

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. 22

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

NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 1, 1940

Single Copy 10¢; Yearly \$2.00

UNITS HIT SCRIPPS HOSTILE ACTS



COUNCIL OF ACTION: The Guild Scripps-Howard meeting in Cincinnati which called for a fight to stop the chain's anti-Guild campaign. Around table, from left: Arthur Keller and Robert Linn, Cincinnati; Milton Lapine, Cleveland; Charles

L. Irvine, San Francisco; Richard F. Scholtz, Washington, D. C.; Phil Bisbee, New York; W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Chairman; Secretary-Treasurer Pasche; Edward Decker, Indianapolis; Executive Vice President Kaufman; Carleton Cameron, Cleveland; J. A. Robinson, Columbus, and Representatives

Dick Sellar and Fred Myers. Outside row: Mrs. Margaret Barnetson, Cleveland; IEB Member Dick Henry, Denver; Sexson Humphrys and Mrs. Humphrys, Indianapolis; and three circulation department observers from Indianapolis, Ralph Ballard, Harold Lynch and Frank Geiss.

See Drive On Guild, Asks Fight To Stop It

Scripps-Howard Guildsmen from coast to coast met in Cincinnati last week-end, took careful stock of organization on the chain, compared notes on the evidence of a rising management campaign to undermine Guild membership, morale, and contract standards in most of their respective shops, and joined unanimously in a call to all units to "rally to the fight to win true Guild recognition by Scripps-Howard."

The meeting, one of the best-attended in the history of the Scripps-Howard Chain Guild Advisory Council, considered the refusal of John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the chain, to meet with the ANG in conferences similar to those which resulted in the "Peace Formula" and the Guild shop on the Hearst chain. The conferences have been requested by many units.

Report Wide Pressure

The delegates brought accounts of increasing management opposition, efforts to violate contracts, subtle pressure, and discrimination against Guild leaders, open threats, and dismissals, outstanding among them the recent dismissal of James P. Kirby by the Cleveland Press. Kirby was one of the original Guild founders, three years chairman of the Guild Advisory Council, a former president of the Cleveland Guild, and, at the time of his dismissal, chairman of the Press unit. Delegates told the meeting that he was known far and wide on the chain as "tops" in his craft.

As the reports were delivered it was agreed by all that after four years of bargaining relations with Scripps-Howard, and with contracts in effect on 16 of 19 newspapers and with four Scripps-Howard services, the Guild was fighting for its existence on the chain.

Demand Guild Shop

An active campaign for the Guild Shop was called for, the meeting holding that this contract clause was "the specific and only adequate

(Continued on Page Two)

Vote Coming on 'Isms; 12 Locals Second It

IEB to Act at Nov. 9 Meeting; Proposal Rejected by 5 Locals

The Youngtown local's motion for an international referendum to condemn Communism, Nazism and Fascism, has received seconds from 12 locals located in five states and having more than five per cent of the membership in good standing. This more than fills the requirement for a

referendum. Both the Youngtown motion and that of Los Angeles which had received five seconds as the GUILD REPORTER went to press will be acted upon by the International Executive Board at its meeting in Cleveland, Nov. 9-10. After the Board has acted, procedure required by the Constitution will take about three months before the referendum voting takes place.

Seconding the Youngtown proposal were the Cleveland, Cumberland, Detroit, El Paso, Kansas City, Lansing, Los Angeles, Philadelphia-Camden, Seattle, Toledo Twin Cities and Pittsburgh locals. Los Angeles' motion received seconds from El Paso, Lake Superior, Seattle, Toledo and Youngtown.

5 Locals Refuse Action

Five more locals, meanwhile, had voted down proposals to second. They were Boston, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Wilkes-Barre and New York.

Both the Youngtown and Los Angeles motions were tabled by a large majority vote of the San Francisco local.

Indianapolis, according to the local correspondent, turned thumbs down on a motion to second the Youngtown proposal by a large majority and rejected the Los Angeles proposal by a still larger.

Wilkes-Barre rejected the two motions because "it will not consider motions from any Guilds with good standing ratings below Wilkes-Barre," according to President Joseph Collis, who added that the Wilkes-Barre membership felt the locals who sponsored the

(Continued on Page Three)

IEB Sets Meeting In Cleveland

The Guild's International Executive Board will conduct its next regular meeting Nov. 9 and 10 at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland. The decision to meet in Cleveland is in keeping with a new policy of holding meetings in various Guild cities.

Publisher Lied, NLRB Report Says

(From Local Correspondent)

MONROE, La. — Vigorous condemnation of the anti-labor practices of the Monroe News-Star and World, against which the Guild is striking, was voiced in the intermediate report of NLRB Trial Examiner Samuel H. Jaffee just released.

Jaffee recommended the reinstatement with full back pay of Harold Breard, secretary of the Guild local; an order requiring im-

(Continued on Page Four)

AFL Editorial Group Gets Teamster Head

With Francis P. Fenton, a former teamster and old-time American Federation of Labor organizer, appointed as its president, the American Editorial Association, a council of federal newsmen's locals, was formed under the personal supervision of William Green, AFL president, at Chicago, Oct. 23.

The council was called a "national union" by the Associated Press, newspapers and Editor & Publisher but Green, himself, made it clear that it is not when he said:

"I am optimistic enough to believe that within a very reasonable length of time, we will be able to hold another meeting and launch an international union of editorial workers and news writers."

Hits at Guild

The meeting devoted itself largely to attacks on the Guild, the resolutions declaring among other things that the "Guild has surrendered its original autonomy and direction, first, to the ambitious clutch of the CIO and second, the

(Continued on Page Three)

LEWIS BACKED AS CIO HEAD

Guild Leaders Join Criticism of FDR, Hit Willkie

A belief that John L. Lewis should remain as president of Congress of Industrial Organizations regardless of the outcome of the presidential election has been expressed by the general officers of the American Newspaper Guild. Their statements were issued in connection with the debate over Lewis' speech of Oct. 25.

President Sullivan, Executive Vice President Kaufman and Secretary-Treasurer Pasche supported Lewis' criticisms of the Roosevelt administration and at the same time expressed opposition to Wendell Willkie.

Sullivan issued his statement in Boston immediately after Lewis

speech endorsing Willkie. Kaufman and Pasche who were at the Scripps-Howard Chain Advisory Council meeting in Cincinnati, made a joint statement on their return to headquarters Oct. 28.

Sullivan's statement was contained in the following telegram to Lewis:

I am with you despite what interpretation you wish to place on the following which I have released to the press:

"On Oct. 23 I sent the following telegram to a meeting of young Democrats of Massachusetts: 'A strong trade union movement is an essential bulwark of democracy. The American labor movement is threatened by reactionary assaults on

the social progress represented by the New Deal. The resistance of John L. Lewis to these assaults has been courageous. Too often the national Administration has seemed to bow before them, but I regard Mr. Willkie as the candidate of reaction and hope that a third term will bring new Roosevelt action to defend and extend New Deal progress. In that hope, I shall vote for the President.'

I have no reason to change my view although I agree with Mr. Lewis' condemnation of Congressional and Administration indifference to labor's demands and with his opposition to American involvement in war.

I do not expect that Mr. Willkie

(Continued on Page Eight)

Pasche Assails Redefinitions In Hour Law

Declaring that the value of the Wage Hour law had "been definitely lessened" by the new definitions just issued by Col. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Division chief, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche has declared for the IEB Contracts Committee that the Guild "more than ever must rely for hours regulations on our organized strength and contract protection."

Tracing the history of the Wage Hour law in a covering letter that accompanied an analysis of the new definitions, Pasche pointed out that "when Col. Fleming took office early this year, there were persistent reports in Washington that the national Administration had worked out a plan of peace with opponents of the FLSA."

Now Saves Money

"It is also of interest," Pasche wrote, "that on July 1, the Wage and Hour Division, which had previously pointed out the difficulty of enforcing the law because of inadequate staffing, turned back to the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$387,000."

The new definitions in general "tend to defeat the purpose of the Act," Pasche declared. He also asserted that "instead of clarifying the application, they multiply the

(Continued on Page Four)

Scripps Units Hit Chain's Hostility

(Continued from Page One)

expression of acceptance of the Guild as a permanent organization." The delegates reported evidence that their respective local managements were without authority to bargain on this and other important contract points, and added:

Call Letter Evasive

"The reasons assigned by the national management for rejecting the Guild request for national conferences are specious and evasive. We have every evidence of control by the national management of points in local contracts, especially the Guild Shop, severance pay, overtime and military service clauses, none of which by any stretch of the imagination can be regarded as based on local conditions."

The resolution called the claim of local publisher autonomy "a dodge to conceal the determination to deny real recognition," and urged "a determined effort on the part of each unit to bring about recognition and stop in its tracks the growing anti-Guild campaign of the Scripps-Howard management."

"We know," the resolution concluded, "that the resources of the American Newspaper Guild are ready to be placed at the disposal of such a fight."

Much of the discussion centered on the dismissal of Kirby, as the most direct of the many attacks reported. Kirby was not present, but sent word that he would follow whatever course the council decided.

Call Kirby Case Challenge

After hearing the report of the Cleveland delegates, the meeting held that Kirby's discharge constituted a challenge to the security of the ANG.

