUND:	
United Auto Workers of America No. 291, Oshkosh, Wisc.	2.00
Gas and By-Products Coke Workers Union No. 12015, Milwaukee, Wisc.	10.00
Plumbers & Steam Fitters No. 91, Birmingham, Ala.	5.00
Tulsa Typographical Union No. 402, Tulsa, Okla.	5.00
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Chicago Guild Auxiliary (for Dextri-Maltose for strike baby)	4.00
Memphis Guild Auxiliary (to defray organization expenses for Aux.)	5.00
New York Auxiliary, Welfare Committee (bedding)	10.00
Philadelphia-Camden Guild Auxiliary sent clothing, Dextri-Maltose, Cod-liver Oil and Pabalum.	
TOTAL	$158.50

Guild locals, members and anyone else wishing to make donations, may send them to Room 604, Barnhardt Bldg., Monroe, La.

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

Threaten Strikers With Jail

(*From Local Correspondent*)

MONROE, La. — Things are warming up on the southern front where the Monroe local is in its sixth month of the Guild's first strike in the Deep South.

The merchants who are cooperating with the publisher, irritated by the failure of their injunction to stop the local Guild from publicizing their assistance to the struck papers, have become very active since the court reconvened following summer recess. They have been conferring with the publisher, the injunction attorneys (who happened to be also the attorneys for the struck News-Star and World) and with each other.

Several of the merchants, led by the local Sears Roebuck manager, have threatened the strikers with jail sentences and worse. Violence almost flared outside the Sears Roebuck store when the manager, Hal Hodges, demanded that a striker who was distributing literature leave the vicinity. This followed an exchange of warm words between the striker and some of the clerks, one of whom threatened him with physical violence. The striker reported to strike headquarters and four men joined him. A police captain came at the same time and spent some minutes in the store but went away without doing anything.

Store Man Tries Violence

Earlier another store manager rushed out and struck a Guildsman who was distributing literature in the vicinity. At the police station afterward the Guild declined to press for an arrest but said that if the incident were repeated it would not be so lenient. Still another store manager started a gasoline washing machine going outside the store and had a salesman play the exhaust on a striker. This brought complaints from other pedestrians.

One attack was against Benford Eaton, son of the president of the Monroe local of the Coopers Union, AFL. He was collared by Herbert Fink of Fink the Tailor while passing out literature for the Guild.

In the meantime, many national accounts are cancelling or withholding advertising until a satisfactory settlement is effected. Local stores, too, are cooperating to the extent that the struck papers are losing approximately $1,000 a week.

The fear campaign, in its recent manifestations, followed the the Guild's refusal to tone down its publicizing of advertising merchants by means of portable sound boxes. The request was made through Mayor H. H. Benoit, who admitted, however, in a conference with DeWitt Henry, Guild president, that the Guild was within its rights in doing what it currently was. He mentioned that Guild leaflets were littering the downtown streets, although adding that he could do nothing about it.

AFL Locals Send Aid

Despite the lack of active support from the local AFL, many contributions and letters of encouragement have been pouring in from AFL affiliated unions all over the country. These contributions are to be used to defray expenses of the injunction appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The 18 strikers have received from the New York Guild cards entitling them to membership in the Newspaper Guild Club of New York, along with copies of Heywood Broun "As He Seems to Us" for each striker.

I. F. STONE, New York Guildsman and associate editor of The Nation, has been placed in charge of that magazine's new Washington bureau, its first since 1935.

PROGRESS REPORT

$35,000 in Raises Won by Denver In Its Best Contract Yet

(*From Local Correspondent*)

The DENVER local has approved a new industrial contract with the Denver Post, hailing it as the strongest ever reached there. Highlights are:

1—Extension of the contract to circulation department, switchboard and multigraph operators.

2—Pay raises in all job categories, with an annual increase expected to be between $35,000 and $37,000.

3—Military service clause, providing either job reinstatement or severance pay at the choice of the employe.

4—A strengthened severance pay clause.

5—New clauses limiting apprenticeships and releasing members from the obligation of going through picket lines.

More than thirty new Guild members are protected by the Guild contract in the three newly-organized departments, with pay raises in these departments up to $10.50 weekly. The outstanding gain for the editorial department was an increase of the top minimum to $47.50 from $40.

Gross misconduct and self-provoked discharge to obtain severance pay are the only qualifications to that clause. Payment of severance pay upon death also was added.

Not more than 10 per cent of editorial department employes shall receive a rate of pay less than the three-year minimum, and in the circulation department not more than ten persons shall be beginners.

Photographers, the telegraph editor, and the makeup editor all went on the five-day week for the first time, leaving only the editor, managing editor, news, city, sports, and financial editors on the six-day week. The circulation manager and the managing editor's secretary are exempt from the five-day week, and the society editor's and circulation district men's 40 hours may be spread over six days.

International Vice President Dick Henry, former Denver president, was the chief negotiator. A Post unit meeting gave him a rising vote of thanks.

LAWRENCE CONTRACT GIVES PAY RAISES

(*From Local Correspondent*)

A contract giving editorial department members pay raises, job security and the five-day week has been signed by the LAWRENCE local, which almost went on strike to obtain fair treatment from the Eagle-Tribune management.

The contract covers editorial department only, although the Guild was organized throughout the Guild jurisdiction last year and lost membership in the commercial departments as result of prolonged management intimidation. Labor Board charges were dropped as part of the settlement, after the management agreed to re-employ a discharged district reporter, Barbara Bruorton.

The contract improves the holiday schedule, gives protection for those serving in the nation's armed forces, guarantees expenses, prohibits pay cuts, permits firings only for just and sufficient cause and after two weeks' notice, and payment of overtime in cash at time and one-half.

The contract means that 23 editorial department employes will be paid an average of $5 more a week than before the Guild was organized in June, 1939. After the Guild was organized, the management gave some raises to a half dozen Guild leaders and then about six months later gave a general raise of $2 to $3 to all 70 odd commercial and editorial employes—the first such raise in the history of the paper. The contract gives additional raises to many editorial employes.

The five-day week was given by the paper during negotiations.

BOSTON REFUSES WAIVER OF SEVERANCE PAY

(*From Local Correspondent*)

The BOSTON Transcript unit rejected by a two-to-one vote a proposal by the publisher, Richard N. Johnson, that the Guild waive the severance pay clause of the contract so the management could make firings it otherwise could not afford to order.

The publisher's offer has come on the eve of negotiations for renewal of the 18-months' contract. The contract was signed at time the Transcript went through a reorganization and it includes no wage schedules. The paper has been in shaky financial condition for years, and the severance article, giving two weeks' pay for each year's service up to 30 weeks' pay, is the most important part of the contract.

The employes in the Guild's jurisdiction have made continued sacrifices in wages and hours for years.

More than two-thirds of the 220 eligible employes of the editorial and maintenance departments of the Boston Globe signed a power of attorney asking the Guild to negotiate a contract for them with the management.

The statement is a move to force the management to deal with the Guild again for the unit it formerly recognized.

