

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month at Guild Headquarters, 14 Pearl Street, New York.

Vol. VII—No. 21

Reentered as second class matter May 27, 1940,
at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1940

Single Copy 10¢; Yearly \$2.00

AFL Sets Parley to Push Fight On Guild

CHICAGO—Seeking to capitalize on the victory which the Hearst Herald-American management helped the dual American Federation of Labor locals win against the Guild in the recent Labor Board election here, President Green of the AFL has summoned a so-called national conference of its locals in the Guild's field. The meeting is scheduled for Oct. 22.

While anticipating that the "conference" will not get far, since it will represent but few members, and also since it is supposed to include both editorial and commercial people whereas the locals of each craft have been vociferous about keeping distinct from the other, the Guild sees in it signs of further collaboration between the AFL and the management which it must combat on the program of growth which it has just laid out for itself.

This program includes steps on three fronts.

To Push Organizing

First, aided by the ANG, the local laid plans for immediate initiation of a new and city-wide organizing campaign. Second, to meet the situation created by the adverse vote in the election, Hearst unit members asked for a meeting of the Hearst Chain Advisory Council to plan chain-wide action to end anti-Guild activities by the Hearst management. And, third, through ANG counsel, it pressed charges before the National Labor Relations Board that the Hearst management illegally influenced and coerced employees before and during the NLRB election. The Labor Board has not certified the election results.

The combined pressure on the Hearst management was so great that the management had not, up to the time this story was written, fired a single one of the "many" employees that it had openly announced that it intended to discharge immediately after the election. The election was held Sept. 20.

Guild Saves Jobs

The Guild thus was saving jobs for AFL members as well as Guild members, for company executives (Continued on Page Two)

Scripps Council Is Called As Chain Balks Again

Acting on a new refusal by the Scripps-Howard general management to meet with the American Newspaper Guild to discuss a national accord, and on serious bargaining situations in a number of Scripps-Howard units, Executive Vice President Kaufman last week called the Guild's Scripps-Howard Chain Advisory Council to meet in Cincinnati on Oct. 26-27.

The management's second refusal came in a letter from John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the chain, who was designated by Roy Howard to act on the matter with Ray A. Huber, general manager. Insisting on retaining local bargaining on all points, Sorrells said that the contract conditions which are found in all local contracts "must be discussed as to each newspaper with other questions."

Meanwhile what Kaufman called a "distinctly changing attitude" on the part of the chain toward Guild locals was being shown. James P. Kirby, veteran unit chairman who has long been active in the chain council, was

discharged by the Cleveland Press. The Washington Daily News, where the Guild has an editorial department contract, had put obstacles in the way of bargaining for the commercial departments. The News in San Francisco, which is a party to the city-wide negotiations there, registered a formal "dissent" when the group of papers proposed to accept the Hearst "peace formula" as such.

Urges Every Unit Be Represented

"These developments," Kaufman said, "seem to tie up significantly with the general Scripps-Howard picture."

"This makes even more important the need for a council meeting which can go thoroughly into the whole national situation." The new attitude, he said, "warrants a very special effort by every Guild with a Scripps-Howard unit to see that a delegate representing the unit attends this meeting."

Sorrells' latest letter, dated Oct. 7, was written in reply to a request from Kaufman (GUILD REPORTER Oct. 1) to reconsider re-

jection made Sept. 24 of the Guild's proposal for national talks. Kaufman had said that he believed the Guild's request may have been written to correct what he took to be a misunderstanding on Sorrells' part, since Sorrells had said in his Sept. 24 letter that the Scripps-Howard management did not wish to substitute national bargaining for local bargaining, which was not the Guild's intention.

Sorrells' new reply, written from Denver, said:

I acknowledge your letter of September 26 which arrived during my absence from New York and has been forwarded to me. Mr. Huber and I have given it careful consideration.

Would "Disturb" Bargaining

We agree with you that national bargaining, or a national contract, should not be substituted for local collective bargaining and local contracts. It is true that the negotiation of agreements by the Newspaper Guild and individual newspapers (Continued on Page Three)

Army Ads To Go On In Monroe

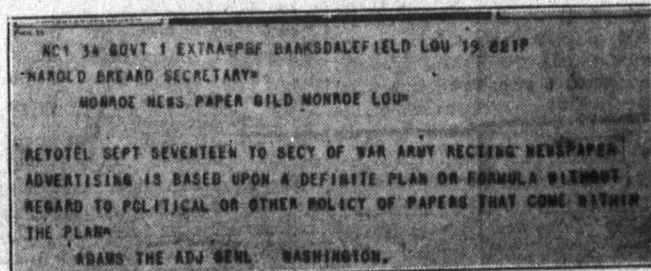
MONROE, La.—In answers to the Monroe Guild strikers' protests against the placement of U. S. Army recruiting advertising in the struck News-Star and World, Army headquarters in Washington last week wired the Guild that the placement of the advertising "is based on a definite plan or formula without regard to political or other policy of papers that come within the plan."

The local sent protests to President Roosevelt but has received no reply.

The American Newspaper Guild and many CIO unions in this region joined in the protest. Sidney Hillman, defense commissioner, undertook a fortnight ago to do whatever was possible.

The advertising is continuing. It is an appeal for volunteers, although it did not begin appearing until after conscription was assured.

The strikers are continuing to demonstrate their effectiveness de-



ANSWER TO PROTEST: Monroe Guild strikers asked U. S. Army to take its recently started recruiting advertising out of struck News-Star and World. Above is Adjutant General's reply.

spite this and another setback just met. The latter came when the board of the local Town Hall refused to allow the organization to sponsor the appearance of Lewis Gannett, book critic of the New York Herald Tribune and Guild member, who was to come for a lecture. The strikers are trying to make other arrangements for his appearance.

Evidence of the effectiveness of the local's campaign is seen in the fact that the merchants who are continuing their advertising in the papers keep resorting to threats and such tricks as turning gasoline engine exhausts on the strikers—driving away many patrons.

To offset the carbon monoxide gassing, the Guildsmen obtained a

gas mask such as those used in World War No. 1.

The Guildsmen have just published a special farm edition of their strike paper, "The Guild Striker," for distribution throughout the trade territory served by the struck newspapers. An outstanding feature is the reproduction of a letter from the Dairy Farmers' Union of New York which extends to the Monroe Guild the support of 22,000 New York farmers and urges the farmers of Louisiana to help the strikers.

"The Monroe Guild strikers have the heartiest good wishes of the Dairy Farmers' Union in their struggle for the right to organize for better wages and working conditions," says the letter.

3 More Locals Ask 'Isms' Vote

Three more Guild locals have seconded the Youngstown motion for a referendum to condemn "isms," bringing the total to four, while two more have refused to do so. The Youngstown local has until Oct. 31 to get the necessary 10 seconds in order to start the machinery for an International vote.

Meanwhile, President Donald M. Sullivan, Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman and Secretary Victor Pasche have sent a letter to locals urging them not to second the motion, on the ground that "instead of accomplishing its proposed purpose," it would "strengthen the enemies of the Guild, would tend to divide and weaken the Guild, and would violate the principles for which the Guild has always stood."

Locals Acting

Latest to second the motion were the Detroit, Seattle and Kansas City locals. Cleveland had been the first to do so. Chicago, by a vote of almost 3 to 1, rejected the proposal. Newark voted unanimously to file both the Youngstown and Los Angeles motions without action. Seattle seconded the Los Angeles as well as the Youngstown proposal.

In reporting Cleveland's action, the local correspondent said it was by a close vote and that the local "made it clear that it did so as a more or less courtesy gesture toward a brother Guild—since a second was needed to insure action on the proposal—and that it did not necessarily mean the Cleveland Guild was committed to the wording of the resolution if and when a referendum was ordered."

The Kansas City vote to second was unanimous, according to Secretary Paul V. Beckley. No report was received from either Seattle or Detroit on what the membership vote was.

The appeal of the three general officers, which was prepared and distributed at their own expense, (Continued on Page Four)

Boston Transcript Unit Votes Strike Action

(From Local Correspondent)

BOSTON—A strike for union recognition has been voted by the Guild unit on the 110-year-old Boston Transcript, and the Boston Guild Executive Committee has been asked to call the walkout when it "is convinced that the Transcript management has closed all doors on contract negotiations."

The management, during negotiations over a request for waiver of severance pay to permit mass firings, suddenly challenged the Guild's majority and refused to negotiate a renewal of the contract expiring Oct. 15.

The strike appeared more likely when the management refused last Friday afternoon an offer by a Guild committee to submit proof of a majority to an impartial third party. Publisher Richard N. Johnson demanded that proof be submitted directly to him and he re-

fused to accept the finding of any other person.

The Guild has filed with the National Labor Relations Board charges of fostering a company union, interference with the union, and intimidation of Guild members.

Fear Possible Suspension

Recognizing that a walkout might easily cause permanent suspension of publication, the unit voted strike only when it seemed that the destruction of the union was the management's price of agreeing to continue the newspaper.

Many of the Guildsmen who voted to strike had been with the Transcript for more than a quarter of a century and had been through a series of financial crises in the last ten years. They had made continued sacrifices in wages and working conditions so that the old newspaper might somehow remain in existence, and had agreed to

far sub-standard Guild contracts (beginning in 1937).

The present contract, signed at the time of Transcript reorganization under Federal bankruptcy laws in April 1939, contains no wage scale and is standard in only one important respect—severance pay running to 30 weeks' pay in 15 years.

Wants to Fire a Third

On Sept. 19, Johnson told a Guild committee it was urgent that he be allowed to fire about a third of the employees in the Guild jurisdiction—editorial and commercial. The Guild protested that such a slashing of payroll, in the face of existing understaffing, would mean outright destruction of the Transcript. But when the management indicated the paper might have to fold at once, the Guild offered to cut the severance maximum to ten

weeks, if the Transcript would agree to a new six-month contract with some other improvements that would cost nothing.

Among Guild proposals were a five-day week and three-week vacations, but it was understood they would be instituted only to the extent that they cost the Transcript nothing. The management refused even to consider any form of the Guild shop.

Other Unions Get Scales

Members of the mechanical unions get practically the city scales, and the Typographical Union gained two-week vacations with pay in negotiations last spring with the Transcript. The composing room is paid the city scale as it existed prior to the new city-wide contract of this spring.

The Guild was told at the Sept. 19 meeting that if it could not (Continued on Page Four)

Local Actions

Detroit Draft Boards Hit in Wire to FDR

DETROIT—A telegram of protest over the "lack of labor representation on local draft boards and their almost exclusively anti-labor personnel" was sent to President Roosevelt last week by Milton M. Murray, president of the Guild local, on instructions of the executive board.

"The local, the telegram said, 'offers its members as experienced newspapermen, familiar with the community, as members of the local draft boards.'

Murray added his personal objection to the "selection of draft boards by one Wilbur Brucker, who is a notoriously reactionary Republican and who was by vote of the citizens of this state, the most repudiated Republican of our history."

Reiterating Guild members' willingness to cooperate, Murray said they felt their exclusion was evidence of "either ignorance or prejudice by those assigned the task of selecting defense aids."

WOULD CONSCRIPT INDUSTRY

(From Local Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—A resolution approving the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Act and demanding provision for conscription of wealth and industry as well as men was adopted by an overwhelming vote at the Sept. 20 local membership meeting.

The meeting also condemned the action of the International Executive Board in announcing its opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth bill without a referendum of the national membership and requested the Board "to refrain in the future from acting on such questions of national importance without a membership referendum."

ENDORSES ROOSEVELT

CLEVELAND—The local has endorsed the third-term candidacy of President Roosevelt and joined Labor's Committee for the Re-election of Roosevelt.

MAIDS CIO CAMPAIGN

SAN DIEGO—Guild members joined with other CIO unionists in picketing and distributing literature outside Ryan Aircraft factory here before the recently won Labor Board election. Guild literature

Pegler Stand on Union Shop Assailed By 'Commonweal', Catholic Publication

If Westbrook Pegler were thoroughly logical in his attacks on union shop, "he would have to admit the right of all citizens to become men without countries; he would find himself even more a disciple of Prince Kropotkin (anarchist philosopher) than of the Liberty League," an editorial in a recent issue of the "Commonweal," Catholic publication, declares.