"We warn the national management," the council declared, "that the Scripps-Howard Guild units will not stand idly by while Guild members who have distinguished themselves in the fight to establish Guild standards . . . are discharged . . . in a studied . . . campaign to destroy the Scripps-Howard units."

It demanded immediate reinstatement of Kirby and pledged "our complete and active support of any action taken by the Cleveland Press Unit and the Cleveland Newspaper Guild to bring this about."

The unit is scheduled to meet this week to hear the report of the local executive committee's protest to Louis Seltzer, editor.

Seltzer's Explanation

The reasons given the Guild committee by Seltzer were that Kirby was "stupid," was slipping in his work, and was not worth his salary. Milton Levine, Press unit delegate, reported, pointing out that in fact for the past two years Kirby had been assigned to work on which he could not possibly be worth his salary. Carleton Cameron, Cleveland president, added that the management had carried on a studied campaign to undermine Kirby in the minds of his fellow employees for years before firing him.

Points to Hearst Request

Executive Vice President Kaufman pointed to the Kirby firing as personalizing the whole Scripps-Howard situation.

"The history of Kirby's treatment," he suggested, "is the history of the Guild's relations with the Scripps-Howard management around the country."

He pointed to the difference between the Guild's relations with Hearst and those with Roy Howard, in that Hearst had sought the "peace formula" negotiations because Guild successes had accepted the Guild, whereas, as a permanent institution, while Scripps-Howard did not feel any

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of demoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting their life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Bibee of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster trick, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In"

In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "swell," at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild.

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had snatched a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of demoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting their life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Bibee of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster trick, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In"

In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "swell," at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild.

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had snatched a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of demoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting their life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Bibee of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster trick, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In"

In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "swell," at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild.

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had snatched a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of demoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting their life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Bibee of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster trick, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In"

In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "swell," at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild.

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had snatched a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

Bargaining Progress . . . \$9,000 in Pay Increases Won

Two Guild contracts in LOS ANGELES have been renewed with gains for the units involved and a third contract extended to cover all the employees of the Huntington Park Bulletin.

Yearly raises of \$9,000 were gained in the new contract negotiated with the News and are distributed on a weekly basis as follows: \$5 to the head librarian; \$2 to all editorial department employees with more than five years' service on the News; \$2.50 for swing men in the editorial department; one-half cent per line increase in commission of outside classified salesmen; \$15 to purchasing agent; \$5.00 to confidential secretaries; \$2 to maintenance men; \$3 to head maintenance man; \$10 to circulation supervisors; \$10 to their assistants and 15 cents an hour for circulation swappers.

Other benefits won for the 275 employees in the business, advertising, circulation, and editorial departments include:

Leave of absence to serve in union office.

No handling of struck work or work destined for struck departments or shops.

Leave of absence for military service. No dismissals except for "just and sufficient cause."

Sick leave with pay running to maximum of 28 weeks.

The second contract negotiated with the Southwest Topics, first paper in Los Angeles to gain a full Guild shop contract. It provides pay increases and a war clause that includes provisions for the restoration to the job, payment of severance pay and death benefits.

The supplementary contract extending the Guild's jurisdiction on the H-P Bulletin covers all eligible employees. It is a decided victory, for it was with the Bulletin that the local had a hard and bitter strike lasting seven months before jurisdiction was won for the editorial and display advertising departments.

N. Y. TIMES OFFERS UNLIMITED SEVERANCE PAY
Guild negotiators for the NEW YORK Times commercial department

ment have obtained a management offer of severance pay based on two weeks' wages for each year of service, with no top limit.

Principal points of difference remaining between the management and the Guild include: notice of contemplated discharges both to the Guild and affected workers; Guild Shop; a ban on reduction of salaries above the minimum; eight-hour day for all departments; time and a half for employees working on holidays; management request for waiver of severance pay in case of employee's "willful neglect of duty or gross misconduct"; Guild request for three weeks' vacation after five years of service.

Highlighting the management's offers, thus far, are: six months' maternity leave and four weeks' maternity pay; severance pay for workers retiring voluntarily because of age or illness; guarantee that employees called to the armed forces will receive their jobs on return; five-day, 40-hour week; overtime time and a half, in cash.

CAMDEN CONTRACT SET; OTHER BARGAINING PRESSED
The Camden Courier-Post contract, containing \$20,000 in wage increases, which was agreed upon following a strike vote, is now awaiting signature in the PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN Guild.

Negotiations are proceeding on the Philadelphia Bulletin, Inquirer, Ledger and Record, with the units standing firmly for reasonable wage adjustments. Considerable interest also has been evinced in a military service clause. The Bulletin unit was the first to take a stand for a clause providing that management shall make up the difference between military service salary and the salary paid by management when an employee enters the service. The clause has been endorsed by the Representative Assembly.

CITY-WIDE NEGOTIATIONS START IN SAN FRANCISCO
Negotiations between the SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND local and the Publishers Association for a new city-wide contract were to open Oct. 24. Secretary E. F. Bibee of the publishers informed Executive Secretary Ted Irvine

that the publishers would meet the Guild committee.

The Guild is asking for pay increases.

Papers involved in the negotiations include the Hearst Examiner, Call-Bulletin and Post-Enquirer, the Scripps-Howard News and the Independent Chronicle.

HARVEY KELLY TAKES OVER MIRROR TALKS
Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor counsel, negotiated the recent "peace formula" with the international Guild and who represented the New York Mirror management in 1938 and 1939, took over during the second week as chief negotiator for the company on the third Mirror contract. Executive Secretary Nat Einhorn, Leo Huberman of PM, and Ed Zusi of the Herald Tribune are representing the Guild.

BOSTON GLOBE UNIT SEEKS CERTIFICATION
The BOSTON Guild filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board asking certification as bargaining agent for the old editorial-maintenance unit on the Globe. The Globe's attorney has indicated the Globe may stipulate the Guild's majority, obviating Labor Board hearing, and seek only a ruling from the board as to whether the unit is a proper one.

The "peace formula" has been signed with the New England Newspaper Publishing Co., publisher of the Record-American and Sunday Advertiser. The publisher refused for the time being to accept a supplementary agreement to give added protection to persons called to service in the armed forces.

HAMMOND PAY RAISED 7% PERCENT IN FACT
A contract raising wages an average of 7% per cent nearest signature after the HAMMOND

MAKE SOME EXTRA CASH
You can earn money in your spare time by selling subscriptions on commission for FRIDAY, the first progressive weekly paid magazine. For information apply daily, 11 to 5, at Room 702, 114 East 2nd St., New York City. Out-of-town writers write for details.

N. Y. MOTION PICTURES RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
"ESCAPE"
Starring NORMA SHEARER & ROSE TAYLOR with NAZIMOVA, CONRAD VEDT, FELIX HENNING
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

Charlie Chaplin The Great DICTATOR
CAPITOL, Broadway & 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATION
210 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gale Ruggs Sings a Broadway Orchestral

Members Fired in Chicago

(From Local Correspondent)

CHICAGO—After notifying the local that "to reduce the staff" it would discharge nine contract workers (eight Guild ex-strikers and one company "unionist"), the Herald-American management told the Guild that its members were being fired "because they just weren't happy" and finally admitted that to replace them it had hired 11 new non-Guild employees.

The Guild challenged the company's right to discharge these members, since a two-month-old Guild protest against their being reinstated in the contest department instead of their regular departments, already was pending in the machinery of a contract clause which "freed" a worker in his job until final decision by arbitration.

Guidelines getting dismissal notices are Joseph Lynn, Frank Rottsch, Elmer Wendland, Vernon Johnson, John Van Heule and William Allen of the business division and Joseph Basco, librarian, and Tom Dowling, editorial copyboy. The Newspaper Commercial Association was notified of the firing, although the only other man involved, Roy Kirby, copyboy, was a member of the Editorial Association.

A special meeting of the Hearst unit was slated for Oct. 28 by the unit executive board which urgently repeated the unit's recent request for a Hearst Chain Advisory Council meeting as soon as possible.

Membership contracts of the Guild and the two federal locals remained in force as the NLRB has not certified any sole collective bargaining agent for either the editorial or commercial employees as a result of the Sept. 20 election.

The agreement includes raises of at least \$2.50 for everyone. Chief minimums range to \$50 for copy readers, rewrite men, caption writers, and \$45 for reporters, photographers and artists.

Outstanding clauses provide no pay cuts, no staff cuts, unqualified severance pay including death or resignation cases at one week for every 33 weeks or fraction thereof without limit, time and a half cash for 5-day, 40-hour week, sick leave, three-week vacation after 13 years, standard war clause, no struck work, no arbitration.

Chief negotiator was Don Stevens, executive secretary of the Chicago Guild.

The local Executive Committee, acting on a strike authorization by the unit, was conferring with the management before taking action.

The firings occurred a few hours before the annual meeting of the local, at which financial and personal support was pledged to Transcript members.

No company union officers were fired.

Regional director Myers of the Labor Board, in a conference with company, Guild and company union representatives, said he believed the Guild's evidence would stand the test of hearing, thus putting the company union in the position of being able to do nothing but obstruct.

The management insisted on an immediate election to determine bargaining agent but the Guild insisted the atmosphere created by management interference would have to be dispelled first. The Guild proposed that first an agreement be attempted so that employees would not fear a vote for the Guild was a vote to close the Transcript (a rumor developed to promote the company union).