The company refused to recognize the Guild for the editorial and maintenance departments after it lost an NLRB election last October for a single unit including commercial departments.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE ASKED BY NEW HAVEN LOCAL

(*From Local Correspondent*)

Notification of its readiness to enter into collective bargaining on behalf of the editorial department of The Register and the editorial, advertising and commercial departments of the morning Journal-Courier has been given to Publisher John Day Jackson by the NEW HAVEN Guild.

The publisher is away on vacation, but the communication has been acknowledged by his private secretary.

Assured in its early days five months ago of the unqualified support of AFL and CIO unions alike, the Guild has selected its negotiators and is ready for action.

Guild Delegates Barred at Meet

(Continued from Page One)

delegates were barred because they represented "paper locals" although the New York City local is the largest in the American Newspaper Guild and while the other three are smaller, all are functioning locals. All four had paid their per capita to the state CIO as required by its constitution.

The other 91 delegates barred by the committee represented locals of the National Maritime Union, Federal Workers Union, State, County and Municipal Workers, and the United Office and Professional Workers.

"Brawny Amalgamated Men"

The Guild and other delegates were kept from entering the hall by a gauntlet of Rochester police and in the language of the New York Times Sept. 22, a "reception committee of 25 brawny Amalgamated men." They were never permitted to appeal their case to the convention or even get a hearing before the credentials committee, according to John F. Ryan, one of the New York Guild delegates. Ryan who is a vice president of the state CIO, was not permitted to take the floor of the meeting and after the police arrived, not even allowed to enter the hall.

Although the committee called the Guild locals "paper," they did seat two New York City Guild Auxiliary delegates, Alice Hughes and Mabel Pollock. The Auxiliary delegates had no votes.

Haywood said Lewis reached his opinion only after he, Haywood had spent two days trying to mediate the conflict.

Haywood's Peace Proposal

"My first effort," Haywood said, "was to have agreement that all delegates to whom no possible objection on any point of laws or the constitution . . . could be raised, should be seated . . . and that all other questions relating to all other delegates to whom objections could be made should be submitted to those already seated. Unfortunately, this agreement, to which no one could possibly object on grounds of law or justice has been rejected."

Likewise, Haywood said, his proposal that the dispute be submitted to Lewis and Vice Presidents Hillman and Philip Murray of the national CIO, was rejected.

The Hillman forces at the convention, on the other hand, declared that they were a 75 per cent majority. "The walkout of the minority proves they are quitters and poor losers," declared Louis Hollander, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to whom the newspapers referred as Hillman's spokesman.

"If Allan Haywood . . . walked out with the minority and has given it his blessing he has violated the very principles of the CIO which he was sworn to maintain."

In an official statement signed by seven officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers and United Retail and Wholesale Workers, it was said that they had offered to withdraw their refusal to seat the 99 delegates if the other side would not insist on challenging the seating by the credentials committee of 37 delegates whose constitutional right to attend the convention had been questioned. This offer, they charged, was refused.

Challenges on Other Side

Dan Allen, of the State, County and Municipal Workers, who was a minority of one on the credentials committee, said that no constitutional reasons had been given for barring the 99 while he had evidence of such objections to the 37 and to 30 others, some of whom, he charged, had never paid a penny of per capita.

Represented at the protest meeting were delegates from 24 national and international CIO unions, according to Secretary Thompson, while left in the convention hall were the delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers, a majority of the Retail and Wholesale Workers, and small minorities of five other unions. Thirteen local industrial unions also withdrew, Thompson reported.

After the protesting delegates had left, the others met for an hour and a half, during which time they adopted resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term; denouncing Communism, Nazism and Fascism; praising the Roosevelt defense program and his appointment of Hillman to the National Defense Commission. They re-elected Strebel president and elected John McMahon of the Textile Workers secretary-treasurer. A new executive board was also elected.

Delgeates attending the protest meeting said they considered the convention illegal and would ignore its decisions and elections. They decided that for this reason they would insist that the old executive board still held power.

Two union leaders who were elected state vice presidents after the withdrawal of the protesting unions have declined to serve. They are Anthony H. Esposito of the United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers and Joseph Dermody of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Esposito, according to the New York Times of Sept. 26, said he could not serve because the convention was illegal and because "the methods used in the conduct of this convention would have robbed legitimate affiliates of the state organization of their democratic rights."

Haywood's View on Plan

Haywood said Lewis and he had sided with the protesting delegates because "we are not going to sit back where our people have legitimate grounds to protest against indecency. We are not going to sit back to take this kind of medicine."

Ridiculing the Defense Commission's statement of labor policy which Hillman prepared, citing the failure of the administration to make companies, who get defense contracts, obey the Wagner Act and at the same time pointing out the CIO's position in favor of national defense, Haywood expressed a belief that the Hillman forces barred the delegates for fear they would not have a majority to pass a pro-Roosevelt resolution.

"John L. Lewis says we are not going to give anybody a blank check," Haywood asserted.

Lewis and Roosevelt

"Yes, John L. Lewis likes some of the things President Roosevelt has done, but President Lewis doesn't want the president in the CIO. He wants the CIO in the White House."

A similar analysis of the convention was given by Ryan in his report of the convention to the New York Guild membership Sept. 25.

Ryan's report told how the five New York delegates, himself, Milton Kaufman, executive vice president of the ANG; Ed Woods, Ed Hughes and James Whittaker, were never seated, never allowed to plead their case and eventually were barred by force from the hall. He said Hughes and his wife were physically ejected from the hall.

Ryan also related the story of how the other delegates had been barred and of Haywood's repeated efforts to make peace. His facts were supported by the other four delegates but disputed in debate by Richard Rohman, a member of the labor press unit of the New York Guild, who said he attended the convention as an employe of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and acting as secretary of that union's delegation.

Rohman said he was "close to the credentials committee" and therefore knew the true story.

Organizing

Pittsburgh in Spurt Triples Hearst Members

(From Local Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH—With a concerted drive next moving into Scripps-Howard Press territory to regain what it once had, the Pittsburgh Guild's first month of its major organizing campaign had these results: tripling of Hearst Sun-Telegraph membership; consolidation of Block Post-Gazette strength; and the lining up of two wire services.

The join-the-Guild offensive, led by International Representative H. Richard Seller and accelerated by the Hearst peace formula, which was formally incorporated into the Sun-Telegraph editorial contract September 20, spurted that paper's good-standing membership list from less than 30 to 55.

At the Post-Gazette, where Pittsburgh's only industrial Guild contract covers editorial and such commercial departments as advertising, accounting and promotion, a half-dozen new members came in from a nearly-exploited field, stragglers joined ranks, and tentative moves were made toward an independent inside circulation union.

Eligible International-News Service men, six of them, marched into the Guild together, and lined up with Guildsmen in the United Press bureau to form the city's first inclusive wire service unit. UP Unit Chairman Edward McCann and PNG President Clair N. Kinney were marshals in the parade, which hadn't yet reached the Associated Press.

From these fronts the PNG pointed toward long-needed reorganization of the Press unit, which collapsed after a 1937 Guild contract withered into a virtually unilateral extension schedule posted by the management.

Meanwhile preliminary negotiations were initiated by the Guild with leaders of a federal AFL local that holds contracts with Sun-Telegraph and Press commercial departments, attempting to reach a mutual understanding leading to adoption of AFL members in the departments by the Guild.