"He seems," the editorial states, "to think there is something vastly immoral about 'forcing' workers to belong to unions. In other words he assumes there is some sacred and perhaps innate right of the human person which is infringed by any element of compulsion in union membership."

"It is perhaps arguable that a man has a right to withdraw himself as much as he wants from the society of his fellows, provided always that in doing so he is willing to pay the price of his withdrawal. But it is not such temperamentally individualist folk whom Mr. Pegler would protect. And they usually are quite capable of taking care of themselves."

ASSESSMENT IN S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO—By a 2 to 1 referendum vote a local assessment of 50 cents (25 cents for those earning less than \$25 a week) has been adopted to liquidate a budget deficit incurred by expenses of the Memphis Convention and Detroit Hearst Chain Conference delegates.

3 More Locals Back "Isms" Vote

(Continued from Page One)

It is most naturally anxious to see that the Guild is neither dominated nor controlled by any political party, including the Communist Party. It is deeply resentful of the unending campaign by the enemies of the Guild, led by Westbrook Pegler, to make it appear that the Guild is so controlled.

"Many members have felt that the Guild must in some fashion repudiate such insinuations in order to defeat attacks coming directly from or used by anti-Guild publishers. This desire of the membership is shared by the officers."

In asserting their belief that the referendum would not serve this purpose, the officers made four points. They declared that the proposed resolution is purely negative in character and "in language following the typical wife-beating question would attempt to suggest that the Guild is Communist controlled or minded."

No Positive Choice
It is an unfair question, the officers contend, because "in the absence of something positive to vote for, it attempts to place every member on the spot where if he votes 'no' an unwarranted attempt may be made to interpret this as marking him and the Guild as supporters of subversive activities."

Third, the officers said that the motion was "contrary in spirit, if not in fact, to the ANG constitution," which says that no eligible person shall be barred from membership or penalized for his "political convictions."

Declaring that "the world today knows that the road of appeasement is a downhill road leading to defeat," the officers said that

"The people he in fact encourages are run-of-the-mine workers, quite ready to take advantage of the benefits the union gets for them, but equally eager, in the name of liberty, not to pay union dues, not to have to bear any of the heat and burden."

"Mr. Pegler and his ilk seem never to have conceived that there are social and civic duties as well as rights. . . . The duties of social and economic citizenship are likewise being defined. If a man refuses to meet them, the social organism of which he is a part can properly coerce him, always within the framework of coercion provided by the Bill of Rights."

Points to Labor Attitude
In thanking Pegler for his attacks on alleged racketeers in the labor movement, the "Commonweal" said "but his attacks always appear in a framework betraying a point of view on labor unions which it is difficult to have any sympathy whatever."

In a recent attack on the Guild shop Pegler said: "In the newspaper shops which have contracts

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

NLRB Aid Keeps AFL Union Alive

Mrs. Elinor Herrick, regional director of the NLRB in New York, last week granted another of a series of reprieves to the New York seedling of the AFL editorial union. In the eastern sector the dual union is styled the News-writers Association and had its birth last July in the New York Times plant the day after the Guild asked the Times to bargain on the basis of a claimed Guild majority in the plant.

Mrs. Herrick's action took the form of a request to the Board in Washington for a finding "in the case of a petition filed by the AFL News-writers in behalf of a small defunct group on the Hearst Mirror, where a Guild unit organized 99 per cent in editorial and 85 per cent in commercial is negotiating second renewal of, and inclusion of the Hearst peace formula in a contract dating back to the spring of 1938."

Mrs. Herrick's decision to send the matter to Washington was criticized by a delegation from the New York Guild, led by Counsel A. J. Isaacman and Executive Secretary Nat Elmhorn, which waited on her to ask the meaning of what the Guild regards as a series of unusually pliant rulings. The rulings, the Guild representatives pointed out, have given the Mirror defunctioinists an unneeded opportunity to circulate claims that they were being assured special privilege in the matter of Labor Board contests.

The delegation got from Mrs. Herrick her "hunch" that Washington ultimately will throw out the New York News-writers' petition. The Guild representatives pointed out, however, that the Guild is so controlled.

Meanwhile the Daily Mirror unit has voted to bring charges against five known fomenters of the defunctioinist movement.

"Enemies of the Guild, such as Westbrook Pegler and those publishers who use his attacks, can never be appeased," and that every act of appeasement merely strengthens them."

The officers also sent to every local a copy of the Memphis Convention's resolution on Americanism, that part of the Convention transcript which covers the debate on the "isms" amendment, which the Convention tabled by a vote of 105 to 37 and which Youngstown is now offering for referendum, in a demand for its own statement on the question after the Convention.

Morris Watson, International Executive Board member, has taken a leave of absence without pay from his position as a CIO organizer attached to the Guild in order to devote his time to his campaign for Congress from the 17th district in New York as the American Labor Party nominee.

Folting out that he asked for the leave "after consultation with President John L. Lewis," Watson said in a letter to Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman that he would return to the CIO payroll Nov. 15.

"With your permission," he informed Kaufman, "I shall continue voluntarily as chairman of the negotiating committee for International News Photos, and shall accept on a similar volunteer basis such other assignments as best fit my abilities and situation."

"It is patently impossible to function with the Guild on a full-time basis while taking on the arduous task of leadership in what I consider an extremely important campaign from the standpoint of labor and of the Guild."

Kirby Asked Statement
The box was published after James P. Kirby, chairman of the Press unit, had written the editor a letter asking "in fairness both to the Guild and yourself, will you not state publicly whether his statements applies to members of your staff?"

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

Los Angeles Votes Apology to GR

An apology to the Guild Representative voted by the Los Angeles Guild representative assembly because of charges made by Dick Washburne, the local president, was sustained by the Los Angeles membership which it voted down by 78 to 57 a motion to repudiate the representative assembly's action.

The membership meeting voted approval of the minutes of the assembly containing the apology. Washburne had charged in a telegram that the Representative had refused to print anti-Communist stories.

The assembly motion, voted at its Sept. 24 meeting was that "in view of the fact that the president of the Guild, Washburne, has sent a personal wire to the Guild Representative, the Representative Assembly send an apology to the Guild Representative."

The motion voted down at the membership meeting would have repudiated the resolution, commended Washburne for "carrying out directions of the Guild membership."

Washburne wired the Guild Representative Sept. 16 saying "I am deeply touched by the nobility of the administration in not printing controversial stories from the L. A. local when the stories are anti-Communist. It is regrettable that you do not feel the same nobility about printing Communist party written stories."

The Guild Representative demanded that Washburne either produce evidence of his charges or apologize, and the matter was taken before the assembly.

Washburne had contended that the Guild Representative was suppressing the story of Los Angeles' motion for a referendum to condemn "communism, nazism and fascism." The Representative claimed that it had requested such a story from the local correspondent Sept. 3 and had renewed the request to Washburne, himself, after learning that the correspondent had resigned. The news that the Los Angeles' resolution was being circulated among other local news was carried in the Sept. 15 issue, and the Oct. 1 issue carried the full resolution after it had been formally moved.

Watson Takes Leave from CIO

Morris Watson, International Executive Board member, has taken a leave of absence without pay from his position as a CIO organizer attached to the Guild in order to devote his time to his campaign for Congress from the 17th district in New York as the American Labor Party nominee.

Folting out that he asked for the leave "after consultation with President John L. Lewis," Watson said in a letter to Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman that he would return to the CIO payroll Nov. 15.

"With your permission," he informed Kaufman, "I shall continue voluntarily as chairman of the negotiating committee for International News Photos, and shall accept on a similar volunteer basis such other assignments as best fit my abilities and situation."

"It is patently impossible to function with the Guild on a full-time basis while taking on the arduous task of leadership in what I consider an extremely important campaign from the standpoint of labor and of the Guild."

Kirby Asked Statement
The box was published after James P. Kirby, chairman of the Press unit, had written the editor a letter asking "in fairness both to the Guild and yourself, will you not state publicly whether his statements applies to members of your staff?"

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

The Cleveland Guild recently passed, by a 2 to 1 vote, a resolution calling on the International Executive Board of the Guild to file suit for libel against Pegler for his repeated charges that the Guild is Communist-controlled."

Boston Unit Votes Strike

(Continued from Page One)

agree with the management, the Transcript might find "some other group" with which to deal.

In succeeding negotiations the unit reduced the proposals to the point where the severance program would not cost the management any money out of capital—the exact demand of the management originally.

At this point, however, the management began to take a different tack, finally coming out with a challenge of the Guild's majority and declaration that another group also claimed to represent a majority of the employees.

The company union, promoted by department heads, emerged as the Transcript-Employees Association. Although the present contract bound the publisher to recognize the Guild as bargaining agent and although he admitted the company union had not given him satisfactory proof of majority, he maintained he would discuss a new contract only when the Guild demonstrated its majority.

Despite the tactics used to swing Guild members—especially in the commercial department—into the company union, the Guild prepared to demonstrate its majority. It was felt that this would be the final test of the management's sincerity.

Determined to remove any possibility that its demands could ever be construed as the result of the death of the Transcript, the Guild made a final offer on severance, that the salaries of the employees remaining after the strike be cut 5 per cent to make a fund for what severance was paid. The severance would be amortized over six months, and the 5 per cent loan would be in the form of back-pay so that employees under the law would be able to collect should the Transcript fold. The Guild also pointed out the probability that the loan would be refunded or continued to later dates if necessary for the Transcript's survival.

Further than that in removing the financial problem it was not felt the Guild or anyone could go.

On March 12, 1917, a conference of unions was attended by delegates of 78 internationals to decide what labor's attitude would be in the war which was fast approaching.

"Should our country," the conference decided, "be drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict we offer our services and call upon our fellow workers devotedly to give like service."

"Economic Justice" Demanded
The resolution also declared that: "The cornerstone of defense is economic justice;

"If the workers are to be called for more exhaustive service, the employers shall have profits limited to fixed percentages;

"Service in government contract factories, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards;

"We insist on equal pay for equal work without regard to sex;

"Labor should have representation on all agencies determining and administering policies of national defense."

Gompers, according to Lorwin's history, proudly presented to the Advisory Commission the conference's pledge of co-operation in the war effort, but did not mention its demands.

About the same time, the National Industrial Conference Board, representing industry, was invited by the National Defense Council to present a program for labor relations. This program said "strikes help the enemy" and that "the need for peace precluded the closed shop." It recommended the creation of a board to carry out these recommendations and urged that all industrial disputes be submitted to compulsory arbitration.

An examination of the 1918 proceedings of the AFL convention reveals that, for the most part, the program recommended

LABOR'S "GRAND ILLUSION"

By JOHN DUNN

Labor's policies during war emergencies are the subject of endless debate and confusion. It is said that "if it will make sacrifices, modify its demands, forego strikes and submit to arbitration in the interests of national defense, the government will protect its rights and the trade unions will emerge stronger than ever after the emergency is over."

On the other hand, its vast huge profits being made, as in the last war, which created 12,000 new millionaires.

During the last war the leaders of the American Federation of Labor accepted the advice to sacrifice in the name of patriotism. The story is in the name of the proceedings of AFL Conventions, the autobiography of Samuel Gompers, who was then president, and the "History of the American Federation of Labor," written by Lewis L. Lorwin with the assistance of the AFL.

William Green, AFL president, states in his latest book, "Labor and Democracy," that things did not turn out as he and other AFL leaders expected. Commenting on the belief during the war that labor had come into its own because it was given places on defense bodies and was ostensibly consulted by industry, he writes:

"But our hope that industry had seen the value of giving labor a place in industry was destroyed, as the great open shop movement of the years immediately following the war gained strength."

Waterfront Strikes Discouraged

The membership figures tell the story graphically. From a peak of 4,078,740 in 1920 they fell to 2,726,468 in 1923. They never came back until the creation of the CIO 12 years later.

The development of the policy of sacrifice and trust began in 1915 when Gompers and some other AFL leaders abandoned traditional pacifist views which Gompers says in his autobiography he had held for 40 years. Convinced that the Allies were fighting a war for democracy, Gompers writes that he discouraged strikes of longshoremen and sailors in 1915 because they held up shipments of munitions to Britain and France.