A suggestion was also made that disputed points be arbitrated, but the management refused to agree to accept an arbitrator's decision if it felt it meant money to the Transcript.

"That this meeting has brought out the paramount importance of prompt and effective handling of all contract violations, and particularly of the unfair treatment of Guild members. If a contract is to be of any value, it must be accompanied by year-round vigilance by the unit and the local to meet all attacks on its standards and to protect the rights and welfare of all members. Inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

A resolution seeking labor support for the campaign, inherent in the contract relationship, are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

AFL Ultra-Editorial Group Meets; Green Puts Teamster in as Head

(Continued from Page One)

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

The vice presidents follow: New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American; rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an "Anti-Guild resolution" at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Laurence Elected
Middle Atlantic region—William L. Laurence, former chairman of the Guild unit on the New York Times, who was subpoenaed by the management to testify in the Times NLRB case in 1938. He is president of the American Newspaper Writers Association, an AFL federal local, which, unlike others in the group, limits membership to reporters, writers and desk men and excludes copy boys, librarians and many others in the editorial department. Laurence launched his union last summer just when the Guild had completed a reorganizing drive on the New York Times and had asked the publisher to bargain.

Two Strikebreakers Elected
Fenton, who is director of organization for the AFL, has worked at dual unionism before, having been in charge of the AFL drive this spring in General Motors which ended in a complete rout in the NLRB elections, won by the CIO United Auto Workers.

Fenton, a man in his middle forties, was New England director for the AFL from April, 1935, to January, 1939, when he was appointed national director.

A former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, he is a member of Local 68 of the Teamsters' union in Boston and is also holding cards in the office workers, printing pressmen and fireman and oilers unions. He has always been known as a faithful "Green man."

Fenton is married, has five children by the former Christine Tucker who is active in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Benefited by Guild
Secretary-Treasurer of the council is Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association and news editor of the Herald-American where he was a strikebreaker against the Guild. He belonged to the New York (N.Y.) Guild and benefited by the Guild severance pay when discharged from

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

The vice presidents follow: New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American; rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an "Anti-Guild resolution" at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Laurence Elected
Middle Atlantic region—William L. Laurence, former chairman of the Guild unit on the New York Times, who was subpoenaed by the management to testify in the Times NLRB case in 1938. He is president of the American Newspaper Writers Association, an AFL federal local, which, unlike others in the group, limits membership to reporters, writers and desk men and excludes copy boys, librarians and many others in the editorial department. Laurence launched his union last summer just when the Guild had completed a reorganizing drive on the New York Times and had asked the publisher to bargain.

Two Strikebreakers Elected
Fenton, who is director of organization for the AFL, has worked at dual unionism before, having been in charge of the AFL drive this spring in General Motors which ended in a complete rout in the NLRB elections, won by the CIO United Auto Workers.

Fenton, a man in his middle forties, was New England director for the AFL from April, 1935, to January, 1939, when he was appointed national director.

A former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, he is a member of Local 68 of the Teamsters' union in Boston and is also holding cards in the office workers, printing pressmen and fireman and oilers unions. He has always been known as a faithful "Green man."

Fenton is married, has five children by the former Christine Tucker who is active in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Benefited by Guild
Secretary-Treasurer of the council is Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association and news editor of the Herald-American where he was a strikebreaker against the Guild. He belonged to the New York (N.Y.) Guild and benefited by the Guild severance pay when discharged from

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

The vice presidents follow: New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American; rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an "Anti-Guild resolution" at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Laurence Elected
Middle Atlantic region—William L. Laurence, former chairman of the Guild unit on the New York Times, who was subpoenaed by the management to testify in the Times NLRB case in 1938. He is president of the American Newspaper Writers Association, an AFL federal local, which, unlike others in the group, limits membership to reporters, writers and desk men and excludes copy boys, librarians and many others in the editorial department. Laurence launched his union last summer just when the Guild had completed a reorganizing drive on the New York Times and had asked the publisher to bargain.

Two Strikebreakers Elected
Fenton, who is director of organization for the AFL, has worked at dual unionism before, having been in charge of the AFL drive this spring in General Motors which ended in a complete rout in the NLRB elections, won by the CIO United Auto Workers.

Fenton, a man in his middle forties, was New England director for the AFL from April, 1935, to January, 1939, when he was appointed national director.

A former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, he is a member of Local 68 of the Teamsters' union in Boston and is also holding cards in the office workers, printing pressmen and fireman and oilers unions. He has always been known as a faithful "Green man."

Fenton is married, has five children by the former Christine Tucker who is active in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Benefited by Guild
Secretary-Treasurer of the council is Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association and news editor of the Herald-American where he was a strikebreaker against the Guild. He belonged to the New York (N.Y.) Guild and benefited by the Guild severance pay when discharged from

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

(Continued from Page One)

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

The vice presidents follow: New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American; rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an "Anti-Guild resolution" at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Scripps Units Hit Chain's Hostility

(Continued from Page One)

expression of acceptance of the Guild as a permanent organization. The delegates reported evidence that their respective local managements were without authority to bargain on this and other important contract points, and added:

Calls Letter Evasive

"The reason assigned by the national management for rejecting the Guild request for national conferences are spurious and evasive. We have every evidence of control by the national management of points in local contracts, especially the Guild Shop, severance pay, overtime and military service clauses, none of which by any stretch of the imagination can be regarded as based on 'local conditions'."

The resolution called the claim of local publisher autonomy "a dodge to conceal the determination to deny local recognition" and urged "a determined effort on the part of each unit to bring about recognition and stop in its tracks the growing anti-Guild campaign of the Scripps-Howard management."

"We know," the resolution concluded, "that the resources of the American Newspaper Guild are ready to be placed at the disposal of such a fight."

Much of the discussion centered on the dismissal of Kirby, as the most direct of the many attacks reported. Kirby was not present, but sent word that he would follow whatever course the council decided.

Call Kirby Case Challenge

After hearing the report of the Cleveland delegates, the meeting held that Kirby's discharge constituted a challenge to the authority of the ANG.

"We warn the national management," the council declared, "that the Scripps-Howard Guild units will not stand idly by while Guild members in the fight to establish Guild standards . . . are discharged."

In a studied . . . campaign to destroy the Scripps-Howard units. It demanded immediate reinstatement of Kirby and pledged "our complete and active support of any action taken by the Cleveland Press Unit and the Cleveland Newspaper Guild to bring this about."

The unit is scheduled to meet this week to hear the report of the local executive committee's protest to Louis Seltzer, editor.

Seltzer's Explanation

The reasons given the Guild committee by Seltzer were that Kirby was "laxly" was slipping in his work, and was not worth his salary. Milton Lapine, Press unit delegate, reported, pointing out that in fact for the past two years Kirby had been assigned to work on which he could not possibly be worth his salary. Carlton Cameron, Cleveland president, added that the management had carried on a studied campaign to undermine Kirby in the minds of his fellow employees for years before firing him.

Points to Hearst Report

Executive Vice President Kaufman pointed to the Kirby firing as personalizing the whole Scripps-Howard situation. "The history of Kirby's treatment," he suggested, "is the history of the Guild's relations with the Scripps-Howard management around the country."

He pointed to the difference between the Guild's relations with Hearst and those with Roy Howard, in that Hearst had sought the "peace formula" negotiations because Guild successes had made the Hearst management ready to accept the Guild, where organized as a permanent institution, while Scripps-Howard did not feel any

compulsion to grant the Guild real recognition.

Present at the meeting were W. A. Copeland, of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, representing also the membership on the Commercial Appeal and WMP; Richard Henry, Rocky Mountain News; Philip Bliese, New York World-Telegram; Rollin Everett, Arthur Kisker, Margaret Barnetson, Cleveland Press, in addition to Cameron, president of the local; Charles L. Irvine, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, representing the News unit; Fred McCool of INS, a visitor from the Pittsburgh Guild, as well as Executive Vice President Kaufman, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and International Representatives Seller and Myers. Copeland served as chairman and Pasche as secretary.

Victory in Cincinnati

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had promoted a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of denoting him a stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting the members under contract during its life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Bisbee of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster truck, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In"

In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "swell" at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild, until Tom Edwards, of general management counsel, explained to him the error of his position, it was added by Kaufman. The latter assisted the Washington Guild Committee in a Labor Board conference. A consent election is scheduled soon.

General management antagonism, with efforts to spread fear that Guild demands might make the paper fold, was the story from Denver.

Memphis Situation "Good"

Copeland said the situation in Memphis was unusual, in that relations with the local management were good, and the local had recently obtained a large number of raises for men not given increases under the contract minimums in the editorial department three years ago, and for a number of employees in the bookkeeping department. In current negotiations the publishers sought removal of the no-pay-out clause, but backed down on this. They have asked for a forty-hour week without the five-day limitation, on grounds of "patriotism." The last instance of apparent interference with organization was noted about two years ago, when a group of classified members resigned in a body. The management posted notices demanding by the Guild, but the members did not rejoin.

Seller reported that the Pittsburgh Press unit was non-existent, despite the fact that a contract exists which has been automatically renewed. A few members remain. About one-third of editorial employees remain, reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild, until Tom Edwards, of general management counsel, explained to him the error of his position, it was added by Kaufman. The latter assisted the Washington Guild Committee in a Labor Board conference. A consent election is scheduled soon.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing circulation men were fired, Scholz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the Guild, until Tom Edwards, of general management counsel, explained to him the error of his position, it was added by Kaufman. The latter assisted the Washington Guild Committee in a Labor Board conference. A consent election is scheduled soon.

is different because Scripps-Howard bargains as part of the city-wide publishers' association and grants the same concessions as Hearst, Irvine pointed out.