This, he insisted, was that Allen, the minority of one, agreed to withdraw objections to 37 delegates he had challenged if the 99 barred by the majority were seated and no pro-Roosevelt motion introduced. After this offer was refused, Rohman asserted, "the left wing pursued a policy of disruption."

Rohman asked and received support of his story from Don Robinson who reported the convention for the New York Journal-American (Hearst).

In discussing why he believed the Guild delegates were barred, Ryan said:

"Hillman wanted to control the convention regardless of consequences; he pursued a policy of rule or ruin which has done tremendous damage to the labor movement in this state."

Hillman wanted this control in order to have Roosevelt given a blank check, Ryan charged, despite the fact that labor has many criticisms to bring against the President at this time.

Opposed Blanket Approval

Many of the unions, Ryan said, opposed blanket endorsement of Roosevelt because of his appointment of William Leiserson to the NLRB; granting of defense contracts to Wagner Act violators; his support of the Burke-Wadsworth bill and what Ryan called his pro-intervention policy in the European war.

Ryan was both cheered and booed during his report and several members raised a point of order, declaring he had no right to "drag Roosevelt into something that happened at Rochester."

The other four delegates supported Ryan's report of the Rochester convention.

Woods said that "While I am for Roosevelt personally, if he is half the man I think he is he will repudiate the endorsement which was given him by the disgraceful Rochester convention."

Whittaker said that "Hillman had made a deal with Roosevelt which he found he couldn't carry out because the majority of the delegates were against a deal."

Kaufman declared that the forces at the convention who "were so anxious to denounce undemocracy in Europe showed themselves to be as undemocratic as any one could be by their conduct of the convention."

Before the vote was taken on Ryan's report some members asked whether a vote to accept meant endorsement of all Ryan's interpretations. President Carl Randau stated that it meant accepting the facts. A substitute motion to "file" was voted down 146 to 89, and the report was accepted 164 to 74.

The other Guild delegates at the convention were Janet Scott, Tri-City; Al Larke, Buffalo; and E. Gwyn Thomas, Rochester.

Mrs. F.D.R. At Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

report and the second was against acceptance. The third was in support of a demand for a referendum on continued affiliation with the city CIO Council, which was asked in place of an election of delegates. Votes had to be cast by standing and holding up a ballot which had been given to members in good standing.

This was the first general membership meeting of the local since Mrs. Roosevelt in answer to Pegler announced her intention of attending. She did not take the limelight and declined to let pictures be taken for the GUILD REPORTER on the ground that this would single her out. She arrived early, wearing a grey street suit, and picked a seat at one side near the front. The only signs of her presence were the nearby press table, the attention of officers who went over to her seat to greet her and the extra craning of other members' necks to see how she voted.

At the end of the meeting she had an informal "off-the-record" talk with International Guild officers, including ANG President Donal M. Sullivan of Boston, who was a speaker.

Mrs. Roosevelt "covered" the meeting in her column on Sept. 27.

"May Be Valuable"

"I may not have any right to be a member of the Newspaper Guild, as has been suggested by one gentleman, but I was admitted last night, so I am at present apparently in good standing. The group as a whole, I hope, have a comfortable feeling that if they really want to they can always get rid of me. In the meantime I enjoyed a rather long drawn-out evening.

"A great many years of listening to speeches and conversations have made of me, I hope, an appreciative and understanding listener. Since we never end our education, I hope that this like many other experiences may be a valuable contribution to mine."

Mrs. Roosevelt has brought the Guild prominently into the headlines in recent weeks. Her attendance at the meeting brought lengthy stories in the New York Times, Herald Tribune and PM. The headlines read: Times, "First Lady Votes in Guild Minority"; Herald Tribune, "Mrs. Roosevelt on Losing Side in Guild Votes"; and PM, "FDR Gets Spank, But Not by Mrs." Previously her letter on the IEB's statement to the membership on the conscription bill (GUILD REPORTER, Sept. 15) hit page 1 and was followed by a further story when she was interviewed about the letter.

Sullivan Sees Hard Job Ahead

The job ahead for the Guild, International President Donal M. Sullivan told the New York local membership meeting Sept. 25, is "to complete organization and try to maintain the standards we have won against those in industry, in our industry, who would attempt to use the national crisis to defeat us in our attempt to extend our gains."

Sullivan cut his talk short because lengthy debate over issues in the local had delayed it until after midnight.

He paid tribute to John L. Lewis, CIO president, saying:

"Lewis has stood out in this country as the non-political figure who has fought and who has tried to be the watchdog of the American labor movement against opposition not only from without the labor movement but also from within. Lewis has been trying to do our job."

Recalling the tabling of the so-called "isms" resolutions at the Memphis Convention, Sullivan said he had voted for a similar resolution in a Massachusetts CIO convention but that he had noticed that those opposing the resolution were the unionists who always came to the Guild's aid and who always fought on the picket line in Guild strikes while among the proponents he saw no one who ever joined a Guild picket line in Lynn or helped the Guild.

Sullivan condemned those who want to split or resign when something happens in the labor movement or their union that they don't like or when they lose in a democratic vote.

In concluding his talk, Sullivan said:

"I've told you I'm a confused liberal, but on one point I am not confused. I am opposed to anyone, be he right, left, or center, who would disrupt and divide the Guild by raising phoney issues or by action unnecessarily unrepresentative of the membership."

Boston Drops Tie With LNPL

(From Local Correspondent)

BOSTON—The Newspaper Guild of Boston withdrew its affiliation with Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts as result of a referendum vote Sept. 11-13.

The membership voted 243 to 113 against continued affiliation.

Guild Assists China Library

The Guild has contributed to the rebuilding the National Central Library of China which was destroyed by the Japanese when the Chinese government fled from Nanking to Chungking.

Copies of THE GUILD REPORTER and other material on the Guild were sent on the request of Chiang Fu-tsung, librarian. The REPORTER will continue to go to Chungking.

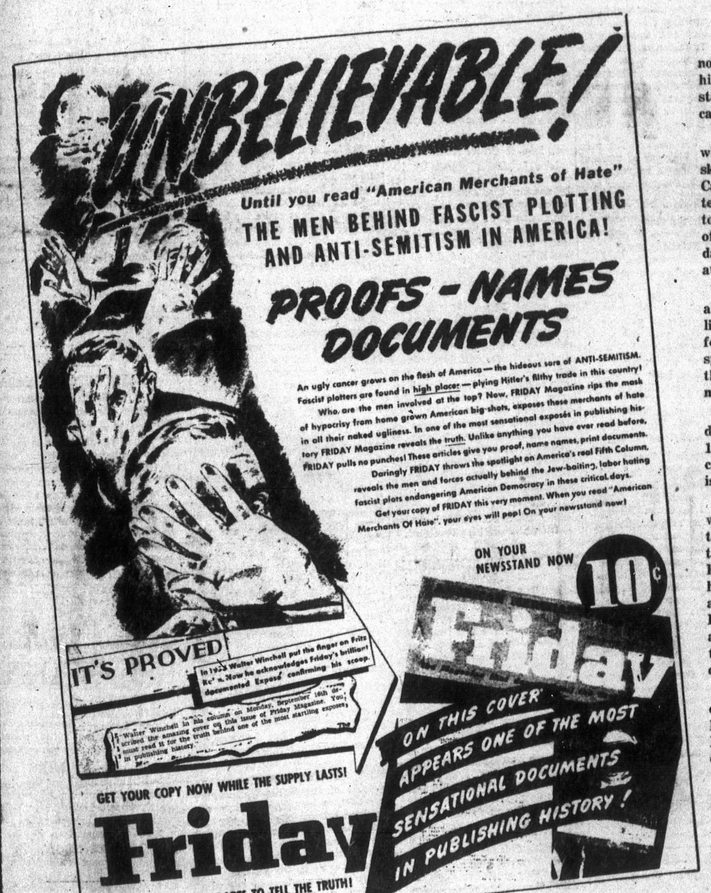
"Owing to our hurried departure from Nanking," Chiang wrote the Guild, "more than 200,000 volumes fell into the hands of the Japanese, who set them, together with the collections of other institutions, on fire. . . .