Although the official AFL position had been one of strict neutrality, Gompers called for aid to the Allies and supported the preparedness program throughout 1916. In the fall of that year, President Wilson appointed him and two other labor representatives to the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense which had been created by Congress.

Gompers said he accepted with "pride and joy."

On March 12, 1917, a conference of unions was attended by delegates of 78 internationals to decide what labor's attitude would be in the war which was fast approaching.

"Should our country," the conference decided, "be drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict we offer our services and call upon our fellow workers devotedly to give like service."

"Economic Justice" Demanded
The resolution also declared that: "The cornerstone of defense is economic justice;

"If the workers are to be called for more exhaustive service, the employers shall have profits limited to fixed percentages;

"Service in government contract factories, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards;

"We insist on equal pay for equal work without regard to sex;

"Labor should have representation on all agencies determining and administering policies of national defense."

Gompers, according to Lorwin's history, proudly presented to the Advisory Commission the conference's pledge of co-operation in the war effort, but did not mention its demands.

About the same time, the National Industrial Conference Board, representing industry, was invited by the National Defense Council to present a program for labor relations. This program said "strikes help the enemy" and that "the need for peace precluded the closed shop." It recommended the creation of a board to carry out these recommendations and urged that all industrial disputes be submitted to compulsory arbitration.

An examination of the 1918 proceedings of the AFL convention reveals that, for the most part, the program recommended

by the NICE was carried out while labor got few concessions.

For years, the philosophy of Gompers and other AFL leaders had been one of "voluntarism" which opposed all government interference in industrial relations. Gompers' autobiography shows, however, he changed his philosophy after joining the Advisory Commission.

"Many decisions," he writes, "were a complete reversal of prevailing thought and practice. Many of us who had been resolute in advocacy of voluntary principles found it necessary to initiate policies which placed control in the hands of the government."

The rank and file of the AFL and many militant unions such as the Mine Workers and the International Association of Machinists did not agree with Gompers or with the Defense Council's announcement of April 7, 1917, asking employers and workers "not to change existing stand-

ards." Prices were skyrocketing and hours were being lengthened and as a result strikes increased all over the country.

This led to the establishment of the War Labor Conference Board on Feb. 25, 1918 "to promote industrial harmony." This board was composed equally of labor and industry representatives. After meeting efforts short-circuited by the "shop committee" and denied closed shop, they were never able to consolidate their ranks and the great post-war decline was a result.

Organizing was relatively easy during that period. It was done chiefly by rank and file action, according to the American Labor Year Book for 1920, published by the Rand School of Social Science. The Labor Year Book in 48 hours in a Detroit motor plant because of the settlement of one grievance because of the ban on strikes.

"Authority and responsibility," the year book said, "have to a great extent passed from the executive council to meetings and local unions."

Gompers Proud of 'Afel'

The rapid growth in union membership was to a great extent the result of the weakened by the general policy. The United Mine Workers, for example, issued 437 new charters and gained 367,946 new members between the 1916 and 1918 conventions of the AFL while Gompers' own union, the Cigar Makers, granted only 7 new charters while dropping 11.

This trend, according to Lorwin's history, made things difficult for Gompers. "Far more complex," Lorwin writes, "than promotion of loyalty campaigns was the task of the AFL to help maintain efficient and uninterrupted production. In so far as the Federation was forced by pressure from local unions to solve this problem without jeopardizing union standards, it came up against its greatest difficulty."

Gompers devotes 200 pages of his autobiography to the war period and while he has much to say about labor's patriotism and sacrifice, he does not mention any instance of concrete gains by unions during 1917-1918 in the matter of wages, hours or conditions, notwithstanding the great fortunes then being made.

Another example of how Gompers surrendered on the closed shop, for which unions had fought for decades, came in connection with government contracts for the building of shelter for the army. The government started building in Indiana, spools without union agreements, and the building trades unions struck in the spring of 1917.

Gompers stepped in and signed a blanket contract with the War Department for all such construction work which provided for "prevailing wages" and "union conditions." The workers interpreted "union conditions" to mean closed shop. Gompers, however, in a letter to Louis B. Wells, of the War Department, said "the question of union shop was not included" and the union carpenters, etc., were compelled to work beside non-union men for the first time in a generation.

Arbitration Made Compulsory
In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed a National War Labor Board, as proposed by the NICE, with William Howard Taft, former Republican president, as chairman. This Board's purpose was to arbitrate all industrial disputes and see that "there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operation which would result in curtailment of production of war necessities."

The War Labor Board refused to consider any strike until the men returned to work. If the board, on which labor had equal representation with capital, failed to agree on a dispute, the matter was turned over to a single arbitrator whose decision was final. The AFL Executive Council accepted this in spite of its opposition of many years' standing to compulsory arbitration.

President Wilson used this support of arbitration against strikers. He wrote striking Machinists at a munitions plant in Bridgeport, Conn., that they must either go back to work or be liable to be drafted into the army and ordered into the military guard.

Membership in the AFL grew from 2,072,702 in 1916 to 3,200,068 in 1918 but company unionism was also growing. "Shop committee" originated by Bethlehem Steel Corp., grew by leaps and bounds because employees were permitted to bargain with them while refusing recognition to bona fide unions.

An atmosphere much like that of the NRA days had been created by the government's apparent recognition of labor's right to organize, so that workers flocked into unions by the tens of thousands; but unable to strike, finding their bargaining efforts short-circuited by the "shop committee" and denied closed shop, they were never able to consolidate their ranks and the great post-war decline was a result.

Organizing was relatively easy during that period. It was done chiefly by rank and file action, according to the American Labor Year Book for 1920, published by the Rand School of Social Science. The Labor Year Book in 48 hours in a Detroit motor plant because of the settlement of one grievance because of the ban on strikes.

"Authority and responsibility," the year book said, "have to a great extent passed from the executive council to meetings and local unions."

Gompers Proud of 'Afel'

The rapid growth in union membership was to a great extent the result of the weakened by the general policy. The United Mine Workers, for example, issued 437 new charters and gained 367,946 new members between the 1916 and 1918 conventions of the AFL while Gompers' own union, the Cigar Makers, granted only 7 new charters while dropping 11.

This trend, according to Lorwin's history, made things difficult for Gompers. "Far more complex," Lorwin writes, "than promotion of loyalty campaigns was the task of the AFL to help maintain efficient and uninterrupted production. In so far as the Federation was forced by pressure from local unions to solve this problem without jeopardizing union standards, it came up against its greatest difficulty."

Gompers devotes 200 pages of his autobiography to the war period and while he has much to say about labor's patriotism and sacrifice, he does not mention any instance of concrete gains by unions during 1917-1918 in the matter of wages, hours or conditions, notwithstanding the great fortunes then being made.

Another example of how Gompers surrendered on the closed shop, for which unions had fought for decades, came in connection with government contracts for the building of shelter for the army. The government started building in Indiana, spools without union agreements, and the building trades unions struck in the spring of 1917.

Gompers stepped in and signed a blanket contract with the War Department for all such construction work which provided for "prevailing wages" and "union conditions." The workers interpreted "union conditions" to mean closed shop. Gompers, however, in a letter to Louis B. Wells, of the War Department, said "the question of union shop was not included" and the union carpenters, etc., were compelled to work beside non-union men for the first time in a generation.

Arbitration Made Compulsory
In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed a National War Labor Board, as proposed by the NICE, with William Howard Taft, former Republican president, as chairman. This Board's purpose was to arbitrate all industrial disputes and see that "there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operation which would result in curtailment of production of war necessities."

The War Labor Board refused to consider any strike until the men returned to work. If the board, on which labor had equal representation with capital, failed to agree on a dispute, the matter was turned over to a single arbitrator whose decision was final. The AFL Executive Council accepted this in spite of its opposition of many years' standing to compulsory arbitration.

President Wilson used this support of arbitration against strikers. He wrote striking Machinists at a munitions plant in Bridgeport, Conn., that they must either go back to work or be liable to be drafted into the army and ordered into the military guard.

Membership in the AFL grew from 2,072,702 in 1916 to 3,200,068 in 1918 but company unionism was also growing. "Shop committee" originated by Bethlehem Steel Corp., grew by leaps and bounds because employees were permitted to bargain with them while refusing recognition to bona fide unions.

An atmosphere much like that of the NRA days had been created by the government's apparent recognition of labor's right to organize, so that workers flocked into unions by the tens of thousands; but unable to strike, finding their bargaining efforts short-circuited by the "shop committee" and denied closed shop, they were never able to consolidate their ranks and the great post-war decline was a result.

Organizing was relatively easy during that period. It was done chiefly by rank and file action, according to the American Labor Year Book for 1920, published by the Rand School of Social Science. The Labor Year Book in 48 hours in a Detroit motor plant because of the settlement of one grievance because of the ban on strikes.

"Authority and responsibility," the year book said, "have to a great extent passed from the executive council to meetings and local unions."

Gompers Proud of 'Afel'

The rapid growth in union membership was to a great extent the result of the weakened by the general policy. The United Mine Workers, for example, issued 437 new charters and gained 367,946 new members between the 1916 and 1918 conventions of the AFL while Gompers' own union, the Cigar Makers, granted only 7 new charters while dropping 11.

This trend, according to Lorwin's history, made things difficult for Gompers. "Far more complex," Lorwin writes, "than promotion of loyalty campaigns was the task of the AFL to help maintain efficient and uninterrupted production. In so far as the Federation was forced by pressure from local unions to solve this problem without jeopardizing union standards, it came up against its greatest difficulty."

Gompers devotes 200 pages of his autobiography to the war period and while he has much to say about labor's patriotism and sacrifice, he does not mention any instance of concrete gains by unions during 1917-1918 in the matter of wages, hours or conditions, notwithstanding the great fortunes then being made.

Another example of how Gompers surrendered on the closed shop, for which unions had fought for decades, came in connection with government contracts for the building of shelter for the army. The government started building in Indiana, spools without union agreements, and the building trades unions struck in the spring of 1917.

Gompers stepped in and signed a blanket contract with the War Department for all such construction work which provided for "prevailing wages" and "union conditions." The workers interpreted "union conditions" to mean closed shop. Gompers, however, in a letter to Louis B. Wells, of the War Department, said "the question of union shop was not included" and the union carpenters, etc., were compelled to work beside non-union men for the first time in a generation.

Arbitration Made Compulsory
In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed a National War Labor Board, as proposed by the NICE, with William Howard Taft, former Republican president, as chairman. This Board's purpose was to arbitrate all industrial disputes and see that "there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operation which would result in curtailment of production of war necessities."

The War Labor Board refused to consider any strike until the men returned to work. If the board, on which labor had equal representation with capital, failed to agree on a dispute, the matter was turned over to a single arbitrator whose decision was final. The AFL Executive Council accepted this in spite of its opposition of many years' standing to compulsory arbitration.

\$30,000 Used by Guild in Quarter

Operating expenses of the ANG in the quarter from June 1 to Aug. 31 totaled \$30,755.69, according to the audit just completed by Arthur J. Seed and Co. The statement of operations for the quarter is printed in this issue of the GUILD REPORTER, along with the corresponding figures in the budget for the quarter, and the budget for the current quarter, September to November. The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 also appears in this issue.

Expenditures for the quarter exceeded income by \$4,829.42 and were technically in excess of the budget. "There was no change in the scale of operations, the increase in the operations total being accounted for by three main items: Moving up of one IEB meeting so that it was charged in that quarter instead of the current one; extra Convention expenses, including the printing of the proceedings for the first time as ordered at Memphis; and special organizational expenditures in Chicago, for which the reserve fund 'miscellaneous' was normally not spent, was for the first time transferred to actual organizational expense by the IEB on July 12. The last-named item was an outgrowth of the Chicago strike, but the Board decided to use general fund money rather than defense fund for this purpose, inasmuch as the actual expenditure was for work after the settlement of the strike.

There is a technical variation in the budget comparison, in that the budget for June to August showed only \$2,000 for Convention purposes, whereas actually \$3,000 was provided, the difference of \$1,000 having been set up as a reserve item in the previous quarter.