The discussion of grievances brought from the council the following declaration to its constituent units:

"That this meeting has brought out the paramount importance of prompt and effective handling of all contract violations, and particularly of the unfair treatment of Guild members. If a contract is to be of any value, it must be accompanied by year-round vigilance by the unit and the local to meet all attacks on its standards and to protect the rights and welfare of all members. Inherent in the contract relationship are the right and duty of the organization to protect the security of every single member."

The operations of the council itself were reviewed, and provision made for its continuance as an informal body, with meetings called by the Executive Vice President as occasions warrant.

AFL BID DISMISSED

The request of the New York City AFL for recognition of the Guild as a bargaining agent was dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board. The Guild is asking for a consent election.

Members Fired in Chicago

(From Local Correspondent)

CHICAGO—After notifying the local "no reduce the staff" it said discharge nine contest workers (eight Guild ex-strikers and one company unionist), the Herald-American management told the Guild that its members were being fired because they "just weren't happy" and finally admitted that to replace them it had hired 11 new non-Guild employees.

The Guild challenged the company's right to discharge these members, since a two-month-old Guild protest, against their being reinstated in the contest department instead of their regular departments, already was pending in the machinery of a contract clause which "freezes" a worker in his job until final decision by arbitration.

Guidelines getting dismissal notices are Joseph Lynn, Frank Rotek, Elmer Wendland, Vernon Johnson, John Van Heule and William Allen of the business division and Joseph Basco, librarian, and Tom Dowling, editorial copyboy. The Newspaper Commercial Association for the AFL, has worked

AFL Ultra-Editorial Group Meets; Green Puts Teamster in as Head

(Continued from Page One)

subversive grasp of agents of Moscow."

Spokesmen for the council declared that the Chicago meeting was attended by delegates from 15 locals, representing a total membership of 1,500 but no list of delegates was made public, the sessions were held behind closed doors and no figures were submitted to substantiate the membership claim.

Unlike regular AFL international which have autonomy and control over their own funds and elect their own officers, the council remains under direct control of the Executive Council, the locals pay their per capita of 35 cents directly to the AFL and they have no voice in deciding how the money is spent.

Fenton, it was announced, had been "elected" by the Chicago meeting, but Editor & Publisher said "It was explained that . . . the AFL always names the directing head of a new council . . . until an international union is formed."

Two Strikebreakers Elected

The other officers of the council include two strikebreakers, and all but one of the six are former members of the Guild.

Fenton, who is director of organization for the AFL, has worked

the Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the first Guild contracts on the Hearst papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

The vice president followed: New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an anti-Guild resolution at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Laurence Elected

Middle Atlantic region—William L. Laurence, former chairman of the Guild unit on the New York Times, who was subpoenaed by the management to testify in the Times NLRB case in 1938. He is president of the American Newspaper Writers Association, an AFL federal local, which, unlike others in the group, limits membership to reporters, writers and desk men and excludes copy boys, librarians and many others in the editorial department. Laurence launched his union last summer just when the

reorganizing New York Times and Hearst to bargain.

W. P. Patton, the Guild along with the local News-Jackson, Miss., affiliated with the union was president of the group, whose charter was years ago for per capita. Patton dismissed Labor AFL paper. His no effort to organize the standard

ing in the composing room of the Examiner, he was able to persuade the management to give him a chance at editorial work. He joined the Guild and remained a member until the Guild went CIO and then with the active assistance of the management helped to organize the dual AFL organization.

His group has a contract which automatically gives it any new benefits obtained by the Guild on to the sound, thinking, capable, qualified editorial workers and newspaper writers of this country that the Newspaper Guild does not fit in with our institutional processes in America; that it does not fit in with our ideas of liberty and democracy and freedom and economic betterment. They are concerned more with abstract problems, with revolutions in foreign countries, than they are with the economic betterment for their membership in America."

Referring to the Guild's former affiliation with the AFL, Green declared:

"This is our second experience and God help you if you ever decide to go against it."

Although the council's "constitution" which, according to the Chicago correspondent of the Guild Reporter, Olander wrote, was not made public, two resolutions were

One is a "declaration of principles" which emphasizes that "editorial workers have a highly specialized ability and a direct community of interest" and that they "can best be served through unions of members of their own occupation." It does not say whether membership should be on the basis of Laurence's narrow New York jurisdiction or on that of the other locals.

The declaration also denounces Communism, Nazism and Fascism and bars from membership any person "advocating the doctrine of any of these alien isms." The other resolution, which is an attack on the Guild, declared that the Guild had placed editorial workers "at the mercy of the CIO Communist party machine." It said the Guild must be condemned "for exploiting editorial workers, for promoting an alien doctrine, for being un-American, anti-American and a menace to freedom of assembly; as a peril to the advancement of journalism and as having failed and betrayed the trust of American newspaper men and women."

Headquarters of the council is in the Chicago Federation of Labor. Described as "organizer," is William L. Bliss, who was fired by the Chicago Herald & Examiner four years ago and was ordered to stay out of the building until 1938 when he helped to organize the AFL company unions there. Whether he was elected or appointed "organizer" was not made clear.

Mrs. FDR for 'Isms Stand; Is Against 'Pussyfooting'

Unable to attend the Oct. 28 membership meeting of the New York Guild of which she is a member, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the President, wrote a letter to Executive Secretary Einhorn supporting any resolution to condemn Communism, Nazism or Fascism.

Explaining that "I am not familiar enough with what this is all about," Mrs. Roosevelt said she considered any unwillingness to act as pussyfooting.

Mrs. Roosevelt attended the previous New York meeting after she had said in answer to attacks from Westbrook Pegler that she was going to become more active in the Guild.

Her complete letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Einhorn:

I am sorry I cannot be at the meeting on the 28th, but I have an engagement in Boston of long standing.

I have read with interest the leaflet sent out by the Guild American Committee, Los Angeles, California, and the previous resolutions.

I am not familiar enough with what this is all about. If, however, it is the same question of not being willing to pass a resolution condemning Communism, Nazism, Fascism, either in Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan or any other country, I should like to record for your information and for those at the meeting that I consider unwillingness to mention Russia a foolish bit of pussyfooting which a number of organizations have been indulging in.

The executions in Russia, the Nazi pact, and the taking over of Finland and the three small Baltic countries for their "protection," does not, of course, mean that we do not carry on diplomatic relations with Russia. Neither does it mean that as individuals we can not say that we disapprove of these acts.

Why any group of United States citizens should refuse to say as beyond my understanding unless they have a special bias of some kind.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt.

ever, it is the same question of not being willing to pass a resolution condemning Communism, Nazism, Fascism, either in Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan or any other country, I should like to record for your information and for those at the meeting that I consider unwillingness to mention Russia a foolish bit of pussyfooting which a number of organizations have been indulging in.

The executions in Russia, the Nazi pact, and the taking over of Finland and the three small Baltic countries for their "protection," does not, of course, mean that we do not carry on diplomatic relations with Russia. Neither does it mean that as individuals we can not say that we disapprove of these acts.

Why any group of United States citizens should refuse to say as beyond my understanding unless they have a special bias of some kind.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt.

BECOMES A FIREMAN

NEWARK—Robert Molloy, Newark Guild treasurer, has left the Sunday Call business office for the Newark Fire Department. Molloy, who was a clerk, placed high in civil service examination.

Bargaining Progress

Two Guild contracts in LOS ANGELES have been renewed with gains for the units involved and a third contract extended to cover all departments of the Huntington Park Bulletin.

Yearly raises of \$9,000 were gained in the new contract negotiated with the News and are distributed on a weekly basis as follows: \$5 to the head librarian; \$2 to all editorial department employees with more than five years service on the News; \$2.50 for swing men in the editorial department; one-half cent per line increase in commission on outside classified salesmen; \$15 to purchasing agent; \$5.50 to confidential secretaries; \$2 to maintenance men; \$3 to head maintenance men; \$10 to circulation supervisors; \$10 to their assistants; and 15 cents an hour for circulation swappers.

Other benefits won for the 275 employees in the business, advertising, circulation, and editorial departments include:

Leave of absence to serve in union office.

No handling of struck work or work destined for struck department or shops.

Leave of absence for military service. No dismissals except for "just and sufficient cause."

Sick leave with pay running to maximum of 28 weeks.

The second contract negotiated with the Southwest Topics, first paper in Los Angeles to gain a full Guild shop contract. It provides pay increases and a war clause that includes provisions for the restoration to the job, payment of severance pay and death benefits.

The supplementary contract extending the Guild's jurisdiction on the H-P Bulletin covers all eligible employees. It is a decided Guild victory, for it was with the Bulletin that the local had a hard and bitter strike lasting seven months before jurisdiction was won for the editorial and display advertising departments.

N. Y. TIMES OFFERS UNLIMITED SEVERANCE PAY

Guild negotiators for the NEW YORK Times commercial depart-

ment have obtained a management offer of severance pay based on two weeks' wages for each year of service, with no top limit.