"At the present moment there are tens of thousands of students in China who are entirely devoid of means to advance their studies."

Any one wishing to donate books to the library may do so by sending them to the library in Chungking, Szechwan, China, via Haiphong, French Indo-China.

TO

NEWSPAPERMEN EVERYWHERE



Every newspaperman knows by now that on September 20th FRIDAY hit the stands with one of the most startling exposés any magazine has carried in many years.

I was startled by it myself. But what I was not prepared for was the skill and dispatch with which Ford and Cameron or those working in their interest "induced" the nation's press not to print any of the thousands of lines of advertising which we offered to dailies all over the country calling attention to the story.

We have been faced with an almost complete refusal to take our lineage, a boycott cracked by only a few courageous men. Walter Winchell spread the story for us, and PM and the Philadelphia Record were the only major dailies to carry any copy on it.

We don't ask any favors. We don't ask any help. We already have 150,000 readers and their families to carry our story to. But this business is as important to you as it is to us.

Who does Ford think he is, anyway? Where does he get off pulling this kind of stunt? I say that by trying to suppress our advertising, King Henry has shown once again that he considers himself above the law and the Constitution, I say that King Henry's high-handed tactics are a menace to you, to me, to trade unionism, to real defense of democracy, and to our American liberties.

And I say that the big step to eliminate this menace is: Organize Ford! Do everything you can to bring Dearborn back into the American way of life, which is the trade union way.

For our part, we're in the fight for keeps!

Dan Gillmor

This advertisement was rejected by The New York Times, Daily News, New York Post, The Daily Mirror, The Herald Tribune, Jewish Daily Forward, Chicago Times, Chicago Tribune and others.

"THE CENSORS NEVER WORK ON FRIDAY"

Canada Interns Union Editor

MONTREAL—David Sinclair, editor of the Searchlight, official publication of the Canadian Seamen's Union and a Guild member, has been interned for the duration of the war under the Defense of Canada Regulations.

His internment was protested by the Montreal Guild on Sept. 23 in a letter sent by R.A.C. Ballantyne, president, to Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice.

Sinclair was interned under the new plan, whereby the federal authorities act without trial instead of bringing suspected violators of the Defense Regulations before the courts. He was taken into custody by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a raid on the Seamen's Union offices here. J. A. "Pat" Sullivan, president of the union, and Jack Chapman, secretary-treasurer, were interned several months ago during hearings by a federal Conciliation Board set up to settle a dispute between the union and Great Lakes ship operators.

Following Sinclair's internment, officers of the RCMP told local newspapers that he had been using his connection with the union as a cloak for "communistic activity." Sinclair was given no opportunity to deny the charge.

The Guild's statement of "emphatic protest against the internment without trial," said of the allegations:

"In the view of the Montreal Newspaper Guild, Mr. Sinclair in conformity with all traditions of British justice should be given an opportunity to defend himself against such charges. May we urge you therefore to order Mr. Sinclair's immediate release. Thereupon if there is any basis for the allegations against Mr. Sinclair he may be brought to trial in open court.

"We believe that the internment without trial of persons who have faithfully served the trade union movement may be construed as an attack upon the trade unions."

Failing his release, Sinclair's only recourse is an appeal to a one-man committee, appointed by Minister Lapointe, whose recommendation the minister is not required to accept.

Sinclair is the latest of an undisclosed number of trade union members and officials who have been interned in recent months under the Defense Regulations, which were enacted by Cabinet decree shortly after Canada declared war. The regulations give the Minister of Justice power to detain British subjects "in such place, and under such conditions, as the minister may from time to time determine."

Five other officials of various trade unions, including the Carpenters, the AFL Upholsterers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are known to have been interned.

LABOR EDITORS OPPOSED DRAFT, POLL SHOWS

Almost two-thirds of the 129 labor press editors who responded to a Federated Press poll were opposed to the conscription bill. Only 26.2 per cent were in favor of conscription, 9 per cent undecided and 64.8 per cent definitely opposed.

Heaviest opposition was from CIO, unaffiliated and AFL-CIO papers, which were 9 to 1 against with only one of the papers in this group undecided.

The Federated Press presidential poll showed that 31.8 per cent of the same editors were either neutral or critical of both Roosevelt or Willkie. Willkie received only 2.4 per cent of the vote while Roosevelt got 62.8 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANSWERS MRS. ROOSEVELT

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I thought Brother Donal Sullivan's dignified reply to Sister Eleanor Roosevelt's criticism of the IEB's statement on peacetime conscription very much to the point. Certainly we have every reason to suspect—as Mrs. Roosevelt does not—that the burdens of national defense are pressing far too heavily on the masses of the American people and not at all on those who are currently profiting most sweetly on defense orders.

We find smack in the middle of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Act a pretty good indication of the type of democracy (!!) which the Administration and Congress appear eager to fasten on the American people.

For example, anyone attempting to evade registration or service is liable to five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine, or both.

What of the Job?

But when the conscription man has completed his year or more of training and wants to return to his former job, the employer who refuses to accept him is considered to have committed "an unfair labor practice within the meaning of and for all the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act."

What are the penalties for an employer who refuses to re-employ a conscriptee? I see none. While the employe is fighting out his right to his job before the NLRB and courts, what does he eat? It is my impression that the underfinanced Labor Board takes about a year to get an unfairly discharged employe back to work—providing, of course, the employer does not contest it.

The so-called re-employment feature of the Conscription Act is neither democratic nor honest.

Industry Is Different

Mrs. Roosevelt refers in her letter to the amendment to the Conscription Law—then being debated—to conscript industry. Well, the amendment was adopted. It turns out to be a restatement of the law of eminent domain—which has long been a prerogative of government—and nothing else. It boils down to this: If Industry X, which is earning 15 per cent profit on foreign orders, is unwilling to accept U. S. orders at merely (!!) 8 per cent profit, the government will take it over—but shall pay in return a fair price which shall be determined by the proper judicial tribunal. But the person who refuses to give up a $25 a week income for $30 a month in the army, he gets slugged with everything, including the waterbucket!

This is not my conception of a national defense program which places the burden on all.

Is this "claptrap"?

MAX SIEN,
Treasurer, Cincinnati Newspaper Guild, Local No. 9.