The budget for the current quarter, adopted at the IEB meeting Aug. 25, continues the same scale of operations, the only change being its specific provision for possible Chicago expenditures, and the restoration of the item "miscellaneous" as a percentage reserve.

Below are the comments on the variations from the budget for the quarter made in the report by the auditing firm, which was signed on its behalf by Louis Gross, C.P.A.:

"We wish to bring to your attention that no item was provided in the budget to take care of miscellaneous items. The original budget provided for \$1,674.70 for 'miscellaneous'; however, at the International Executive Board meeting July 12, 1940, a motion was adopted transferring this amount from 'miscellaneous' to 'Chicago special organizational expenses'."

"The budget provided \$2,000 for the July 1940 Convention. Actually \$3,000 was provided, \$1,000 being included in the budget of the previous quarter. The excess of the expense for the Convention over the amount provided for in the budget represents the cost of printing the Convention proceedings. We were informed that this amount was not provided for in the budget."

"No provision was made in the budget for the International Executive Board meeting. We were informed that the meeting was scheduled for September, which meeting was changed to August."

ELECTION RETURNS PARTY

To raise money for the Monroe strike, and to pay honor to Saul Miller, secretary of the Greater New York City Industrial Union Council, the Labor Press unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York is giving an "Election Returns" party at the New York Guild Club, 117 West 40 St., on election night, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

HOW YOUR DUES WERE SPENT

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AUGUST 31, 1940

(Auditor's Exhibit A)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT:		CURRENT:	
Cash, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.	\$6,001.60	Accounts Payable	\$3,782.86
Petty Cash	79.00	Payroll Taxes Payable	593.92
Accounts Receivable Advertisers	440.01	Commissions Payable	163.99
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	81.80	Congress of Industrial Organizations	626.85
	358.21	Federation Internationale des Journalistes	98.00
Deposits:		Per Capita Payable	2,408.78
American Airlines, Inc.	\$ 425.90	International Defense Fund	
Mail Permits	50.00		
Advances and Loans Receivable	475.00		
Transient Funds	85.64		
TOTAL CURRENT	\$ 7,851.45	TOTAL CURRENT	\$ 6,516.21
Note Receivable—New York Newspaper Guild	5,462.17	LONG TERM LOANS PAYABLE TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	6,000.00
		NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND CERTIFICATES	434.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$13,313.62	TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$12,950.21
		SURPLUS	\$7,477.19
FIXED:			
Furniture and Fixtures	\$3,433.31	Surplus, June 1, 1940	\$7,477.19
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,230.99	Releases on National Defense Fund Certificates	197.00
	2,202.32	Net Refund on Expenses Charged in Previous Year	10.93
Sound Truck	744.02		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	744.02		
TOTAL FIXED	2,102.32	Total Additions	197.93
OTHER:			
Inventory Buttons (June 1, 1940)	\$ 100.00	Deductions:	
Prepaid Salaries, Vacation	18.65	Written Off as per IEB Minutes of August 24, 1940	
Prepaid Expenses		Buffalo Newspaper Guild \$20.00	
		H. Farmer	40.00
		Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures and Sound Truck	101.32
			161.32
		Net Additions	38.61
		Adjusted Surplus	\$7,515.90
		Less:	
		Excess of Expenses over Income—Exhibit B	4,829.42
TOTAL OTHER	488.65	SURPLUS AUGUST 31, 1940	2,686.48
TOTAL ASSETS	\$15,634.59	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	\$15,634.59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1940, TO AUGUST 31, 1940

(Auditor's Exhibit B)

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Per Capita	\$24,126.67	Per Capita	\$1,589.40
Initiation Fees	861.50	Congress of Industrial Organizations	135.00
Reimbursement Fees	512.00	Federation Internationale des Journalistes	135.00
Charter Fee	5.00		
Buttons	90.00		
Miscellaneous	34.10		
TOTAL INCOME	\$25,929.27	Total Per Capita	\$ 1,724.40
EXPENSES:			
Executive:			
Salaries, Officers	\$2,275.00	Executive:	
Officers Traveling Expenses	553.58	Salaries, Officers	\$2,275.00
		Officers Traveling Expenses	553.58
Total Executive	2,828.58	Total Executive	2,828.58
Organization:			
Salaries, Organizers	\$2,184.00	Organization:	
Expenses, Organizers	2,000.00	Salaries, Organizers	\$2,184.00
Chicago, Special Organization	1,451.15	Expenses, Organizers	2,000.00
Wire Service	149.56	Chicago, Special Organization	1,451.15
Other Organizational Expenses	151.28	Wire Service	149.56
		Other Organizational Expenses	151.28
Total Organization	6,076.91	Total Organization	6,076.91
General:			
Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36	General:	
Overtime	162.53	Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36
Rent	277.71	Overtime	162.53
Postage	38.31	Rent	277.71
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	379.25	Postage	38.31
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	475.00	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	379.25
Payroll Taxes	350.00	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	475.00
Telephone	450.00	Payroll Taxes	350.00
Telephone	350.00	Telephone	450.00
Legal	332.02	Telephone	350.00
Auditing	150.00	Legal	332.02
Electricity	150.00	Auditing	150.00
Furniture and Fixtures	184.95	Electricity	150.00
Miscellaneous Office Expense	118.45	Furniture and Fixtures	184.95
		Miscellaneous Office Expense	118.45
Total General	9,182.19	Total General	9,182.19
Net Cost Guild Reporter—Schedule 3 (below)	5,164.96	Net Cost Guild Reporter—Schedule 3 (below)	5,164.96
July, 1940, Convention Expenses	3,661.90	July, 1940, Convention Expenses	3,661.90
International Executive Board Meeting	1,984.65	International Executive Board Meeting	1,984.65
Donations, Tickets, etc.	185.00	Donations, Tickets, etc.	185.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$30,755.69	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$30,755.69
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME	\$4,829.42		

AUDITOR'S SCHEDULE 3—NET COST GUILD REPORTER—JUNE 1-AUGUST 31, 1940		BUDGET Sept.-Nov. 1940	
Salary, Editor	\$ 975.00	Salary, Editor	\$ 975.00
Salary, Assistant Editor	810.00	Salary, Assistant Editor	810.00
Salary, Office Staff	617.50	Salary, Office Staff	617.50
Overtime	11.55	Overtime	50.00
Printing	1,452.15	Printing	1,452.00
Postage and Freight	354.40	Postage and Freight	350.00
Conferences	172.88	Conferences	172.88
Publication Subscriptions	74.45	Publication Subscriptions	150.00
Pictures	237.02	Pictures	150.00
Copyrights	30.00	Copyrights	30.00

Advertising Allowance and Discounts	3.10	
Miscellaneous	25.11	150.00
Total Expenses	\$3,065.46	\$5,182.00
Less: Advertising	\$446.68	
Subscriptions	59.62	
Total Income	\$500.50	
NET COST GUILD REPORTER	\$5,182.00	

*This item is budgeted for October, November.

LETTERS

CONDEMNS "HAGGLING"

DENVER.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I wish to protest against a trend in the Guild leadership which I consider, to be Communist and charged with danger to American newspapers.

I was the first on the Denver Post to join the Guild, have worked for it, and benefited greatly from its trade unionism. But since the war started, I am finding it more and more difficult to stomach its extra-curricular policy. I think the Guild was dishonest in refusing at Memphis to take a forthright stand against Communism and Russian agents. I think the Guild leadership is wrong in opposing conscription, in lining up with Lewis in his general policy aimed at undermining the defense program, in fostering the CIO-AFL split.

I personally subscribe to the views of Walter Lippman, Major George Fielding Elliot, and others who believe the U. S. is threatened by a coalition of aggressor nations who seek to upset the whole world and attack America from both oceans if Britain should fall. In all its issues since the war began, the GUILD REPORTER has never taken this general analysis of the war and answered it. Before you can make me swallow your line, you must take Lippman's arguments for total defense and full aid to Britain—without reservations—and prove that his viewpoint is wrong. This is no time to haggle over the how's and wherefore's of defense contracts.

Can't labor, which has benefited most under the New Deal, take Roosevelt's word that labor won't lose its rights? What kind of security, liberty and rights will labor have if we live in a world dominated by Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and Hiroshi? Wake up, Guildsmen! America faces its worst danger in 100 years. Let's take a patriotic stand behind our national administration in its battle for democracy.

ROBERT GAMZEY.

Vice President, Denver Guild.

"BACK CONSCRIPTION"

INDIANAPOLIS.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The charge that the Guild leadership is "Communist" because it went on record against conscription, even if taken seriously, can't stand up under its own weight.

People who make this charge choose to forget the many religious and fraternal organizations, as well as the GOP isolationist bloc, which also opposed conscription.

On the other hand, the IEB did the membership no service by blindly opposing the bill. If the IEB believed the Burke-Wadsworth bill was a union trap, it should have bargained for adequate union protection clauses.

Instead, the IEB, like other opponents of conscription who swing wild, forfeited its powers to bargain for anything by beating the air and screaming murder.

Now that conscription is the law of the land by a strictly democratic process, it seems to me the function of the IEB and others who opposed the bill is to back it up and to see that the democratic process is continued in the law's administration.

RICHARD LEWIS.

SAYS "LINE" IS FOLLOWED

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

That I now write my first letter to the GUILD REPORTER is, please believe me, because I am deeply concerned about the Guild.

I fear that if it does not part company with the Communist party line, it will eventually be convicted in the court of public opinion just as surely as leaders of other unions have been convicted in courts of law.

One after another, CIO unions are cutting their contributions to Communist fronts, offices and

even membership. In the Newspaper Guild, at least in New York, to offer even a resolution including Communism in a condemnation of dictatorships is to invite stronger condemnation of the sponsor as a "trouble maker," a "red baiter" and a "stooge." Such terms have been applied to men who deserved better of the men and women for whom they worked hard and fought honestly. I do not speak of myself. If there is any debt, I owe it to the Guild.

There is no resentment in this letter, no charges against any man. And there is in the mind of its writer full realization that Communists in the Guild have been among its harder workers. Hard work is their outstanding characteristic, and discipline, party discipline. But where they may have once worked for the Guild, they are now working for their party alone. The question of two masters does not trouble their minds.

WILLIAM A. UCKER.

WANTS DRAFT SUPPORTED

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The weakness of the Guild's position on conscription—the weakness which makes some of us sympathize with the content of Mrs. Roosevelt's rebuke while agreeing that its wording was unfortunate—is well exemplified by Don Pinkston's letter in the GUILD REPORTER for October.

Mr. Pinkston draws the familiar analogy between the United States and France, and quotes the Frenchman who used to say "Better Hitler than Hun." (They did say that.) I've heard them say that. But he neglects to mention that the method these traitors used to betray France included keeping her militarily weak. Labor's rights have been grievously attenuated, to be sure, by the government's policy that followed the Popular Front, but their final destruction was the work of Hitler's armies.

Hence I feel that the Guild and John L. Lewis are being tragically blind when they argue with the assertion that "insistence upon jobs and economic improvement of the millions of Americans who know little economic democracy will best help preserve and extend the best of political democracy."

Of course, we must insist on that. But it isn't enough. I have before me constantly the example of a country I know well. Norway, where economic and political democracy had been extended perhaps further than anywhere else on earth, but where democracy is now extinct because the guns and the fighting men to defend it were lacking.

The Guild's mistake, it seems to me, has been in taking a purely negative attitude on conscription. We have contented ourselves with saying: "The Burke-Wadsworth bill is bad; we're against it." We might have said rather: "We believe in the principle of universal service, and we mean universal. We believe in the strongest possible national defense. But we think the Burke-Wadsworth bill is wrong here—and here—and here. We favor a bill along these lines..."

That would have been a constructive attitude; it would have advanced any cries of "claptrap"; it might conceivably have had some weight in getting the bill modified. And it certainly would have eased tremendously the task of those of us who are trying to organize non-Contract papers and who find that every meeting of the IEB or the New York RA puts new weapons in the hands of our opponents.

TED OLSON.