Principal points of difference remaining between the management and the Guild include: notice of contemplated discharges both to the Guild and affected workers; Guild Shop; a ban on reduction of salaries above the minimum; eight-hour day for all departments; time and a half for employees working on holidays; management request for waiver of severance pay in case of employee's "willful neglect of duty or gross misconduct"; Guild request for three weeks' vacation after five years of service.

Highlighting the management's offers, thus far, are: six months' maternity leave and four weeks' maternity pay; severance pay for workers retiring voluntarily because of age or illness; guarantee that employees called to the armed forces will receive their jobs on return; five-day, 40-hour week; overtime at time and a half, in cash.

CAMDEN CONTRACT SET; OTHER BARGAINING PRESSED

The Camden Courier-Post contract, containing \$20,000 in wage increases, which was agreed upon following a strike vote, is now awaiting signature in the PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN Guild.

Negotiations are proceeding on the Philadelphia Bulletin, Inquirer, Ledger and Record, with the units standing firmly for reasonable wage adjustments. Considerable interest also has been evinced in a military service clause. The Bulletin unit was the first to take a stand for a clause providing that management shall make up the difference between military service salary and the salary paid by management when an employee enters the service. The clause has been endorsed by the Representatives Assembly.

CITY-WIDE NEGOTIATIONS START IN SAN FRANCISCO

Negotiations between the SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND local and the Publishers Association for a new city-wide contract were to open Oct. 24. Secretary E. F. Rider of the publishers informed Executive Secretary Ted Irvine

that the publishers would offer of severance pay based on two weeks' wages for each year of service, with no top limit.

Papers involved in the negotiations include the Hearst Call-Bulletin and Post, the Scripps-Howard News Independent Chronicle.

HARVEY KELLY TALKS OVER MIRROR TALKS

Harvey Kelly, Hearst sales manager who negotiated the "peace formula" with the national Guild and who re-joined the New York Mirror in 1938 and 1939, took over the second week as chief for the company on the Mirror contract. Executive, Nat Einhorn, Leo Huberman, and Ed Zusi of the Tribune are representing

BOSTON GLOBE UNIT SEEKS CERTIFICATION

The BOSTON Guild of Relations Board asking the Globe as bargaining agent for the Globe. The Globe has indicated the Globe would like the Guild's majority, a Labor Board hearing, only a ruling from the local whether the unit is a pro.

The "peace formula" signed with the New Newspaper Publishing Co., publisher of the Record-American and Sunday Advertiser. The publisher refused for the time being to consider a supplementary agreement to give added protection to persons called to service in the armed forces.

HAMMOND PAY RAISED 7 1/2 PERCENT IN FACT

A contract raising wages an average of 7 1/2 per cent nearest signature after the HAMMOND

Charlie Chaplin The Great DICTATOR

CASTLE, Broadway & 51st St. 4th Fl. 2nd Show 8 P.M. 3rd Show 10 P.M. 4th Show 11 P.M. 5th Show 12 P.M. 6th Show 1 P.M. 7th Show 2 P.M. 8th Show 3 P.M. 9th Show 4 P.M. 10th Show 5 P.M. 11th Show 6 P.M. 12th Show 7 P.M. 13th Show 8 P.M. 14th Show 9 P.M. 15th Show 10 P.M. 16th Show 11 P.M. 17th Show 12 P.M. 18th Show 1 P.M. 19th Show 2 P.M. 20th Show 3 P.M. 21st Show 4 P.M. 22nd Show 5 P.M. 23rd Show 6 P.M. 24th Show 7 P.M. 25th Show 8 P.M. 26th Show 9 P.M. 27th Show 10 P.M. 28th Show 11 P.M. 29th Show 12 P.M. 30th Show 1 P.M. 31st Show 2 P.M. 32nd Show 3 P.M. 33rd Show 4 P.M. 34th Show 5 P.M. 35th Show 6 P.M. 36th Show 7 P.M. 37th Show 8 P.M. 38th Show 9 P.M. 39th Show 10 P.M. 40th Show 11 P.M. 41st Show 12 P.M. 42nd Show 1 P.M. 43rd Show 2 P.M. 44th Show 3 P.M. 45th Show 4 P.M. 46th Show 5 P.M. 47th Show 6 P.M. 48th Show 7 P.M. 49th Show 8 P.M. 50th Show 9 P.M. 51st Show 10 P.M. 52nd Show 11 P.M. 53rd Show 12 P.M. 54th Show 1 P.M. 55th Show 2 P.M. 56th Show 3 P.M. 57th Show 4 P.M. 58th Show 5 P.M. 59th Show 6 P.M. 60th Show 7 P.M. 61st Show 8 P.M. 62nd Show 9 P.M. 63rd Show 10 P.M. 64th Show 11 P.M. 65th Show 12 P.M. 66th Show 1 P.M. 67th Show 2 P.M. 68th Show 3 P.M. 69th Show 4 P.M. 70th Show 5 P.M. 71st Show 6 P.M. 72nd Show 7 P.M. 73rd Show 8 P.M. 74th Show 9 P.M. 75th Show 10 P.M. 76th Show 11 P.M. 77th Show 12 P.M. 78th Show 1 P.M. 79th Show 2 P.M. 80th Show 3 P.M. 81st Show 4 P.M. 82nd Show 5 P.M. 83rd Show 6 P.M. 84th Show 7 P.M. 85th Show 8 P.M. 86th Show 9 P.M. 87th Show 10 P.M. 88th Show 11 P.M. 89th Show 12 P.M. 90th Show 1 P.M. 91st Show 2 P.M. 92nd Show 3 P.M. 93rd Show 4 P.M. 94th Show 5 P.M. 95th Show 6 P.M. 96th Show 7 P.M. 97th Show 8 P.M. 98th Show 9 P.M. 99th Show 10 P.M. 100th Show 11 P.M. 101st Show 12 P.M. 102nd Show 1 P.M. 103rd Show 2 P.M. 104th Show 3 P.M. 105th Show 4 P.M. 106th Show 5 P.M. 107th Show 6 P.M. 108th Show 7 P.M. 109th Show 8 P.M. 110th Show 9 P.M. 111th Show 10 P.M. 112th Show 11 P.M. 113th Show 12 P.M. 114th Show 1 P.M. 115th Show 2 P.M. 116th Show 3 P.M. 117th Show 4 P.M. 118th Show 5 P.M. 119th Show 6 P.M. 120th Show 7 P.M. 121st Show 8 P.M. 122nd Show 9 P.M. 123rd Show 10 P.M. 124th Show 11 P.M. 125th Show 12 P.M. 126th Show 1 P.M. 127th Show 2 P.M. 128th Show 3 P.M. 129th Show 4 P.M. 130th Show 5 P.M. 131st Show 6 P.M. 132nd Show 7 P.M. 133rd Show 8 P.M. 134th Show 9 P.M. 135th Show 10 P.M. 136th Show 11 P.M. 137th Show 12 P.M. 138th Show 1 P.M. 139th Show 2 P.M. 140th Show 3 P.M. 141st Show 4 P.M. 142nd Show 5 P.M. 143rd Show 6 P.M. 144th Show 7 P.M. 145th Show 8 P.M. 146th Show 9 P.M. 147th Show 10 P.M. 148th Show 11 P.M. 149th Show 12 P.M. 150th Show 1 P.M. 151st Show 2 P.M. 152nd Show 3 P.M. 153rd Show 4 P.M. 154th Show 5 P.M. 155th Show 6 P.M. 156th Show 7 P.M. 157th Show 8 P.M. 158th Show 9 P.M. 159th Show 10 P.M. 160th Show 11 P.M. 161st Show 12 P.M. 162nd Show 1 P.M. 163rd Show 2 P.M. 164th Show 3 P.M. 165th Show 4 P.M. 166th Show 5 P.M. 167th Show 6 P.M. 168th Show 7 P.M. 169th Show 8 P.M. 170th Show 9 P.M. 171st Show 10 P.M. 172nd Show 11 P.M. 173rd Show 12 P.M. 174th Show 1 P.M. 175th Show 2 P.M. 176th Show 3 P.M. 177th Show 4 P.M. 178th Show 5 P.M. 179th Show 6 P.M. 180th Show 7 P.M. 181st Show 8 P.M. 182nd Show 9 P.M. 183rd Show 10 P.M. 184th Show 11 P.M. 185th Show 12 P.M. 186th Show 1 P.M. 187th Show 2 P.M. 188th Show 3 P.M. 189th Show 4 P.M. 190th Show 5 P.M. 191st Show 6 P.M. 192nd Show 7 P.M. 193rd Show 8 P.M. 194th Show 9 P.M. 195th Show 10 P.M. 196th Show 11 P.M. 197th Show 12 P.M. 198th Show 1 P.M. 199th Show 2 P.M. 200th Show 3 P.M. 201st Show 4 P.M. 202nd Show 5 P.M. 203rd Show 6 P.M. 204th Show 7 P.M. 205th Show 8 P.M. 206th Show 9 P.M. 207th Show 10 P.M. 208th Show 11 P.M. 209th Show 12 P.M. 210th Show 1 P.M. 211st Show 2 P.M. 212th Show 3 P.M. 213th Show 4 P.M. 214th Show 5 P.M. 215th Show 6 P.M. 216th Show 7 P.M. 217th Show 8 P.M. 218th Show 9 P.M. 219th Show 10 P.M. 220th Show 11 P.M. 221st Show 12 P.M. 222nd Show 1 P.M. 223rd Show 2 P.M. 224th Show 3 P.M. 225th Show 4 P.M. 226th Show 5 P.M. 227th Show 6 P.M. 228th Show 7 P.M. 229th Show 8 P.M. 230th Show 9 P.M. 231st Show 10 P.M. 232nd Show 11 P.M. 233rd Show 12 P.M. 234th Show 1 P.M. 235th Show 2 P.M. 236th Show 3 P.M. 237th Show 4 P.M. 238th Show 5 P.M. 239th Show 6 P.M. 240th Show 7 P.M. 241st Show 8 P.M. 242nd Show 9 P.M. 243rd Show 10 P.M. 244th Show 11 P.M. 245th Show 12 P.M. 246th Show 1 P.M. 247th Show 2 P.M. 248th Show 3 P.M. 249th Show 4 P.M. 250th Show 5 P.M. 251st Show 6 P.M. 252nd Show 7 P.M. 253rd Show 8 P.M. 254th Show 9 P.M. 255th Show 10 P.M. 256th Show 11 P.M. 257th Show 12 P.M. 258th Show 1 P.M. 259th Show 2 P.M. 260th Show 3 P.M. 261st Show 4 P.M. 262nd Show 5 P.M. 263rd Show 6 P.M. 264th Show 7 P.M. 265th Show 8 P.M. 266th Show 9 P.M. 267th Show 10 P.M. 268th Show 11 P.M. 269th Show 12 P.M. 270th Show 1 P.M. 271st Show 2 P.M. 272nd Show 3 P.M. 273rd Show 4 P.M. 274th Show 5 P.M. 275th Show 6 P.M. 276th Show 7 P.M. 277th Show 8 P.M. 278th Show 9 P.M. 279th Show 10 P.M. 280th Show 11 P.M. 281st Show 12 P.M. 282nd Show 1 P.M. 283rd Show 2 P.M. 284th Show 3 P.M. 285th Show 4 P.M. 286th Show 5 P.M. 287th Show 6 P.M. 288th Show 7 P.M. 289th Show 8 P.M. 290th Show 9 P.M. 291st Show 10 P.M. 292nd Show 11 P.M. 293rd Show 12 P.M. 294th Show 1 P.M. 295th Show 2 P.M. 296th Show 3 P.M. 297th Show 4 P.M. 298th Show 5 P.M. 299th Show 6 P.M. 300th Show 7 P.M. 301st Show 8 P.M. 302nd Show 9 P.M. 303rd Show 10 P.M. 304th Show 11 P.M. 305th Show 12 P.M. 306th Show 1 P.M. 307th Show 2 P.M. 308th Show 3 P.M. 309th Show 4 P.M. 310th Show 5 P.M. 311st Show 6 P.M.