IS IT ONLY DEFENSE?

This is an open letter to Mrs. Roosevelt.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In the letter which President Sullivan wrote you on Sept. 11, I believe he failed to stress sufficiently the chief objection of many persons not only to the Burke-Wadsworth bill but also to many legislative phases of the national defense program, of which the bill might be called the spearhead.

Such persons, I believe, oppose compulsory military training in general, as well as the bill, unless this drastic step away from the American concept of democracy is accompanied by guarantees against the evil possibilities which confront our national liberties.

Wealthy Frenchmen's Choice

There can be little doubt that American democracy is being assailed by forces similar to those which produced Hitler and helped bring about the collapse of the French republic. I refer to the kind of wealthy persons who were quoted by Dorothy Thompson as having declared, "Better Hitler in the Champs Elysees than Blum," the type of persons in this country who would embrace a fascist order rather than countenance the continued growth and influence of union-organized working people.

Undoubtedly this minority un-Americanism has discovered a great opportunity in the chaotic international situation, and furthers its purposes by bringing some influence upon the honest national defense desires of the people. In my opinion it is our duty to discover the point at which national defense stops and this other sort of thing begins—just as if entered the picture in the collapse of France. Many union members believe that the Burke-Wadsworth bill, principally because of its anti-labor facilities, falls into the category of that type of legislation detrimental, rather than helpful, to a true defense of American democracy.

How to Create Strength

John L. Lewis repeatedly has pointed labor's way to national defense for this country. His insistence upon jobs and economic improvement of the millions of Americans who know little economic democracy will, I believe, best help preserve and extend the benefits of political democracy. Poverty created Hitler and helped extend his authority. Poverty will not defeat Hitler. If the times require drastic defense measures, by all means let us include ones which build a strong people economically. Unfortunately, Congress has been slow to recognize this basic necessity of the national defense program; and the Burke-Wadsworth bill was criticized by the IEB, I believe, because of members' beliefs that it contains harmful possibilities for the truest bulwark of democracy that our nation knows today: its great, democratic labor unions.

Sincerely,

DON PINKSTON,
International Vice President.

SEES SIGN OF COMMUNISM

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

If any proof was needed of the Communistic tinge of the American Newspaper Guild leadership, the International Executive Board has provided it by its attack on the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill.

But, if there is any truth in the board's charges that "No present piece of social legislation can so gravely affect the life and future of the Guild," then I, for one, am even more heartily in favor of the bill than heretofore. I am for anything that will destroy the Guild as it is now constituted.

The Guild was further indicted by its inability to answer the charges made by Joseph F. Dinneen in his Saturday Evening Post article, other than by pointing out a few silly and inconsequential alleged errors. Of course, no editor worthy of his name would deem them important enough to warrant a retraction.

TODD WRIGHT,
N. Y. Daily News Unit.

WOULD DO OWN THINKING

BALTIMORE.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Recent developments in the ANG make desirable a change of policy in connection with the issuance of public declarations of policy in the Guild's name.

Of all organizations that would be supposed to guard freedom of opinion, one made up of newspaper men heads the list.

Certainly, joining the Guild does not entail a sacrifice of that freedom.

With equal certainty, the officers of the ANG should not undertake to affiliate its members in the public mind with their own views, however carefully considered—as to controversial national issues which affect Guildsmen primarily as citizens rather than as newspaper men.

On such issues newspaper workers should be expected to divide as other citizens do, and even more than most voters, they should be counted on to resent having their thinking done for them. I believe they do.

EDGAR WILLIAMS.

IS IT DEFENSE?

BOSTON.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I've never written a letter to the GUILD REPORTER before, and this will be only long enough to register my protest over Sister Roosevelt's way of assisting in Guild councils.

The statement of the IEB on conscription I believe was honestly arrived at after a great deal of thought by some of the best minds in the Guild. I'm sure she must regret by now her rather hysterical cry of "claptrap."

The last war created more than 18,000 millionaires in this country, and we know that draft legislation was used to break unions. Knowing that history and the fact that labor will always make the biggest sacrifices in any program of national defense, I deny that it is "claptrap" for the Guild or any other union to point out the dangers that lay in that bill and to ask a fairer break for labor.

Chairman Krudsen of the Defense Board appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and declared that industry was slow in pushing the defense program because the Treasury Department was insisting that the government should have *some* strings (after the emergency was over) on the plants it was to give industry through the amortization plan. When industry was exacting this "pound of flesh," in addition to getting Congress to lift any limitations on defense contract profits, I don't recall the First Lady shouting "claptrap."

The Guild and labor are supremely interested in defense of our country and its free institutions. But the fact still remains that all the conscription in the world will do no good if, like France, we discover too late that industrial leaders have more regard for profits than the people's welfare. I wish the First Lady would get more perturbed about that phase of the defense program.

GEORGE F. MARKHAM.

DISAPPOINTED IN HER

LOS ANGELES.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

Sister Roosevelt's "violent opposition" to the IEB's thoughtful analysis of the Burke-Wadsworth bill—now, unhappily, the law of the land—struck me as being in rather startling contrast with the usually discerning social point of view which has marked her newspaper columns in the past.

It is beyond me how anyone who has had as much experience of politics as has Sister Roosevelt can fail to see in the local draft boards in which she reposes such confidence a device for placing the fate of working people in the arbitrary hands of corrupt, anti-labor local officialdom.

Sister Roosevelt's impatience with the "stupidity" of the IEB's reasoned objections and with the "claptrap" which she conceived other organizations to be uttering against the bill are of a piece with the studied preoccupation with which Brother-in-law Franklin D. and the other politicians who were intent on jamming the bill through, brushed off all popular protest.

Not a Democratic Approach

Coming near the climax of the congressional fight over the bill, Sister Roosevelt's letter seemed to say crossly: "For heaven's sake, be quiet—your betters know what they're doing."

I submit that that is hardly the reaction to democratic debate on a profoundly important issue which the Guild might have expected from one who has talked and written as much in support of democratic processes as has Sister Roosevelt.

I have no doubt that our "betters" did know what they were doing—to wit, giving this country and particularly its working people back to the Indians: the Escrow Indians.

That Sister Roosevelt should not only have understood and approved this "new method of defense," but that she should also have undertaken to rebuke the representatives of working newspaper people for protesting against it, is to me distinctly disappointing.

Convictions Come First

This country and its democracy can be defended and preserved, with or without a draft law, only if the people are convinced that those in authority will continue to respect the rights, the honest convictions and the basic needs of the people.

"Unselfish willingness to serve for the good of the people" is not increased by the compulsory dislocation of the lives of millions of families, by the hysterical subjection of workers to the tender mercies of committees of employers "who know the people in a community who should be exempt," nor by the spectacle of such leaders of public opinion as Sister Roosevelt trying to use their prestige to stifle debate by denouncing it as "stupid."

JOHN F. COHEE.

CONTRAST WITH CANADA

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

NEW YORK.

Perhaps Mrs. Roosevelt, who asserts "there should be no sweeping statement exempting (from military draft) men who are married or have dependents," can explain why warring Canada is more lenient with her sons and their wives than peacetime United States.