HE WANTS A BILL

NEW YORK.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

It is small wonder that many members of the Guild are disillusioned in this time of economic emergency. It is so difficult to pay dues.

DICK HENRY.

International Vice President.

The Guild, in my opinion at least,

still goes on the presumption that every newspaper worker promptly spends all of his wages within an hour after he gets his check and that he must be tapped for his dues within that hour or not at all. The dues collection system continuously reminds us that we are financial incompetents.

Every month I receive a bill for my rent, electricity, telephone, gas and department stores. Periodically I am billed for magazine subscriptions, insurance premiums, dues in organizations to which I belong. Regularly I mail checks in payment of these bills, and I believe there are other newspaper workers who do likewise.

But for the life of me I can't find out what I owe the Guild nor just how to pay it. It seems that a dues collector takes the money on pay-day in cash. Often I am out of town working outside the office, taking a day off. What then? I must try to locate the collector or up to me my name on a delinquent list. Furthermore, I must go through this every month.

I tried paying six months in advance and soon found I was constantly in arrears on assessments. I have tried sending dues through the mail and find that I don't get my membership card stamped. I have tried marking a calendar to remember payment dates and found myself at home or out of town on these dates.

Why can't the Guild simply mail out a bill listing dues and assessments payable once every three months or, if it still is felt that newspaper workers are unable to save that much money, once every month?

CARL WARREN.

ATTACKS "ISMS" VOTE

DENVER.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

On the surface the "isms" referendum proposed by Youngstown and Los Angeles appears harmless and expedient; a sop, as it were, to our times and critics.

In reality, it is APPEASEMENT to the enemies of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and to our American Way of Life.

Do we cherish our freedom of speech, thought and assembly so little that we are willing to sacrifice these treasures in a preliminary skirmish which amounts to no more than reconnaissance on the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, socialism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism. Are the 19,000 members of the American Newspaper Guild trying to tell the world that we will tolerate freedom only for those who agree with us?

Shall the purpose for which this republic was founded be sacrificed so that we may sheepishly and apologetically tell all Paglites that we Guildsmen will abjectly follow whatever the reactionaries lead?

Does tolerance mean toleration only of those with whom we agree? Have we forgotten the glorious words of Voltaire:

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Many of us who take our American heritage seriously like to believe that had we not been so fortunate as to be born in this country, and in the light of freedom, we would have voluntarily sought its beneficent rays as immigrants from European intolerance and totalitarianism. Yet here we are presenting to our economic enemies the amusing spectacle of 19,000 newspapermen and women fleeing from our stronghold at the first touch of fire.

To me the sight is both disgusting and alarming. It furthest the end of the Guild as a militant union. It means more than the loss of our personal and intellectual freedom, and includes the beginning of the end of our hard-won economic security.

DICK HENRY.

International Vice President.

The Guild, in my opinion at least,

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND

Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

MONROE AUXILIARY DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

The youngest local of the ANGA, the Monroe Auxiliary, has started its year's program with such activities as the distribution of leaflets in downtown Monroe, participation in a massed picket line in front of the struck plant, and operation of a sound truck on the streets of the city.

A second rummage sale, staged by the auxiliary, netted \$8.82, most of which was used to buy clothing. Guest speaker at the October membership meeting was Julius Klyman, who, with Mrs. Klyman, stopped in Monroe on the way to St. Louis following a vacation in the East. Mrs. Klyman reported on activities of the St. Louis Auxiliary, with suggestions for the Monroe group.

Donations from other auxiliaries during the past two weeks have included a box of clothing and vitamin capsules from the New York Auxiliary and cash contributions (aside from those Oakland and Denver Auxiliaries. The Chicago donation was raised by the auxiliary of that city on the night of the NLRB election when food was served to the voters and voluntary contributions were taken.

ORDERS FOR NEW PINS TO BE SOUGHT

Charter No. 25 has been issued to the Monroe Auxiliary, with a listed charter membership of eleven.

A request for solicitation of orders for the new ANGA pins has been made to all locals by Mrs. Marion Cimenez, international financial secretary of ANGA.

NEW YORK SACKS LEWIS IN CONFLICT

The New York Auxiliary agrees with President John L. Lewis that the recent state CIO convention held in Rochester was illegal. Three NYGA members, fraternal delegates to the convention, were seated despite the refusal of the credentials committee to seat the first New York Guild delegates on the grounds that the "New York Guild is a paper union." Mrs. Mabel Pollock, president of the NYGA; Mrs. Agnes Mills, vice president of the NYGA, and Mrs. Alice Hughes, international vice president of the ANGA, were the delegates.

Mrs. Hughes protested to the chairman of the convention as her husband, Delegate Ed Hughes, was being denied admittance by the police, and demanded to know how she, a delegate from an auxiliary of a "paper union," could be seated. The three auxiliary delegates left the convention with the Guild delegates when the convention was declared illegal.

The Monroe Strike Aid Committee of the NYGA has raised \$30 and sent a layette and 50 pounds of suitable clothing to Monroe. Mrs. Sophie Gross is chairman of this committee. Other appointments include those of Rosa Sobel as chairman of the personnel committee and Louise Bonvillian as head of the drive for dues payments.

LABOR LIBRARY IS ESTABLISHED IN DENVER

A circulating labor library for the members of the Denver Auxiliary has been set up by Mrs. John Polly, second vice president and recently elected librarian of that group. The place calls for circulation among members of books, pamphlets, labor literature and newspapers as a basis for better understanding of trade unionism and effective action for legislative help to labor. The study will be directed through weekly study groups under the leadership of Mrs. Polly.

Concurrence in the convention's resolution on the Smith amendments to the Wagner Act has been voted by the Denver Auxiliary and copies of the resolution have been sent to Colorado's senators. Changes in the local by-laws, resulting from decisions of the convention, have been approved. Other activities of the local include donation of \$5 cash and 25 pounds of clothing to the newly formed auxiliary in Monroe.

News of the DNGA will appear in the local Guild organ, "The Denver Guildsmen," following a vote of the chapter.

GIFTS FOR MONROE PLANNED IN HUDSON GROUP

"Run a card party, raffie off your husband's favorite tie, bake a cake and sell it, or sell pencils to your neighbors and their kids." These are among the suggestions given members of the Hudson County Auxiliary in its drive for individual contributions for the Monroe strikers. In addition to the money thus earned, which is to be collected at the monthly meeting on Oct. 15, the auxiliary has voted its second \$5 contribution to Monroe.

The Hudson County Auxiliary, which had suspended meetings during the summer months, will meet every other month on the same day as the Guild local, arranging its agenda to allow

\$30,000 Used by Guild in Quarter

Operating expenses of the ANG in the quarter from June 1 to Aug. 31 totalled \$30,756.69, according to the audit just completed by Arthur J. Seed and Co. The statement of operations for the quarter is printed in this issue of the GUILD REPORTER, along with the corresponding figures in the budget for the quarter, and the budget for the current quarter, September to November. The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 also appears in this issue.

Expenditures for the quarter exceeded income by \$4,828.42 and were technically in excess of the budget. "There was no change in the scale of operations, the increase in the operations total being accounted for by three main items: Moving up of one IEB meeting so that it was charged in that quarter instead of the current one; extra Convention expenses, including the printing of the proceedings for the first time as ordered at Memphis; and special organizational expenditures in Chicago, for which the increase was "miscellaneous," which normally is not spent, was for the first time transferred to actual organizational expense by the IEB on July 12." The last named item was an outgrowth of the Chicago strike, but the Board decided to use general fund money rather than defense fund for this purpose, inasmuch as the actual expenditure was for work after the settlement of the strike.

There is a technical variation in the budget comparison, in that the budget for June to August showed only \$2,000 for Convention purposes, whereas actually \$1,000 was provided, the difference of \$1,000 having been set up as a reserve item in the previous quarter.

The budget for the current quarter, adopted at the IEB meeting Aug. 25, continues the same scale of operations, the only change being its specific provision for possible Chicago expenditures, and the restoration of the item "miscellaneous" as a percentage reserve. Below are the comments on the variations from the budget for the quarter made in the report by the auditing firm, which was signed on its behalf by Louis Gross, C.P.A.

"We wish to bring to your attention that no item was provided in the budget to take care of miscellaneous items. The original budget provided for \$1,674.70 for "miscellaneous"; however, at the International Executive Board meeting July 12, 1940, a motion was adopted transferring this amount from "miscellaneous" to "Chicago special organization expense." The budget provided \$2,000 for the July 1940 Convention. Actually \$3,000 was provided, \$1,000 being included in the budget of the previous quarter. The excess of the expense for the Convention over the amount provided for in the budget represents the cost of printing the Convention proceedings. We were informed that this amount was not provided for in the budget."

"No provision was made in the budget for the International Executive Board meeting. We were informed that the meeting was scheduled for September, which meeting was changed to August."

ELECTION RETURNS PARTY
To raise money for the Monroe strike, and to pay honor to Saul Mills, secretary of the New York City Industrial Union Council, the Labor Press unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York is giving an "Election Returns" party at the New York Guild Club, 117 West 46 St., on election night, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

HOW YOUR DUES WERE SPENT

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AUGUST 31, 1940

(Auditor's Exhibit A)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT:		CURRENT:	
Cash, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.	\$6,001.60	Accounts Payable	\$2,732.46
Petty Cash	79.00	Payroll Taxes Payable	595.92
Accounts Receivable Advertisers	440.61	Commissions Payable	163.99
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	81.80	Congress of Industrial Organizations	526.85
	358.21	Per Capita, August 1940	90.00
		Federation Internationale des Journalistes	2,408.79
		Per Capita Payable	90.00
		International Defense Fund	2,408.79
			\$ 6,516.21
Deposits:		TOTAL CURRENT	
American Airlines, Inc.	\$ 425.00	LONG TERM LOANS PAYABLE TO LABOR	9,000.00
Mail Permits	50.00	ORGANIZATIONS	434.00
	475.00	NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND CERTIFICATES	
Advances and Loans Receivable	638.00		\$12,950.21
Transient Funds	88.64		
TOTAL CURRENT		TOTAL LIABILITIES	
	\$ 7,631.45		\$ 7,477.19
Note Receivable—New York Newspaper Guild	5,462.17	SURPLUS	
		Surplus, June 1, 1940	\$187.00
FIXED:		Releases on National Defense Fund	10.93
Furniture and Fixtures	\$3,432.31	Certificates	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,220.99	Net Refund on Expenses Charged in Previous Year	10.93
	2,211.32		
Sound Truck	\$ 744.02		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	744.02		
	0.00		
TOTAL FIXED			
	2,102.32		
OTHER:			
Inventory Buttons (June 1, 1940)	\$ 140.00		
Prepaid Salaries, Vacation	200.00		
Prepaid Expense	18.65		
TOTAL OTHER			
	438.65		
TOTAL ASSETS			
	\$15,434.59		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE

(Auditor's Exhibit B)

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Per Capita	\$1,598.40	Per Capita	\$1,598.40
Initiation Fees	135.00	Congress of Industrial Organizations	526.85
Reimbursement Fees		Federation Internationale des Journalistes	2,408.79
Charter Fee			
Buttons			
Miscellaneous			
TOTAL INCOME		TOTAL PER CAPITA	
	\$1,733.40		\$1,733.40
EXPENSES:		Executive:	
Per Capita	\$1,598.40	Salaries, Officers	\$2,275.00
Congress of Industrial Organizations	526.85	Officers Traveling Expenses	553.68
Federation Internationale des Journalistes	2,408.79		
		Total Executive	
Organization:			\$2,828.68
Salaries, Organizers	2,140.82	Organization:	
Expense, Salaried Organizers	2,140.82	Salaries, Organizers	2,140.82
Chicago, Special Organization	149.66	Expense, Salaried Organizers	2,140.82
Wire Service	151.28	Chicago, Special Organization	149.66
Other Organization Expenses		Wire Service	151.28
		Other Organization Expenses	
Total Organization			\$2,828.68
General:		General:	
Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36	Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36
Overtime	162.63	Overtime	162.63
Rest	825.00	Rest	825.00
Postage	777.11	Postage	777.11
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	573.87	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	573.87
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	38.21	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	38.21
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Organization	473.60	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Organization	473.60
Payroll Taxes	450.00	Payroll Taxes	450.00
Telephone	261.97	Telephone	261.97
Telegraph	332.92	Telegraph	332.92
Legal	150.00	Legal	150.00
Auditing	87.07	Auditing	87.07
Electricity	184.95	Electricity	184.95
Furniture and Fixtures	118.45	Furniture and Fixtures	118.45
Miscellaneous Office Expense		Miscellaneous Office Expense	
Total General		Total General	
	\$15,434.59		\$15,434.59
Net Cost Guild Reporter—Schedule 3 (below)		Net Cost Guild Reporter—Schedule 3 (below)	
July, 1940, Convention Expenses	1,934.65	July, 1940, Convention Expenses	1,934.65
International Executive Board Meeting	185.00	International Executive Board Meeting	185.00
Donations, Tickets, etc.		Donations, Tickets, etc.	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous	
TOTAL EXPENSES		TOTAL EXPENSES	
	\$30,756.69		\$30,756.69
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME		EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME	
	\$4,828.42		\$4,828.42