Scripps Units Hit Chain's Hostility

(Continued from Page One)

expression of acceptance of the Guild as a permanent organization. The delegates reported evidence that their respective local managements were without authority to bargain on this and other important contract points, and added:

Calls Letter Evasive

The reasons assigned by the national management for rejecting the Guild request for national conferences are evasive and avoid. We have every evidence of control by the national management of points in local contracts, especially the Guild Shop, severance pay, overtime and military service clauses, none of which by any stretch of the imagination can be regarded as based on "local conditions."

The resolution called the claim of local publisher autonomy "a dodge to conceal the determination to deny real recognition," and urged "a determined effort on the part of each unit to bring about recognition and stop in its tracks the growing anti-Guild campaign of the Scripps-Howard management."

"We know," the resolution concluded, "that the resources of the American Newspaper Guild are ready to be placed at the disposal of such a fight."

Much of the discussion centered on the dismissal of Kirby, as the most direct of the many attacks reported. Kirby was not present, but sent word that he would follow whatever course the council decided.

Call Kirby Case Challenge

After hearing the report of the Cleveland delegates, the meeting held that Kirby's discharge constituted a challenge to the security of the ANG.

"We warn the national management," the council declared, "that the Scripps-Howard Guild units will not stand idly by while Guild members who have distinguished themselves in the fight to establish Guild standards . . . are discharged."

In a studied campaign to destroy the Scripps-Howard units, it demanded immediate reinstatement of Kirby and pledged "our complete and active support of any action taken by the Cleveland unit."

The unit is scheduled to meet this week to hear the report of the local executive committee's protest to Louis Seltzer, editor.

Seltzer to Hear Report

The reasons given the Guild committee by Seltzer were that Kirby was "lax" in his work, and was not worth his salary. Milton Lapine, Press unit delegate, reported, pointing out that in fact for the past two years Kirby had been assigned to work on which he could not possibly be worth his salary. Carleton Cameron, Cleveland president, added that the management had carried on a studied campaign to undermine Kirby in the minds of his fellow employees for years before firing him.

Points to Hear Report

Executive Vice President Kaufman pointed to the Kirby firing as personalizing the whole Scripps-Howard situation.

"The history of Kirby's treatment," he suggested, "is the history of the Guild's relations with the Scripps-Howard management around the country."

He pointed to the difference between the Guild's relations with Hearst and those with Scripps-Howard, in that Hearst had sought the "peace formula" negotiations because Guild processes had made the Hearst management ready to accept the Guild, whereas organized, as a permanent institution, while Scripps-Howard did not feel any

compulsion to grant the Guild real recognition.

Present at the meeting were W. A. Copeland, of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, representing also the membership on the Commercial Appeal and WMP; Richard Henry, Rocky Mountain News; Philip Blies, New York World-Telegram; Rollin Everett, Arthur Kisker, Arthur Keller, Robert Linn, Max Sien, and Robert L. Stevens, Cincinnati Post; Edward Decker, Section Humphreys, Ralph Ballard, Harold Lynch, and Frank Gies, Indianapolis Times; J. A. Robinson, Columbus Citizen; Lapine and Mrs. Margaret Barnetson, Cleveland Press, in addition to Cameron, president of the local; Charles L. Irvine, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, representing the News unit; Fred McCool of INS, a visitor from the Pittsburgh Guild, as well as Executive Vice President Kaufman, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and International Representatives Seltzer and Myers. Copeland served as chairman and Pasche as secretary.

Victory in Cincinnati

The Cincinnati delegates came to the meeting after winning the previous day a dispute over a contract violation that had threatened to develop into an open fight. The business manager of the Post had promoted a Guild member of long service to the post of advertising make-up man, for which he had had

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of denoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting the members under contract during its life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Diabes of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster truck, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In" In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "awful" at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of denoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting the members under contract during its life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Diabes of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster truck, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In" In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "awful" at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of denoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting the members under contract during its life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Diabes of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster truck, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In" In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "awful" at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

long experience, and refused to pay him the contract minimum, under threat of denoting him. A stiff stand by the unit brought compliance with back pay.

Everett and Sien of Cincinnati emphasized that because they had come near a showdown fight in the first contract bargaining, they had remained aware of the constant need of vigilance and militancy in protecting the members under contract during its life. As a result, sporadic violations of the contract, similar to those reported elsewhere, had been corrected promptly, and the morale of the Cincinnati unit was high.

Diabes of New York reported that on the World-Telegram Guild leaders had been put on trivial work on the lobster truck, resulting in their looking for other jobs, and that four unit treasurers had been fired, three in a row.

In Columbus, reported Robinson, the unit was under severe attack after achieving one of the better contracts on the chain.

Management "Boring In" In Indianapolis, Decker contended the unit had made a mistake in not obtaining the Guild Shop in its first contract, because the unit was "awful" at the time, and had become less militant through management "boring in."

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

The Washington unit was obliged to take a strong stand to bring about genuine bargaining for its recent editorial renewal, and when the commercial employees organized a few weeks ago, two old-standing members were fired, Scholtz reported. Earle Baker, assistant business manager of the chain, now serving as business manager of the Washington paper, sought to oppose a consent election as too favorable to the publishers.

Members Fired in Chicago

(From Local Correspondent)

CHICAGO—After notifying the local that "to reduce the staff" it would discharge nine contract workers (right Guild ex-strikers and one company unionist), the Herald-American management told the Guild that its members were being fired because they "just weren't happy" and finally admitted that they had hired 11 new non-Guild employees.

The Guild challenged the company's right to discharge these members, since a two-month-old Guild protest, against their being reinstated in the contract department instead of their regular departments, already was pending in the machinery of a contract clause which "freezes" a worker in his job until final decision by arbitration.

Guidelines getting dismissal notices are Joseph Lynn, Frank Ricketts, Elmer Wendland, Varian Johnson, John Van Houtle and William Allen of the business division and Joseph Basco, librarian, and Tom Dowling, editorial copyboy.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

The request of the New York Newspaper Writers' Association (AFL) for certification as collective bargaining agency in the editorial department of the New York Mirror (Hearst), which is covered by a Guild contract, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board.

AFL Ultra-Editorial Group Meets; Green Puts Teamster in as Head

(Continued from Page One)

Spokesman for the council declared that the Chicago meeting was attended by delegates from 15 locals, representing a total membership of 1,500 but no list of delegates was made public, the sessions were held behind closed doors and no figures were submitted to substantiate the membership claim.

Unlike regular AFL international, which have autonomy and control over their own funds and elect their own officers, the council remains under direct control of the Executive Council, the locals pay their per capita of \$5 cents directly to the AFL and they have no voice in deciding how the money is spent.