Although the infamous Burke-Wadsworth Law drafts men from 21 through 35, an astounding Canadian Press dispatch buried on the bottom of Page 5, New York Times for Sept. 16, reveals:

1—That warring Canada registered only men from 21 to 24;

2—that warring Canada is only going to give military training to unmarried men and childless widowers between those ages;

3—that the military training period in warring Canada is not one year, as in Roosevelian America, but 30 days;

4—that, although 400,000 men will be drafted in the first batch in the United States, only 30,000 in the 21-year-old class are being called in warring Canada.

WALTER SNOW,
Bronx Home News.

Guildsmen Still Blasting Pegler

Local Guild leaders continue to answer criticisms of the Guild which have appeared in public print.

Latest to answer Westbrook Pegler is Clair Kinney, president of the Pittsburgh Guild, whose letter on the Scripps-Howard columnist was published at length in the Scripps-Howard Press in that city.

Another columnist, John A. Heffernan, of the Brooklyn Eagle, recently assailed the Guild shop as undemocratic. Quick to answer him was I. Kaufman, chairman of the Eagle unit of which Heffernan is also a member. Heffernan printed Kaufman's letter in his column.

Stanley E. Wolfe, president of the Youngstown Guild, informs the GUILD REPORTER that Pegler has still not acknowledged the Youngstown local's invitation of Aug. 20 to rejoin the Guild.

New Labor Congress In Canada

TORONTO—The complex rivalries that have bedevilled Canadian unionism were brought considerably nearer solution last month with creation of the all-industrial Canadian Congress of Labor. Participating in a merging convention here were representatives of all CIO affiliates in Canada and the delegates of the national unions affiliated with, and directly chartered by, the All-Canadian Congress of Labor. Independent organizations sent observers, who will submit recommendations on the question of affiliation.

Nearly 100,000 workers are involved in the amalgamation, according to official estimates to the convention. In numbers, the new congress is second only to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL) and far surpasses the Catholic Workers' Confederation, centered in Quebec, and the Canadian Federation of Labor, minor offshoot of the All-Canadian Congress. The United Mine Workers, with 20,500 members, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, with 15,000, both of which are in the new body, are the two largest Canadian unions.

Industrial Bodies Combine

Negotiations looking toward the merger had been in progress for nearly a year, since expulsion of CIO affiliates from the Trades and Labor Congress. The All-Canadian Congress had championed the principle of industrial unionism since the twenties, when its chief constituent, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, was similarly expelled. Alliance with the CIO affiliates was regarded on both sides as a natural development. After preliminary overtures between leaders of the two organizations, the constitution of the new congress was drafted and submitted to joint meetings of the ACCL executive and the Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization, CIO governing body in Canada.

Agreement on principle was general at the convention, but criticism was directed at the two leaderships on the grounds that the rank and file had not been kept informed of developments during the negotiating period and subsequently. Delegates of the Montreal and Toronto Guilds supported the one-to-two minority favoring a change in leadership, and Roger Irwin, former IEB member, was defeated for the secretary-treasurership of the new congress by Rev. Norman Dowd, Ottawa, secretary of ACCL.

Organization Plan Awaited

A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, president of ACCL, becomes president of the congress, and Pat Conroy, UMW, Alberta, vice president. Other members of the seven-man executive board are: M. M. Maclean, railway brotherhood, Ottawa; Silby Barrett, UMW, Sydney, N. S., chairman of Canadian CIO; Charles Millard, former UAWA international officer and now SWOC district director, and Sol Spivak, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Each union will appoint a member on the executive council, which will meet periodically to discuss questions of policy.

Still to be appointed is a director of organization, and it is understood here that Millard is in line for the post. No indication has yet been given as to how broad a program of organization is contemplated among the almost untouched mass industries of Canada, and a statement of intentions is awaited with considerable anxiety by the younger unions, which supported the merger in the hope of an aggressive campaign.

Convention resolutions advised constituent unions to exclude Communists and Fascists from office; called for nationalization of war industries; requested institution of some right of appeal for unionists imprisoned without trial in internment camps and proclaimed a boycott of Ford products. A Toronto Guild resolution proposing establishment of an effective publicity department for the new congress, and offering the services of the Guild, was rejected on recommendation of the resolutions committee.

Irwin was delegate for the Toronto Guild, President Cam Ballantyne of Montreal represented his local, and International Vice President Ralph Foster was present for the IEB.

AUXILIARY ON PARADE

Los Angeles members join the Labor Day march of 15,000 unionists at San Pedro, Calif. Back row: Alice Cohee, Phillis Miller, Josephine Pellegrino and Dorothy Connelly, International corresponding secretary of the ANGA. In front are Joel Cohee and Mary Connelly.



Strike Threat Wins Raises

(Continued from Page One)

standards clauses on hours and other working conditions.

Present at the meeting were: John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; Joseph Mitton, president of Local No. 103, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; George Archible, president of the South Jersey CIO Industrial Union Council; Victor Osuchowski, representative of the South Jersey CIO Industrial Union Council; Harry Applegate, president of Local No. 229, Textile Workers of America.

As the GUILD REPORTER went to press, management had agreed to the following: Guild shop and check-off; 37½-hour week for the advertising department; 40-hour week for the business department; sick pay; death benefit; severance pay to 28 weeks; time and a half overtime after 40 hours; no pay cuts and job security.

Among the wage scales agreed upon were the following: Copy readers, top $60 (formerly $50); rewrite, top $60 (formerly $45); writing reporters, photographers and others, top $50 (formerly $45); display solicitors, up to $57.50; classified solicitors, up to $52.60; telephone solicitors, up to $28.50; advertising clerks, up to $26; hand bookkeepers, up to $30; clerks, up to $23; copy boys, top $21 (formerly $19).

GUILDSMAN NOMINATED

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Walter Lindemann, Janesville (Wis.) correspondent for the Rockford Morning Star and Register-Republic and a Guild member, was nominated for Rock county clerk on the Republican ticket in the Wisconsin primary election Sept. 17. He defeated a woman who has held the office for 16 years.

Lindemann undoubtedly will be elected Nov. 5, since the Democratic and Progressive parties had no candidate for county clerk.

Unit Hits Explanation Of Firing

(From Local Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Hearst Times-Union management has made what the Guild unit calls a "wholly inadequate" answer to the protest of a Guild committee delivered last week regarding the recent discharge of Frank Carr, a circulation branch manager, and other acts of intimidation. The unit made its reply in a resolution adopted Sept. 22.

Declaring that after hearing argument on the case the members remained convinced that the discharge was intended to interfere with the progress of Guild organization, the resolution said:

"The unit will accept only the settlement of the Carr discharge case and the discontinuance of all other acts of discrimination and intimidation, through positive management action, as evidence that the management is sincere in expressing its desire for peace with the Guild and its policy of noninterference with organization.

"The unit is agreed . . . that the editorial department renewal contract and Hearst peace formula should not be signed until these matters are settled, since their signature would constitute a laying down of prerogatives which the Guild ought not to lay down until the menace to Guild organization has been removed."