AUDITOR'S SCHEDULE 3—NET COST GUILD REPORTER—JUNE 1-AUGUST 31, 1940		BUDGET	
Salary, Editor	\$ 970.00	Sept.-Nov. 1940	\$ 970.00
Salary, Assistant Editor	610.00		610.00
Salary, Assistant Editor	617.00		617.00
Salary, Office Staff	11.55		11.55
Overtime	1,652.15		1,652.15
Printing	953.40		953.40
Postage and Postage	172.98		172.98
Commissions	75.45		75.45
Publication Subscriptions	237.02		237.02
Pictures	19.00		19.00
Copyrights			

Advertising Allowance and Discounts	3.10	
Miscellaneous	25.11	150.00
Total Expenses	\$3,665.46	\$5,182.00
Less: Income		
Advertising	\$446.68	
Subscriptions	\$9.82	
Total Income		\$456.50
NET COST GUILD REPORTER		\$3,198.96

*This item in budget includes incidental.

LETTERS

CONDEMNNS "HAGGLING"

DENVER.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I wish to protest against a trend in the Guild leadership which I consider to be Communist and charged with danger to American newspapermen.

I was the first on the Denver Post to join the Guild, have worked for it, and benefited greatly from its trade unionism. But since the war started, I am finding it more and more difficult to stomach its extra-curricular policy. I think the Guild was dishonest in refusing at Memphis to take a forthright stand against Communism and Nazism when we were accused of being wrong in opposing conscription, in lining up with Lewis in his general policy aimed at undermining the defense program, in fostering the defense program, in personally subscribe to the

even membership. In the Newspaper Guild, at least in New York, to offer even a resolution including Communism in a condemnation of dictatorship is to invite stronger condemnation of the sponsor as a "stooge." Such terms have been applied to men who deserved better of the men and women for whom they worked hard and fought honestly. I do not speak of myself. If there is any debt, I owe it to the Guild.

There is no resentment in this letter, no charges against any man. And there is in the mind of the writer full realization that Communism in the Guild have been among its harder workers. Hard work in their outstanding characteristic, that and discipline, party discipline. But where they may have once worked for the Guild, they are now working for the

still goes on the presumption that every newspaper worker promptly spends all of his wages within an hour after he gets his check and that he must be tapped for his dues within that hour or not at all. The dues collection system continuously reminds us that we are financial incompetents.

Every month I receive a bill for my rent, electricity, telephone, gas and department store. Periodically I am billed for magazine subscriptions, insurance premiums, dues in organizations to which I belong. Regularly I mail checks in payment of these bills, and I believe there are other newspaper workers who do likewise.

But for the life of me I can't find out what I owe the Guild nor find out how to pay it. I understand that a dues collector takes the money on pay day in cash. Often I am out of town, working outside the office, taking a day off. What then? I must try to locate the controller or up pops my name on a delinquent list. Furthermore, I must go through this every month.

I tried paying six months in advance and soon found I was constantly in arrears on assessments. I have tried sending dues through the mail and find that I don't get my membership card stamped. I have tried marking a calendar to remember payment dates and found myself at home or out of town on these dates.

Why can't the Guild simply mail out a bill listing dues and assessments payable once every three months or, if it still is felt that newspaper workers are unable to save that much money, once every month?

CARL WARREN.

ATTACKS "ISMS" VOTE

DENVER.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

On the surface the "isms" referendum proposed by Youngstown and Los Angeles appears harmless and expedient; a sop, as it were, to our times and cities.

In reality, it is APPEASEMENT to the enemies of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and to our American Way of Life.

Do we cherish our freedom of speech, thought and assembly so little that we are willing to sacrifice these treasures in a preliminary skirmish which amounts to no more than reconnaissance on the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, nazism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism. Are the 19,000 members of the American Newspaper Guild trying to tell the world that we will tolerate freedom only for those who agree with us?

Shall the purpose for which this republic was founded be sacrificed so that we may sheepishly and apologetically tell all Poles that we Golden Democrats will abjectly follow wherever the reactionaries lead?

Does tolerance mean toleration only of those with whom we agree? Have we forgotten the glorious words of Voltaire:

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Many of us who take our American heritage seriously like to believe that had we not been so fortunate as to be born in this country, and in the light of freedom, we would have voluntarily sought its beneficent rays as immigrants from European intolerance and totalitarianism. Yet here we are presenting to our economic enemies the amusing spectacle of 19,000 newspapermen and women fleeing from our stronghold at the first touch of fire.

To me the sight is both disgusting and alarming. It forbodes the end of the Guild as a militant union. It means more than the loss of our personal and intellectual freedom, and includes the beginning of the end of our hard-won economic security.

DICK HENRY

International Vice President.

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

MONROE AUXILIARY DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

The youngest local of the ANGA, the Monroe Auxiliary, has started its year's program with such activities as the distribution of leaflets in downtown Monroe, participation in a massed picket line in front of the struck plant, and operation of a sound truck on the streets of the city.

A second rummage sale, staged by the auxiliary, netted \$8.82, most of which was used to buy clothing. Guest speaker at the October membership meeting was Julius Klyman, who, with Mrs. Klyman, stopped in Monroe on the way to St. Louis following a vacation in the East. Mrs. Klyman reported on activities of the St. Louis Auxiliary, with suggestions for the Monroe group.

Donations from other auxiliaries during the past two weeks have included a box of clothing and vitamin capsules from the New York Auxiliary and cash contributions (aside from those listed elsewhere) from San Diego, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland and Denver Auxiliaries. The Chicago donation was raised by the auxiliary of that city on the night of the NLRB election when food was served to the voters and voluntary contributions were taken.

ORDERS FOR NEW PINS TO BE SOUGHT

Charter No. 25 has been issued to the Monroe Auxiliary, with a listed charter membership of eleven.

A request for solicitation of orders for the new ANGA pins has been made to all locals by Mrs. Marion Camozzi, international financial secretary of ANGA.

NEW YORK BACKS LEWIS IN CONFLICT

The New York Auxiliary agrees with President John L. Lewis that the recent state CIO convention held in Rochester was illegal. Three NYGA members, fraternal delegates to the convention, were seated despite the refusal of the credentials committee to seat the five New York Guild delegates on the grounds that the "New York Guild is a paper union." Mrs. Mabel Pollock, president of the NYGA; Mrs. Agnes Mills, vice president of the NYGA, and Mrs. Alice Hughes, international vice president of the ANGA, were the delegates.

Mrs. Hughes protested to the chairman of the convention as her husband, Delegate Ed Hughes, was being denied assistance by the police, and demanded to know how she, a delegate from an auxiliary of a "paper union," could be seated. The three auxiliary delegates left the convention with the Guild delegates when the convention was declared illegal.

The Monroe Strike Aid Committee of the NYGA has raised \$30 and sent a layette and 50 pounds of suitable clothing to Monroe. Mrs. Sophie Gross is chairman of this committee. Other appointments include those of Rose Sobel as chairman of the personnel committee and Louise Bonville as head of the drive for dues payments.

LABOR LIBRARY IS ESTABLISHED IN DENVER

A circulating labor library for the members of the Denver Auxiliary has been set up by Mrs. John Polly, second vice president and recently elected librarian of that group. The plan calls for circulation among members of books, pamphlets, labor literature and newspapers as a basis for better understanding of trade unionism and effective action for legislative help to labor. The study will be directed through weekly study groups under the leadership of Mrs. Polly.

Concurrence in the convention's resolution on the Smith amendments to the Wagner Act has been voted by the Denver Auxiliary, and copies of the resolution have been sent to Colorado's senators.

Changes in the local by-laws, resulting from decisions of the convention, have been approved. Other activities of the local include donation of \$5 cash and 25 pounds of clothing to the newly formed auxiliary in Monroe.

News of the DNGA will appear in the local Guild organ, "The Denver Guildsman," following a vote of the chapter.

GIFTS FOR MONROE PLANNED IN HUDSON GROUP

"Run a card party, raffle off your husband's favorite tie, bake a cake and sell it, or sell pencils to your neighbors and their kids."

These are among the suggestions given members of the Hudson County Auxiliary in its drive for individual contributions for the Monroe strikers. In addition to the money thus earned, which is to be collected at the monthly meeting on Oct. 15, the auxiliary has voted its second \$5 contribution to Monroe.

The Hudson County Auxiliary, which had suspended meetings during the summer months, will meet every other month on the same day as the Guild local, arranging its agenda to allow attendance at the Guild meeting. On alternate months meetings will be held at the evening at the home of a member of the auxiliary, followed by a social affair.

Mrs. Mini Zerner, hostess for the October meeting, is chairman of the program committee.

MRS. HUMPHREYS BECOMES REPORTER

Mrs. Frances Humphreys, vice president of the ANGA, has been elected by the Indianapolis Auxiliary as reporter for the INGA News, local bulletin.

Mrs. Ralph Ulrich, former assistant secretary, will fill the post of secretary which was vacated by Mrs. Humphreys on her election to the IABE. She was presented to the membership in her new capacity at a luncheon on October 12.

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

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

\$30,000 Used by Guild in Quarter

Operating expenses of the ANG in the quarter from June 1 to Aug. 31 totaled \$30,758.69, according to the audit just completed by Arthur J. Seed and Co. The statement of operations for the quarter is printed in this issue of the GUILD REPORTER, along with the corresponding figures in the budget for the quarter, and the budget for the current quarter, September to November. The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 also appears in this issue.

Expenditures for the quarter exceeded income by \$4,629.42 and were technically in excess of the budget. There was no change in the scale of operations, but the increase in the operations total being accounted for by three main items: Moving up of one IEB meeting so that it was charged in that quarter instead of the current one; extra Convention expenses, including the printing of the proceedings for the first time as ordered at Memphis; and special organizational expenditures in Chicago, for which the reserve item "miscellaneous," which normally is not spent, was for the first time transferred to actual organization expense by the IEB on July 12. The last-named item was an outgrowth of the Chicago strike, but the Board decided to use general fund money rather than defense fund for this purpose, inasmuch as the actual expenditure was for work after the settlement of the strike.

There is a technical variation in the budget comparison, in that the budget for June to August showed only \$2,000 for Convention purposes, whereas actually \$3,000 was provided, the difference of \$1,000 having been set up as a reserve item in the previous quarter.

The budget for the current quarter, adopted at the IEB meeting Aug. 25, continues the same scale of operations, the only change being its specific provision for possible Chicago expenditures, and the restoration of the item "miscellaneous" as a percentage reserve.

Below are the comments on the variations from the budget for the quarter made in the report by the auditing firm, which was signed on its behalf by Louis Gross, C.P.A.:

"We wish to bring to your attention that no item was provided in the budget to take care of miscellaneous items. The original budget provided for \$1,674.70 for 'miscellaneous'; however, at the International Executive Board meeting July 12, 1940, a motion was adopted transferring this amount from 'miscellaneous' to 'Chicago special organization expenses.'"

"The budget provided \$2,000 for the July 1940 Convention. Actually \$3,000 was provided, \$1,000 being included in the budget of the previous quarter. The excess of the expense for the Convention over the amount provided for in the budget represents the cost of printing the Convention proceedings. We were informed that this amount was not provided for in the budget."