Fenton, it was announced, had been "elected" by the Chicago meeting, but Editor & Publisher said "It was explained that . . . the AFL always names the director of a new council . . . until an international union is formed."

Two Strikebreakers Elected The other officers of the council include two strikebreakers, and all but one of the six are former members of the Guild.

Fenton, who is director of organization for the AFL, has worked at dual unionism before, having been in charge of the AFL drive in this spring in General Motors which ended in a complete rout in the NLRB elections, won by the CIO United Auto Workers.

Fenton, a man in his middle forties, was New England director for the AFL from April, 1935, to January, 1939, when he was appointed national director.

A former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, he is a member of Local 68 of the District 24 union in Boston and also holds cards in the office workers, printing pressmen and fireman and others unions. He has always been known as a faithful "Green man."

Fenton is married, has five children by the former Christine Tucker who is active in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Benefited by Guild Secretary-Treasurer of the council, Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association and news editor of the Herald-American where he was a strikebreaker against the Guild. He belonged to the New York (N.Y.) Guild and benefited by the Guild severance pay when discharged from the

Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the first Guild contracts on the Hearst papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American, rewrite man and a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Reporters, Writers and Editorial Workers of Boston. He was author of an anti-Guild resolution at the last Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention which was later repudiated by state and city AFL leaders.

Laurence Elected Middle Atlantic region—William L. Laurence, former chairman of the Guild unit on the New York Times, who was subpoenaed by the management to testify in the Times NLRB case in 1938. He is president of the American Newspaper Writers Association, an AFL federal local, which, unlike others in the group, limits membership to reporters, writers and desk men and excludes copy boys, librarians and many others in the editorial department. Laurence launched his union last summer just when the Guild had completed a reorganizing drive on the New York Times and had asked the publisher to bargain.

Southern region—Fred W. Patton, who came into the Guild along with his AFL federal local News Writers Union in Jackson, Miss., when the Guild affiliated with the AFL from April, 1935, to January, 1939, when he was appointed national director.

A former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, he is a member of Local 68 of the District 24 union in Boston and also holds cards in the office workers, printing pressmen and fireman and others unions. He has always been known as a faithful "Green man."

Fenton is married, has five children by the former Christine Tucker who is active in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Benefited by Guild Secretary-Treasurer of the council, Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association and news editor of the Herald-American where he was a strikebreaker against the Guild. He belonged to the New York (N.Y.) Guild and benefited by the Guild severance pay when discharged from the

Star-Eagle there before going to Chicago.

He was the signer of a "loyalty pledge" to work at the time of a Guild strike threat which won the first Guild contracts on the Hearst papers in Chicago in January, 1938.

New England region—Edward F. Sullivan, Boston Record-American, rewrite man and a member of the

Wage-Hour Law Weakened By New Ruling, Pasche Says

Warns We Must Rely on Contracts More Than Ever for Protection; Cites History of Retreat Of Administration Before Employer Pressure

(Continued from Page One) a job not only comes under the general requirements, but also fills one of the three alternative additional requirements cited above. Among the examples cited . . . as specifically being "administrative employees" are confidential assistants, secretaries to executives (distinguished from stenographers), administrative assistants, credit managers, purchasing agents, "contact or promotion men of various types."

Undoubtedly claims to exemption will be made in respect to all confidential secretaries, some assistant city editors and even their assistants, and to a variety of other newspaper jobs. The Guild can and must resist such claims, and undoubtedly very few of them will stand the test of full application of the definition. It is important, however, to note that the division's report places repeated emphasis on the \$200 salary line as a test of the good faith of job classifications. This undoubtedly will be interpreted by many employers as exempting any editorial or commercial employee earning \$200 a month.

The important change in this definition is that, where previously there was an absolute requirement of specialized school training as part of the job, which obviously did not apply to newspapermen, there now is offered the following alternative, that the work be "predominantly original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training, and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination or talent of the employee."

This is qualified by the same salary line as under administrative, namely earnings of not less than \$200 a month or \$50 a week, if paid weekly.

That the old requirement of specialized training as essential did not cover journalism is recognized specifically. The extent to which the new alternative qualification covers newspaper reporters, writers or photographers, is uncertain and definitions were somewhat many of the newspaper accounts interpreted them as meaning that all reporters receiving the \$200 a month came under the exemption. This is not borne out either by the

language of the definition or by the explanation in the division's report which makes the point that the field intended to be covered by the definition includes specifically "music, writing, the theater and the plastic and graphic arts." Cartoonists specifically are named as exempt, and retouchers of photographs are not.

Colonel Fleming . . . stated "On a newspaper, for example, typically the reporters assigned to regular beats and the copydesk men will not qualify for exemption even if they are paid \$200 a month."

The only conclusion which we can reach from the definition and the report is that the exemption would include very few newspapermen, and that in any case the burden of the proof would be on the publisher. But here again, the emphasis on the salary line will lead to claims on that basis and to confusion.

4. Outside Salesmen

This was amended to cover an employee regularly engaged away from an employer's place or place of business "obtaining orders or contracts for the use of facilities for which the consideration will be paid by the client or customer."

The report explains specifically that this is intended to exempt bona fide outside salesmen of advertising, provided they do not work as inside salesmen more than twenty percent of the normal work week of inside salesmen.



STRIKERS' GASED: If injunctions won't stop leaflet distribution in Monroe, La., merchants who persist in advertising in the struck papers there will try gas. Here W. G. Jasper of the Monroe Guild wears a gas mask in front of a furniture store to protect himself against carbon monoxide fumes from gasoline motors in two washing machines one of which is seen in the background above. Long tubes were attached to the exhausts to bring the fumes closer to Jasper. The arrow points to the mouth of the tube.

Publisher Lied, Says NLRB Man

(Continued from Page One) . . .mediate cessation of coercion, intimidation and interference with Guild organization; recognition of the Guild and bargaining in good faith.

The struck papers, which had carried a few lines on the Labor Board hearing last July, suppressed all news of the intermediate report. To date Louisiana daily newspapers, including the Shreveport Times which, like the Monroe papers is owned by John D. Ewing, have not mentioned the intermediate report, and the only two stations in Northern Louisiana which are not owned outright by the Ewings (KMLB in Monroe, KRMD in Shreveport) have refused to make any mention of the report as news or to sell time to the Guild to tell the public the story.

In Shreveport the Postal Telegraph Company, after accepting an order for house-to-house distribution of 15,000 Guild leaflets telling the story of the report, declined to carry out its agreement.

The 118-page report, weighing the evidence in detail, abounded in such conclusions as these: "It is highly improbable that . . . Wilson Ewing (publisher) was merely mistaken; he portrayed the matter too vividly in detail . . . Wilson Ewing manufactured the story to suit the occasion . . . his entire testimony throughout inconsistent in many particulars . . . testimony was so contradictory as to be worthless . . . The undersigned (Jaffee) disbelieves the testimony of Wilson Ewing and Lofton . . . As between John Ewing's version . . . and that of DeWitt Henry (Guild president) the undersigned believes the latter."

Examiner Jaffee declined to sustain a "special" management defense that Guild strike literature had been "scurrilous, libelous, defamatory, etc." and disqualified the publishers for reinstatement. Claiming that the evidence "afforded no basis for such a finding," he recommended that all Guild shop publications be asked to send a letter to their employees saying they must stay in good standing to hold their jobs.

Further increases in good standing figures are expected as the result of the establishment of a contract enforcement committee which has recommended that all Guild shop publications be asked to send a letter to their employees saying they must stay in good standing to hold their jobs.

Four units . . . Huntington Park Bulletin, Huntington Park Signal, Southwest News Topics, and the Peoples' World—are 100 per cent in good standing.

Further increases in good standing figures are expected as the result of the establishment of a contract enforcement committee which has recommended that all Guild shop publications be asked to send a letter to their employees saying they must stay in good standing to hold their jobs.

Further increases in good standing figures are expected as the result of the establishment of a contract enforcement committee which has recommended that all Guild shop publications be asked to send a letter to their employees saying they must stay in good standing to hold their jobs.

Labor Has a 'Going-Over' From Hoover's G-Men

By ESTOLV E. WARD

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has built up himself and his organization as the protector of the American people against crime and "subversive elements."

The record, however, shows that: — Hoover rules dictatorially an organization of 2,050 persons.

He opposes civil service for his employees.

FBI members who tried to unionize were fired and blacklisted.

The FBI has a labor turnover of 70 per cent.

Of all Federal law enforcement agencies, the FBI has the next to the lowest percentage of convictions.

Wire-tapping, use of spies, illegal entry and arrest, third-degree methods, and other violations of law and civil liberties have been charged against the FBI by Senator George Norris and others.

The FBI has spied upon United States

actual physical damage . . . Sometimes more subtle methods are used. As this is written, a group of Communists are reported . . . attempting to force a local labor union to take steps which would result in closing down a large airplane factory in America if the company takes contracts for the construction of planes for the Allies.

The only threatened disturbance in a large airplane factory at that time was in Seattle, where 6,000 members of an AFL union (Local 761, International Association of Machinics) were having difficulty in staving off attempts at wage cuts.

Farm Organizers Attacked

Hoover called attempts to organize impoverished Southern sharecroppers, subversive in a speech April 18. He said: "Agitators have worked among the farmers, particularly sharecroppers."