While pressing for a settlement, the unit also decided to speed up plans for circulation department bargaining so that it can begin at the earliest possible date. The management on Sept. 16 expressed willingness to consent to an election to determine the bargaining agent, but the Guild felt that the management should dispense with this formality to avoid delay, since the Guild is able to demonstrate a large majority in the department.

Discussion at the Sept. 22 meeting showed that the anti-Guild rumor mill is working overtime. Hardly anybody entered the meeting without someone else remarking to him, "Why, I heard that you had quit the Guild."

CASSIDY SERIOUSLY ILL

Thomas Cassidy, a vice president of the New York Guild and former chairman of the Daily News unit, has been seriously ill. The New York local, at a meeting, Sept. 25, passed a resolution saying it would "do everything possible to relieve his family of all material anxieties."

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

AID TO MONROE A MAJOR AUXILIARY WORK

The Monroe Auxiliary, most recent addition to the ANGA, made $17.00 on a rummage sale, conducted by the organization Sept. 14. The money will be used to buy necessary school clothing, etc., for children of the strikers.

Eva Hatris, one of the members who volunteered to sell on that day, went through with the assignment in spite of the fact that she was suffering from a bone felon and went directly from the sale to the doctor's office for an operation.

A box of clothing arrived last week from the Philadelphia-Camden Auxiliary containing perfect fits in men's suits and an overcoat for the strikers. In it, too, were dextri-maltose, cod-liver oil and Pablum for the babies.

The Welfare Committee of the New York Auxiliary sent $10.00 to the Monroe Auxiliary for needed clothing. This money is being used to buy school necessities and also articles of clothing immediately necessary to the strikers. This amount was raised by a bake sale conducted by the NGNYA, with cookies baked by MRS. Karlin, and a $5.00 donation made by Fenya Crown in the name of her three-weeks-old daughter, Joanna. Orchids to MRS. Karlin and Mrs. Crown and love to Joanna!

The Monroe strike baby, Albert Powe Hand III, received his regular donation for dextri-maltose from the Chicago Auxiliary. The amount was $4.00. A contribution of $20 came from the Los Angeles Auxiliary; this to the strike defense fund.

The $70 check which the Washington Auxiliary sent to the Monroe strikers, proceeds of a garden cocktail party, played a modest role in the formation of the new auxiliary. MRS. Breard wrote WNGA that the check helped convince skeptical Guildsmen that women's auxiliaries do help the Guild.

MRS. Thelma Copeland, president of the Memphis Auxiliary, has sent $5 from that group to Monroe for organizational purposes.

Striker Ann Gibson, who assisted MRS. Dorothy Breard in organizing the Monroe Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, has been selected by Myles Horton, director of the Highlander folk school near Monteagle, Tenn., to attend the fall term of the school.

WAR PRICES AND PROFITS IS LECTURE TOPIC

Facts and figures on what happens to prices, rents, and profits in a war situation were presented to the Washington Auxiliary at the September membership meeting by MRS. Frances Rice, chairman of the Living Standard Committee of the League of Women Shoppers. MRS. Rice is an economist and specializes in consumer research.

LOCALS "ASSIGNED" TO IAEB MEMBERS

As a basis for the organizational program set up at Memphis, each member of the IAEB is given cities where there are Guilds to provide assistance to the auxiliaries already in existence and to organize locals where there are none. The following assignments have been approved by a vote of all International officers.

MRS. McGrath: Lake Superior, Chicago, Battle Creek, Madison, Wisc., Rockford, Ill., Kenosha, Lansing, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Waukegan, Ill., Saginaw Valley, Mich.

MRS. Connelly: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Hawaii, San Francisco Peninsula.

MRS. Camozzi: Seattle, San-Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, Tacoma, Bellingham, Wash., Stockton.

MRS. Pond: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, Ohio, Buffalo.

MRS. Humphreys: Indianapolis, Dayton, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Northwestern Indiana.

MRS. Henry: Denver, Great Falls, Oklahoma City, El Paso, Houston, Sabine Neches and San Antonio, Texas.

MRS. Rhylick: Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia-Camden; Clarksburg, W. Va., Richmond, Cumberland, Md., Harrisburg, Easton and Lehigh Valley, Pa.

MRS. Pulling: Memphis, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Greensboro and High Point, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Knoxville, Macon, Monroe, La.

MRS. Hughes: New York, Westchester County, Utica and Rochester, N. Y., Newark and Hudson County, N. J.; Boston, Lynn, Salem, Worcester, Springfield, Brockton, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.; Portland, Me.; Montreal, Que.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

L.A. FILLS ITS PRESIDENCY

Elections in the Los Angeles Auxiliary place MRS. Inez Kirby in the presidency, succeeding MRS. Dorothy Connelly, who was elected corresponding secretary of the IAEB at the Memphis Convention. Other officers elected at the same time to complete the roster are Lloyd Van Dyke, recording secretary; Alice Cohee, corresponding secretary, and Phyllis Millen, reporter and parliamentarian.

A party in honor of the men employed in wire service offices in Los Angeles, together with their wives, is being planned by the LNGA for Oct. 11.

CLEVELAND WILL CELEBRATE

A first birthday party with the object of raising money for the Monroe strike is scheduled by the Cleveland Auxiliary for Nov. 1. MRS. Henrietta DeCrane is chairman of the committee.

Other items on the fall schedule include a course in parliamentary law and a study of consumer problems.

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

GLENN FRANK JR. WAS GUILDSMAN

(From Local Correspondent)

MADISON, Wis.—Glenn Frank Jr., son of the former president of the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the Republican program committee, who was killed with his father on Sept. 15 in an automobile accident near Green Bay, Wis., was a member of the Madison Guild and a reporter on the Wisconsin State Journal. The accident occurred when the car, driven by young Frank, failed to make a curve and turned over several times after striking a sand pile. Father and son were on the way to a meeting in Glenn Frank Sr.'s campaign for the U. S. Senate.

Labor in Review

Where Hillman, Lewis Differ

The growing cleavage between John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman on current issues facing the Congress of Industrial Organizations was responsible for the open break between their supporters at the New York State Industrial Union Council Convention, which is reported elsewhere in the GUILD REPORTER.

Lewis and Hillman have reached opposing positions on what the CIO should do about the Roosevelt Administration, peace with the American Federation of Labor, and labor's position in the defense picture.

Nowhere has this difference been sharper than in their approaches to defense. Lewis has been critical of what he believed to be the Administration's failure to protect labor's rights. He has fought against anti-labor aspects of defense measures, accused Congress and the Administration of assuring corporations of vast profits while conscripting manpower and has generally maintained that labor must be independent and militant while cooperating in defense preparations.



JOHN L. LEWIS

Hillman has given unqualified support to Roosevelt for a third term and called on labor to make sacrifices while saying nothing about the millions that are being made by defense industries, he has advocated arbitration to workers fighting for wage increases. The National Defense Commission, of which he is a member, has done nothing but issue a policy statement to rectify the complaints of CIO unions that defense contracts are going to violators of both the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour law.

A notable example of the difference in the attitudes of the two men was apparent during the fight over the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Act. Lewis led a fight against the bill which was eventually joined by the leaders of the Railway Brotherhoods and even William Green, AFL president. Hillman remained silent.