"No provision was made in the budget for the International Executive Board meeting. We were informed that the meeting was scheduled for September which necessitated a change to August."

ELECTION RETURNS PARTY

To raise money for the Monroe Auxiliary, and to pay honor to Saul Miller, secretary of the Greater New York City Industrial Union Council, the Labor Press unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York is giving an "Election Returns" party at the New York Guild Club, 117 West 30 St., on election night, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

HOW YOUR DUES WERE SPENT

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AUGUST 31, 1940

(Auditor's Exhibit A)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT:		CURRENT:	
Cash, Cash Exchange Bank Trust Co.	\$6,007.60	Accounts Payable	\$2,732.86
Petty Cash	70.00	Payroll Taxes Payable	585.92
Accounts Receivable Advertisers	440.01	Commissions Payable	163.99
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	81.80	Congress of Industrial Organizations	536.35
	358.21	Per Capita, August 1940	90.00
		Federation Internationale des Journalistes	90.00
		Per Capita Payable	2,408.75
		International Defense Fund	
Deposits:		TOTAL CURRENT	\$ 6,516.21
American Airlines, Inc.	\$ 425.00	LONG TERM LOANS PAYABLE TO LABOR	6,000.00
Mail Permits	50.00	ORGANIZATIONS	434.80
Advances and Loans Receivable	475.00	NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND CERTIFICATES	434.80
Transient Funds	88.64		
TOTAL CURRENT	\$ 7,681.45	TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$12,950.21
Note Receivable—New York Newspaper Guild	5,462.17	SURPLUS	\$7,477.19
		Surplus, June 1, 1940	
FIXED:		Add:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$3,433.31	Releases on National Defense Fund	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,230.99	Certificates	\$187.00
	\$2,102.32	Net Refund on Expenses Charged in Previous Year	10.93
Sound Truck	\$ 744.02	Total Additions	\$197.93
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	744.02		
		Deductions:	
TOTAL FIXED	2,102.32	Advances and Loans Receivable	
		Written Off as per IEB	
OTHER:		Minutes of August 24, 1940	
Inventory Buttons (June 1, 1940)	\$ 108.00	Buffalo Newspaper Guild	\$20.00
Prepaid Salaries, Vacation	250.00	H. Farmer	40.00
Prepaid Expense	18.65	Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures and Sound Truck	161.32
TOTAL OTHER	456.65	Net Additions	30.61
TOTAL ASSETS	\$16,634.59	Adjusted Surplus	\$7,518.80
		Excess of Expenses over Income—Exhibit B	4,829.42
		SURPLUS AUGUST 31, 1940	2,684.38
		TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	\$15,634.59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1940, TO AUGUST 31, 1940

(Auditor's Exhibit B)

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Per Capita	\$34,126.67	Per Capita	\$1,598.40
Initiation Fees	861.00	Congress of Industrial Organizations	135.00
Reinstatement Fees	5.00	Federation Internationale des Journalistes	135.00
Charter Fee	90.00	Total Per Capita	\$ 1,724.40
Buttons	94.10	Executive:	
Miscellaneous	54.10	Salaries, Officers	\$2,275.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$25,929.27	Officers' Traveling Expenses	553.68
EXPENSES:		Total Executive	2,828.68
Per Capita:		Organization:	
Congress of Industrial Organizations	\$1,598.40	Salaries, Organizers	\$2,184.00
Federation Internationale des Journalistes	135.00	Expenses, Salaried Organizers	2,184.00
Total Per Capita	\$ 1,724.40	Chicago, Special Organization	1,451.15
Executive:		Chicago, Special Organization	149.68
Salaries, Officers	\$2,275.00	Wire Service	151.28
Officers' Traveling Expenses	553.68	Other Organization Expenses	
Total Executive	2,828.68	Total Organization	6,076.91
Organization:		General:	
Salaries, Organizers	\$2,184.00	Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36
Expenses, Salaried Organizers	2,184.00	Overtime	162.53
Chicago, Special Organization	1,451.15	Postage	825.00
Chicago, Special Organization	149.68	Rent	277.71
Wire Service	151.28	Postage	825.00
Other Organization Expenses		Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	573.87
Total Organization	6,076.91	Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	35.21
General:		Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Organization	350.00
Salaries, Office	\$4,444.36	Telephone	473.60
Overtime	162.53	Telephone	373.10
Postage	825.00	Legal	261.97
Rent	277.71	Telephone	332.02
Postage	825.00	Auditing	150.00
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Office	573.87	Electricity	87.97
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Cards, Forms	35.21	Furniture and Fixtures	184.35
Stationery, Printing and Supplies—Organization	350.00	Miscellaneous Office Expense	118.45
Telephone	473.60	Total General	9,537.00
Telephone	373.10	Net Cost Guild Reporter—Schedule 5 (below)	5,464.96
Legal	261.97	July, 1940, Convention Expenses	3,661.90
Telephone	332.02	International Executive Board Meeting	1,934.65
Auditing	150.00	Donations, Tickets, etc.	185.00
Electricity	87.97	TOTAL EXPENSES	30,758.69
Furniture and Fixtures	184.35	EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME	\$4,829.42
Miscellaneous Office Expense	118.45		

AUDITOR'S SCHEDULE 5—NET COST GUILD REPORTER—JUNE 1-AUGUST 31, 1940		BUDGET	
Salary, Editor	\$ 975.00	Sept.-Nov. 1940	\$ 975.00
Salary, Assistant Editor	910.00		910.00
Salary, Office Staff	615.00		615.00
Printing	1,652.15		1,652.15
Mailing and Postage	552.40		552.40
Commissions	172.80		172.80
Subscription Subscriptions	73.45		73.45
Pictures	29.02		29.02
Copyrights	25.00		25.00

Advertising Allowance and Discounts	3.10
Miscellaneous	25.11
Total Expenses	\$5,065.66
Less: Income	\$5,182.00
Total Income	\$60.50
NET COST GUILD REPORTER	\$5,182.00

*This item is budgeted incidentally.

LETTERS

CONDEMNS "HAGGLING"

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I wish to protest against a trend in the Guild leadership which I consider to be Communist and charged with danger to American newspapers.

I was the first on the Denver Post to join the Guild, have worked for it, and benefited greatly from its trade unionism. But since the war started, I am finding it more and more difficult to stomach its extra-curricular policy. I think the Guild was dishonest in refusing to Memphis to take a forthright stand against Communism and Nazism when we were accused of being Red. I think the Guild leadership is wrong in opposing conscription, in lining up with Lewis in his general policy aimed at undermining the defense program, in fostering the CIO-APL split.

I personally subscribe to the views of Walter Lippman, Major George Fielding Eliot and others who believe the U. S. is threatened by a coalition of aggressor nations who seek to upset the whole world and attack America from both sides if Britain should fall. In all its issues since the war began, the GUILD REPORTER has never taken this cogent analysis of the war and answered it. Before you can make me swallow your line, you must take Lippman's arguments for total defense and full aid to Britain—without reservations—and prove that his viewpoint is wrong. This is no time to haggle over the how's and wherefore's of defense contracts.

Can't labor, which has benefited most under the New Deal, take Roosevelt's word that labor won't lose its rights? What kind of security, liberty and rights will labor have if we live in a world dominated by Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and Hirohito? Wake up, Guildsmen! America faces its worst danger in 100 years. Let's take a patriotic stand behind our national administration in its battle for democracy.

ROBERT GAMZEY,
Vice President, Denver Guild

"BACK CONSCRIPTION"

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The charge that the Guild leadership is "Communist" because it went on record against conscription, even if taken seriously, can't stand up under its own weight.

People who make that charge choose to forget the many religious and fraternal organizations, as well as the GOP isolationist bloc, which also opposed conscription.

On the other hand, the IEB did the membership no service by blindly opposing the bill. If the IEB believed the Burke-Wadsworth bill was a union trap, it should have bargained for adequate union protection clauses.

Instead, the IEB, like other opponents of conscription who swung wild, forfeited its powers to bargain for anything by beating the air and screaming murder.

Now that conscription is the law of the land by a strictly democratic process, it seems to me the function of the IEB and others who opposed the bill is to back it up and to see that the democratic process is continued in the law's administration.

RICHARD LEWIS

SAYS "LINE" IS FOLLOWED

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

That I now write my first letter to the GUILD REPORTER is, please believe me, because I am deeply concerned about the Guild.

I fear that if it does not part company with the Communist party line, it will eventually be convicted in the court of public opinion just as surely as leaders of other unions have been convicted in courts of law.

One after another, CIO unions are sending their contributions to the Communist Party from office and

WANTS DRAFT SUPPORT

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The weakness of the Guild's position on conscription—the weakness which makes some of us sympathize with the content of Mrs. Roosevelt's rebuke while agreeing that its wording was unfortunate—is well exemplified by Don Pinkston's letter in the GUILD REPORTER for October 1.

Mr. Pinkston draws the familiar analogy between the United States and France, and quotes the Frenchman who said "Better Hitler than Rhum." (They did say that; I've heard them.) But he neglects to mention that the method these traitors used to betray France included keeping her militarily weak. Labor's rights had been grievously attenuated, to be sure, by the governments that followed the Popular Front; but their final destruction was the work of Hitler's armies.

Hence I feel that the Guild and John S. Lewis are being grievously blind when they stop with the assertion that "insistence upon jobs and economic improvement of the millions of Americans who know little economic democracy" is the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, nazism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism.

In reality, it is APPEASEMENT to the enemies of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and to our American Way of Life.

Do we cherish our freedom of speech, thought and assembly so little that we are willing to sacrifice these treasures in a preliminary skirmish which amounts to no more than conscription on the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, nazism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism.

Do we cherish our freedom of speech, thought and assembly so little that we are willing to sacrifice these treasures in a preliminary skirmish which amounts to no more than conscription on the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, nazism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism.

Do we cherish our freedom of speech, thought and assembly so little that we are willing to sacrifice these treasures in a preliminary skirmish which amounts to no more than conscription on the part of our employers to test our strength and determination?

Today it is communism, nazism and fascism against which we are told to crusade; tomorrow it may be unionism and Republicanism.

HE WANTS A BILL

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

It is small wonder that many members of the Guild are delinquent in dues and assessment payments since it is so difficult to pay dues.

One after another, CIO unions are sending their contributions to the Communist Party from office and

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND
Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

MONROE AUXILIARY DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

The youngest local of the ANG, the Monroe Auxiliary, has started its year's program with such activities as the distribution of leaflets in downtown Monroe, participation in a massed picket line in front of the struck plant, and operation of a sound truck on the streets of the city.

A second rummage sale, staged by the auxiliary, netted \$8.92, most of which was used to buy clothing. Guest speaker at the October membership meeting was Julius Klyman, who, with Mrs. Klyman, stopped in Monroe on the way to St. Louis following a vacation in the East. Mrs. Klyman reported on activities of the St. Louis Auxiliary, with suggestions for the Monroe group.

Donations from other auxiliaries during the past two weeks have included a box of clothing and vitamin capsules from the New York Auxiliary and cash contributions (aside from those listed elsewhere) from San Diego, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland and Denver Auxiliaries. The Chicago donation was raised by the auxiliary of that city on the night of the NLRB election when food was served to the voters and voluntary contributions were taken.

ORDERS FOR NEW PINS TO BE SOUGHT

Charter No. 25 has been issued to the Monroe Auxiliary, with a listed charter membership of eleven.

A request for solicitation of orders for the new ANG pins has been made to all locals by Mrs. Marion Camozzi, international financial secretary of ANG.

NEW YORK BACKS LEWIS IN CONFLICT

The New York Auxiliary agrees with President John L. Lewis that the recent state CIO convention held in Rochester was illegal. Three NYGA members, fraternal delegates to the convention, were sent despite the refusal of the credentials committee to seat the five New York Guild delegates on the grounds that the "New York Guild is a paper union." Mrs. Mabel Pollock, president of the NYGA; Mrs. Agnes Mills, vice president of the NYGA, and Mrs. Alice Hughes, international vice president of the ANG, were the delegates.

Mrs. Hughes protested to the chairman of the convention as her husband, Delegate Ed Hughes, was being denied admittance by the police, and demanded to know how she, a delegate from an auxiliary of a "paper union," could be seated. The three auxiliary delegates left the convention with the Guild delegates when the convention was declared illegal.

The Monroe Strike Aid Committee of the NYGA has raised \$30 and sent a layette and 50 pounds of suitable clothing to Monroe. Mrs. Sophia Gross is chairman of this committee. Other commitments include those of Rose Sobel as chairman of the personnel committee and Louise Bonviliani as head of the drive for dues payments.

LABOR LIBRARY IS ESTABLISHED IN DENVER

A circulating labor library for the members of the Denver Auxiliary has been set up by Mrs. John Polly, second vice president, and recently elected librarian of that group. The plan calls for circulation among members of books, pamphlets, labor literature and newspapers as a basis for better understanding of trade unionism and effective action for legislative help to labor. The study will be directed through weekly study groups under the leadership of Mrs. Polly.

Concurrence in the convention's resolution on the Smith amendments to the Wagner Act has been voted by the Denver Auxiliary and copies of the resolution have been sent to Colorado's senators and newspapers as a basis for better understanding of trade unionism and effective action for legislative help to labor. The study will be directed through weekly study groups under the leadership of Mrs. Polly.

News of the DNGA will appear in the local Guild organ, "The Denver Guildman," following a vote of the chapter.

GIFTS FOR MONROE PLANNED IN HUDSON GROUP

"Run a card party, raffie off your husband's favorite tie, make a cake and sell it, or sell pencils to your neighbors and their kids."

These are among the suggestions given members of the Hudson County Auxiliary in its drive for individual contributions for the Monroe strikers. In addition to the money thus earned, which is to be collected at the monthly meeting on Oct. 15, the auxiliary has voted its second \$5 contribution to Monroe.

The Hudson County Auxiliary, which had suspended meetings during the summer months, will meet every other month on the same day as the Guild local, arranging its agenda to allow attendance at the Guild meeting. On alternate months meetings will be held in the evening at the home of a member of the auxiliary, followed by a social affair.

Mrs. Mimi Zerner, hostess for the October meeting, is chairman of the program committee.

MRS. HUMPHREYS BECOMES REPORTER

Mrs. Frances Humphreys, vice president of the ANG, has been elected by the Indianapolis Auxiliary as reporter for the INGA News, local bulletin.

Mrs. Ralph Ulrich, former assistant secretary, will fill the post of secretary which was vacated by Mrs. Humphreys on her election to the IABE. She was presented to the membership in her new capacity at a luncheon on October 12.

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

Labor in Review

Jackson's Ruling Lasts a Week

Industrialists who violate the National Labor Relations Act probably will not be barred from getting defense contracts.

For about a week many papers, congressmen and industrialists apparently thought they would be. The uproar was terrific. The Scripps-Howard papers shouted "black-list," the New York Times thundered against "sabotage of national defense" and opposition congressmen cried that there ought to be a law to stop such "un-American" nonsense.

The position regarding contracts was restated, however, by Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Attorney General Robert Jackson last week before Congressman Howard Smith's committee that is investigating the National Labor Relations Act.

The statements of these same officials the week before had caused the furore. Hillman told a press conference Oct. 1 that "from this time no contracts will be awarded to any firms which violate federal labor laws." Knox had written Hillman a letter saying that the Navy Department would require contractors to comply with principles of the Defense Commission's labor policy, which called for observance of the Wagner Act. Patterson had given Hillman similar assurances.

CIO Leaders Skeptical

A couple of days later Attorney General Jackson gave an "informal opinion" in which he said decisions of the NLRB were "binding and conclusive on other agencies of the government unless or until they are reversed by the courts."

Practically every newspaper took all this to mean that any one receiving a negotiated defense contract would have to obey the Wagner Act, Wage Hour Law, Walsh-Healey Act etc. CIO leaders were skeptical and continued to press for a presidential decree requiring observance of the labor laws as an absolute condition for corporations to get federal orders.

When Hillman, Jackson, Knox and Patterson appeared before the Smith committee they were unanimous in agreeing that "there is nothing in the statement of policies . . . of the Defense Commission, and nothing in the opinion of the Attorney General, or any implication that could be drawn from it, that prohibits the War or Navy Department from entering into any contract with any person that may have been held in violation of the National Labor Relations Act."

Hillman assured Smith that he had no intention of using Jackson's "informal opinion" to bar labor law violators from Government orders. So Smith asked him why he had asked Jackson for the opinion and Hillman replied:

"Primarily to be able to answer the numerous questions from the press, from labor organizations, yes, from employers of labor."

Management 'Co-operates'

Although the Defense Commission, through Hillman, issued its statement of labor policy Sept. 3, he informed the Smith committee that as far as carrying it out "I am not ready to say to you today as to the position of the commission because we have made no decision."

Both Knox and Patterson also testified that neither the Defense Commission nor Hillman had raised with them



RICHARD O. BOYER

Boyer from whose article on correspondents the excerpts at the right were taken, has been an active Guildsman from our union's inception in both Boston and New York.

the question of barring contracts to labor law violators. Nor did they consider that Jackson's opinion required any such action from their departments.

Hillman stressed to the Smith committee that "my responsibilities are to see that there is a sufficient labor supply, to see that there is no interruption of work."

In performing this duty, Hillman said, he has found that "management has cooperated" and that he expected it to go on cooperating.

"I am not ready," he declared, "to say that any companies would refuse to cooperate with national defense if it is pointed out to them that the law is as it is and they are in violation of the law. Of course, if it becomes a question that this thing would interfere with national defense, the National Defense Commission would have to make a decision."

Nothing Left But a 'Grin'

"I consider it would be undermining the morale of our national defense," Hillman also said, "if it should be known throughout the country that we cooperate with and encourage violators of the law when it affects labor."

He pointed out, however, that he does not feel himself "competent to even make the simple announcement whether certain employers are or are not in violation of the law."

The whole affair was summed up by the New York Times in an editorial Oct. 10 which concluded that the "policy that so suddenly appeared last Thursday of withholding defense contracts from alleged Wagner Act violators, seems to have vanished, like the Cheshire cat in Alice in Wonderland, 'quite slowly, beginning with the end of the tail and ending with the grin, which remained some time after the rest of it had gone.'"

Guildsman's Story:

A Reporter Tries To See Germany

Guildsman Richard O. Boyer, just back from an assignment to report on war-time Germany for PM, New York daily, described the plight of foreign correspondents there in the article reprinted in part below by courtesy of the paper. The article is copyrighted by the Newspaper PM, Inc.

By RICHARD O. BOYER

The modern war correspondent, in Germany at least, is no Richard Harding Davis, pitting his solitary skill against the devices of officialdom and the snares of his rivals, finally winning through by dash, bravery and ingenuity. Instead, he and his colleagues are carted around by the busload, frolicking like shoe salesmen at their annual convention.

They live in the best hotels and homes of France which, of course, are supplied by the Nazis who also supply a close guard on the correspondents. They see what they are meant to see, no more, no less. Questions, unless they are the right ones, go unanswered and great pains are taken to prevent the journalists from talking to the people of conquered countries or finding out anything by independent investigation.

The correspondents are, in fact, virtual prisoners. The only traditional badge of office remaining to the romantic war correspondent is his pair of binoculars.

'Cabin Madness' Develops

The journalistic junkets from Berlin into the desolation of France and Belgium are strange affairs. Twenty reporters of perhaps ten nationalities will be present. Their nationality will depend to a large extent on the immediate plans of the German Foreign Office. If, as was the case during much of the summer, Germany is trying to consolidate her position in the Balkans and cement the alliance with Japan, there will be a liberal sprinkling of Eastern Europeans and Nipponese.

Since the war correspondents are crammed into a small bus which hurtles over the road all day and often during much of the night, cabin madness will sometimes break out. For instance, a Greek tried to strangle a soft, round Hungarian in an aviator's helmet who had referred to his colleague with the question, "Isn't he a dirty man?"

Rumanians, usually obsequious in Berlin, will go crazy with a certain release from official pressure and utter queer goat cries at all the girls and wiggle their fingers lewdly at them. . . .

Teutonic Dignity Strained

The minor German officials conducting the tours, one from the Propaganda Ministry, one from the Foreign Office, and one from the Army, become desperate in their efforts to impose a Teutonic order and dignity. . . .

If we were, for example, being shown damage from British bombs in western Germany, all the destruction would consist of churches, schools or homes. Any demands to see military objectives that had been bombed were blandly refused with the assertion that not a single such objective had ever been hit.

Before each bombed house there would be a long lecture about the wanton cruelty of bombing civilians. Then ten days later you might be on another junket through northern France where whole towns had been bombed flat. Without the slightest sense of inconsistency the same officials would show the desert of brick and stone, that had once been homes, as a testimonial to the efficiency of German bombing.

At night, when we would stop, the big effort of the American reporters would be directed toward escaping from our Nazi guides. The effort had a two-fold animation. In the first place we wanted to talk to the people. In the second place we wanted to have at least an hour each day in which we weren't being herded about by our custodians. Almost always in the midst of our conversations with the natives, or with a German soldier, one of our custodians would appear and politely horn in on the proceedings, thus ruining them.

Once on a trip to Paris . . . I suddenly bolted from the party and disappeared around a corner. I went to a little cafe and sat there by myself. . . . For two hours I talked to the French people there. . . . But it didn't last long. A young German civilian entered and pleasantly ordered me back to my hotel. I refused, he disappeared, and not long later an official of the Propaganda Ministry and some soldiers appeared and with the greatest courtesy said there was to be a banquet that night which it was important that I attend.

All in all these junkets under the Nazis were very queer. I went on four of them. All the life about us was disorganized. Refugees still were streaming home. There were traces of passive resistance. It was a huge story. But we were outside of it. There was misery everywhere but we were not part of it. We were guarded visitors.

Editors Taken Over Coals

At night, after the inevitable banquet with champagne and wine with every course—all charged up to whatever conquered country we were in—the American reporters would gather together and talk of the obtuseness of editors. If one was in Belgium or Western Germany, the bombs would soon begin to fall and the anti-aircraft begin a steady cannonading. But the Americans would just sit—they were forbidden to go out.

"My editor told me to go live with a German tank division," one reporter said when we were in Brussels. There was hollow mirthless laughter.

"My editor told me he had a tip there was going to be a battle in the North Sea and that I should make arrangements to cover it."

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1940, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals
Assistant Editor:
John Dunn

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

ANG International Officers

President Executive Vice Pres. Sec'y-Treas.
Donal M. Sullivan Milton Kaufman Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

Vice Presidents:

Agnes Fahy, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.	Ralph Foster, 54 Turner Road, Toronto, Can.
Harry Martin, 405 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	Dick Henry, 1356 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.	Philip M. Connelly, 5851 S. Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
George Wilson, Box 327, Kentfield, Calif.	Anthony Berardi, 6444 Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters	Don Pinkston, 625 Jones St., Sioux City, Iowa

International Representatives:

Morgan Hull H. Richard Seller Fred Myers

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

October 15, 1940

119

Vol. VII—No. 21

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1932

Of The Guild Reporter, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1940.

State of New York
County of New York) ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Clyde Beals, who, having been sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of The Guild Reporter and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1932, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Newspaper Guild, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Editor, Clyde Beals, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: American Newspaper Guild, President Donal M. Sullivan, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Executive Vice-President Milton Kaufman, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Sec'y-Treas. Victor Pasche, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Agnes Fahy, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.; Harry Martin, 405 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Ct., Clayton, Mo.; George Wilson, Box 327, Kentfield, Calif.; Morris Watson, 14 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.; Ralph Foster, 54 Turner Rd., Toronto, Can.; Dick Henry, 1356 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.; Philip M. Connelly, 5851 S. Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Anthony Berardi, 6444 Union St., Chicago, Ill.; Don Pinkston, 625 Jones St., Sioux City, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affirmant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

CLYDE BEALS, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of October, 1940.
KATHERINE ORNSTON, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 26, 1941.)