In fact, Hillman has remained silent on most of the major issues on which Lewis, other CIO leaders and leaders of the Railway Brotherhoods have spoken militantly. The Excess Profits Tax Bill which has been roundly denounced by Lewis and *Labor*, national organ of the Railway Brotherhoods, brought no comment from Hillman whatsoever.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

The Government's policy of granting contracts to law violators has been a burning issue with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, United Auto Workers, United Shoe Workers, and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers for some time, and Lewis has repeatedly asked the President to stop this practice. After Hillman joined the defense commission, he was also asked to do something about it. Contracts are still going to Bethlehem Steel, Ford Motors, Electric Boat and numerous shoe companies, all of whom have been cited for violating the Wagner Act or the Wage-Hour law.

Hillman announced a labor policy for the defense commission in August (GUILD REPORTER, Sept. 1) which applies only to negotiated contracts and which says those receiving the contracts should observe Wagner Act, Walsh-Healey Act and other labor and social laws but carries no mandatory provisions. Since announcement of the policy, $3,861,053,312 in naval construction orders have been awarded to Bethlehem and others.

Hillman, in a statement to the United Auto Workers' convention, said: "Labor is in the vanguard of national defense and we'll make all the sacrifices necessary." At the same time, he said the "way to avoid war is to be prepared."

Lewis spoke to the same convention the day before, attacking "Congress for making it profitable for finance and industry to be patriotic"; pointing out that "industry is waxing opulent on defense orders" while there are "19,000,000 families in this country trying to live on $69 a month or less" and declaring that if the nation built up a "gigantic military machine," a time would come when a president would appear who "will believe this instrumentality . . . is an offensive instrumentality that will carry out his imperialistic dreams."

While Lewis continued to insist that a strong labor movement, improved social legislation and adequate living standards were the backbone of America's defense, Hillman repeated his plea for labor sacrifice in an address to the United States Mayors' Conference in New York when he said "labor is ready and willing to make all sacrifices that may be necessary to provide the most efficient defense" at the same time that he said "labor and social legislation must be preserved." He also said he was "happy to be able to say there has not been a serious interruption, strike or stoppage in American defense industries since the commission was appointed" and expressed his belief that arbitration should be used to avoid stoppages.

Hillman's refusal to give the CIO's United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers a place on the commission's Labor Policy Advisory Committee (GUILD REPORTER, Aug. 15) also reflected the cleavage between the two men.

WALL STREET SCENE:

Bankers and stockbrokers don't like this sight, but Newburger, Loeb & Co fired nine union men in New York and the United Office and Professional Workers Union of the CIO is letting Wall Street know about it



CIO Asks Revision

Revision of two bills, proposed as defense measures, was asked of Congress Sept. 24 by Lewis.

Writing to Senator Sherman Minton (D. Ind.) and Representative Abe Murdock (D., Utah), Lewis requested that a bill providing for the punishment of "willful destruction of national materials, premises or utilities" be amended to exclude the possibility of its use against strikes.

To Senator Morris Sheppard (D, Texas) and Representative Andrew May (D., Ky.) Lewis wrote asking that a bill permitting states to maintain unrestricted military forces other than National Guard be revised.

Regarding the first bill, Lewis said, "we do not question the need for this measure but we believe that its broad language could be applied to strikes which result in any injury or damages to property during the course of a strike and the severe penalties of the law applied to all strikers."

The other measure, Lewis said, would have the effect of permitting the establishment of military forces in any state without statuary restrictions as to the purposes for which the forces could be used. He suggested that the replacement of National Guardsmen called into federal service could be accomplished without such a bill by merely authorizing the states to re-establish their National Guard units.

As a result of Lewis' protest, this bill was called back into committee for revision.

$100,000 Ford Drive

An example of the CIO's policy that the growth and strengthening of unions is an integral part of defense, was the announcement last week of a joint CIO-UAW campaign to organize 100,000 Ford workers.

In a joint statement by Lewis and President R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers, it was announced that each organization was putting up $50,000 for the campaign and that it would be headed by Michael S. Widman, assistant director of organization for the CIO.

"Establishment of collective bargaining between Ford workers and the Ford Motor Co.," the statement said, "will be an important contribution to orderly industrial relations. It will provide the Ford workers with a vehicle for adjustment of their grievances. It will remove the influence of the Ford Motor Co. as a threat to the peaceful labor relations and decent standards which now cover 400,000 other auto workers. And it will insure uninterrupted production of the defense materials with which the Ford Motor Co. may be entrusted."

Reviewing the frequent citations of the Ford company for violations of the Wagner Act and its long anti-union history, the statement said that Ford workers work for wages which average 10 cents an hour less than those paid under union contracts with Chrysler and General Motors.

AFL Wooing Printers

The AFL is reported going to special pains to bring the International Typographical Union back into its ranks, according to Typographical Forum, a union printers' publication in New York.

"At the recent convention of the ITU," the Forum reports, "AFL Vice President Matthew Woll told the delegates of the union which is under suspension, that the Executive Council of the AFL will recommend to the next AFL convention that the one-cent assessment now levied on all international unions be abolished and that hereafter international unions may be suspended only on authority from the AFL conventions."

The ITU was suspended by the Executive Council because it refused to pay the assessment which was being used in the war on the CIO. It protested the suspension on the grounds that the council had no authority to suspend an international union.

Anti-CIO Senator Loses

Senator William King, Utah Democrat, is the third anti-CIO member of the upper house to have been defeated in primaries this year. King was walloped at the polls by Representative Abe Murdock who is notable for his liberal record, particularly his fight in the House against the Smith amendments. The other anti-CIO'ers to feel the voters' wrath recently were Edward Burke, Nebraska Democrat, and Rush Holt, West Virginia Democrat.

King led the fight in the Senate Immigration Committee for the Allen bill to deport Harry Bridges.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beals
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.

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Expose Ad Refused By New York Dailies

(By Federated Press)

A magazine that lets go with a double-barreled attack on Henry Ford, Fritz Kuhn and the bigshot fifth-columnists can't buy advertising about it from the New York daily newspapers—so the publishers of Friday learned. The spurned copy would have netted the publishers almost $10,000.

The advertisement was headed "UNBELIEVABLE!" Based on the first article of a series entitled "Merchants of Hate," in Friday for Sept. 27, it said that "proofs, names, documents" would be given on "the men behind fascist plotting and anti-Semitism in America." The advertising copy did not reveal any names. A sensational letter to Fritz Kuhn, signed by W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Co., was shown, but with names obliterated. Cameron has since charged that it was a forgery.

When the Times, Post, Herald Tribune, News, Mirror, Bronx Home News and three Jewish language dailies said "No, thanks," Friday hired eight Postal Telegraph messenger boys to distribute throwaways.

The leaflets reproduced the censored ad with the caption: "This is the ad the papers refused to print." For five hours the messengers handed out copies before H. M. Davis, head of Postal's messenger service, notified Friday that uniformed Postal boys could not be used.

Queried by Federated Press, Davis said: "We always reserve the right to say whether our messengers shall be used. In this case the leaflets might possibly cause friction or loss of confidence."

Joseph W. Gannon, advertising censor of the Times, said: "The Times does not disclose the reasons for censoring advertising. They may be obtained only by subpoena."