Hoover was described by Ray Tucker in "Collier's," Aug. 19, 1935, as "obsessed with a complex against liberals and advanced thinkers."

In 1919, under Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Hoover organized the original General Intelligence Division of the FBI. Within a few months the "Palmer Red Raids" were conducted by this division.

Although attempts have been made by friends of Hoover to deny his responsibility for these raids, sworn testimony of Attorney General Palmer himself and others shows Hoover was in charge.

The most spectacular raid occurred Jan. 2, 1920. More than 5,000 persons were arrested all over the country that night.

The situation is best described in the language of Federal Judge Anderson in his decision in Colyer v. Skiffington (265 Fed. 17), involving 20 victims of the raids. He said:

"I refrain from any extended comment on the lawlessness of these proceedings by our supposedly law-enforcing officials. The documents and acts speak for themselves. It may, however, fitly be observed that a mob is a mob, whether made up of government officials acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, or of criminals, loafers, and the vicious classes."

The decision cited that among meetings raided was one for the purpose of forming a co-operative bakery. It told how women were taken from their children, forced to get out of bed in the middle of the night; how victims were chained together and photographed for newspapers.

Hoover's Spies Hit by Judge

Judge Anderson also delved into the use of undercover agents and spies, and the possibility that some spies had served as agents provocateur to provide evidence in order to deport aliens by the wholesale.

In the latter respect, the judge declared that "no finding can be made that the government did not, through its agents, give such form and color (perform provocative acts) . . ."

"I cannot adopt the contention that government spies are any more trustworthy, or less disposed to make trouble in order to profit therefrom, than are spies in private industry . . ."

Louis F. Post, then assistant secretary of labor, who was in active charge of the Department of Labor, wrote in a book entitled "The Deportations Delirium of 1920," of the Palmer Raid victims:

"Were they criminals? In almost every instance, no. Only slightly more than a third of all the aliens arrested were legally deportable under the evidence submitted. Nor could many of these have been deported on unpopular opinions or of membership in proscribed organizations. . . . Except for the membership clauses of the deportation laws there could hardly have been, out of the thousands of aliens charged with the deportable offenses, more than a canoe load of deportees."

The FBI gun-shod prominent persons who criticized it. Tucker says: "At one time or another the bureau's files have contained reports on such prominent Americans as Justice Harlan Stone, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator William E. Borah, Dean Roscoe Pound, Professor (now U. S. Supreme Court Justice) Felix Frankfurter, Professor Edmund C. Stettin, and others."

Justice Harlan Stone

He along with Senators Norris and Wheeler, Felix Frankfurter and other notable were once spied upon by FBI agents.

Senators and men who now sit in the United States Supreme Court.

Thirty-eight clerks in Hoover's headquarters were discharged and blacklisted for joining the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) in 1936.

Grievances included overtime without pay, insufficient rest periods, bad lighting and rigid supervision—best demonstrated by this sign in FBI headquarters:

"If you must grumble or complain about your treatment by your superiors, get out and complain from the outside."

Keeps Prints of Picketers

Last March, two Steel Workers Organizing Committee members were arrested while photographing a billboard at Winton, W. Va. The sheriff who arrested them said he was acting under instructions of the FBI with power to arrest anyone he thought suspicious. Philip Murray, head of the SWOC, protested to the attorney general.

The General Intelligence Division of the FBI, established in 1924 because of public indignation, has recently been revived. One of this division's jobs, according to testimony given by Hoover when seeking increased appropriations last spring, is checking fingerprints of employees in war material plants. All fingerprints taken by the police for any reason are filed with the FBI. In a speech on Feb. 7, 1935, Hoover said he had 4,300,000 "criminal" fingerprints. A study shows many prints are marked with the word "Picketeer." Others carry the notation "Union agitator."

Although Hoover avoids public attacks upon unions, he sometimes reveals his attitude. In the August, 1940 "American Magazine," Hoover said:

"Sabotage does not always consist of

Jr., Frank P. Walsh (attorney for Tom Mooney) and John L. Lewis."

In 1924, the revelation was made that General Intelligence Division agents had rifled the offices of Senator Norris and had attempted to rifle the offices of Senator Robert La Follette.

This caused Attorney General Stone to disband the division, saying:

"The Bureau of Investigation is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals. It is concerned only with their conduct and then only with such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United States. When a police system passes beyond these limits, it is dangerous to the proper administration of justice and to human liberty, which it should be our first concern to cherish."

Old Program Revived

Fifteen years later in 1939, the General Intelligence Division was revived. The division is now operating for the same purposes that it did 20 years ago, according to Hoover's testimony in January, 1940, before the House sub-committee on Department of Justice appropriations.

Hoover is acting under an executive order of the president of the United States, directing the Department of Jus-

expense large numbers of press-agents—the number has been estimated at more than 30.

Hoover's own speeches have been devoted to frightening assertions on the amount of crime in United States. His figures, however, have not always been above reproach. Millsap, in the survey mentioned before, takes Hoover to task for wide variations, pointing out, among other things: In March, 1936, Hoover refers to more than 3,000,000 "active participants" in crime; in June, 1936, he says there are 500,000 in America's "criminal standing army"; in December, 1936, he sets the figure at 3,500,000 criminals; in 1937, he says there are 4,300,000 persons engaged in crime.

In the past few months, Hoover has trumpeted about the spy peril. In the January American Magazine, Hoover says: "The patriotic workman today watches not only his own job, but that of the next fellow as well. This may sound well, but it leads to anti-labor espionage."

Patriotic trade unionists two years ago did discover Nazi agents in key positions in the Southern California airplane industries. They got names, addresses, and other important facts. All the information was transmitted at once to the Department of Justice. Until recently the whole business was ignored. Meanwhile, the FBI is snowed under with meaningless complaints to the point where, according to Washington observers, it cannot operate efficiently.

In 1933, in Tucker's article in Collier's, Hoover's personnel policies were described thus:

"Under him the bureau was run in Prussian style; it became a personal and political machine. More inaccessible than Presidents, he kept his agents in fear and awe by firing and shifting them at whim; no other government office had such a turnover of personnel (the estimate is 70 percent), although experience and training are essential qualities in an agent. He always opposed Civil Service qualifications for his men."

Civil Service Is Fought

The same is true today. In February, this year Hoover protested against the Civil Service Commission, claiming it had certified "radicals" for employment by the FBI. The Commission rebuked Hoover, stating:

"Obviously, the principal difference between Mr. Hoover and the Civil Service Commission is that Mr. Hoover wants to operate a crime service personally and without regard to the democratic principles of open competition and equal opportunity which the American people, through Congress, have insisted should be part of the Federal merit system."

A warning against the creation in democratic America of a political police system is contained in the report of the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee on Senate Resolution 224, to investigate wire-tapping. It said:

"Wire-tapping, dictographing and similar devices, are especially dangerous at the present time, because of the recent resurgence of a spy system conducted by government police. Persons who have committed no crime, but whose economic and political views and activities may be obnoxious to the present incumbents of law enforcement offices, are being investigated and catalogued. Wire-tapping and other unethical devices may lead to a variety of oppression that may never reach the ears of the courts. They may, for example, have the effect of increasing the power of law enforcement agencies to oppress factory employees who are under investigation, not in respect of their views and activities in regard to labor unions and other economic movements; this is no fanciful case—such investigations are a fact today."

The New Republic for March 11, 1940, says Hoover and his agents "propagandized" for his Bureau by delivering over 5,000 public addresses. According to general knowledge among Washington newspapermen, Hoover employs at public

GIFTS TO MONROE

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

Chicago Guild	\$12.00
Great Falls Guild	25.00
Pudon County Guild	25.00
Jacksonville Guild	12.00
St. Louis Guild	10.00
St. Paul Guild	10.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	25.00
San Jose Guild	25.00
Brooklyn Eagle Unit, New York Guild	1.00
Democrat and Chronicle Unit, Chicago Guild	5.00
Friday Unit, New York Guild	2.00
Friday Unit, Chicago Guild	2.00
Laber Press Unit, New York Guild	2.00
West-Dispatch Unit, St. Louis Guild	2.00
World-Telegram Unit, New York Guild	2.00
New York Guild	12.00
New York Guild Auxiliary	2.00
SGO Office staff	2.00
TOTAL	\$275.00

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Chicago Newspaper Guild Auxiliary sent \$210 for death-benefits for the strike baby.

Guild locals, members and anyone else wishing to make donations may write to 291 Bernhard Building, Monroe, La.

Men in Service Remain As Members

Guild members, called to military service either as National Guardsmen or under the Burke-Wadsworth Act, may continue in membership by paying unemployed dues. Secretary-Treasurer Pasche has informed all locals in a bulletin.

Such action by the locals was recommended by the International Executive Board at its last meeting. The Board also ruled that such members while in military service are to be considered members-at-large of the local but not of the unit to which they are assigned by reason of their employment.

"BEST D. . . UNION"

SAN FRANCISCO—Tom Irvin, Chronicle reporter, and Guildman, has taken a position as director of public relations for the city's public utilities board. In applying for an honorable withdrawal card, Irvin expressed regret at leaving "the best damn union in the country."

ADS HURT MONROE

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

AUTOMOBILES

Black Chevrolet Buick Chrysler De Soto Ford Lincoln Mercury Oldsmobile Pontiac Plymouth Studebaker

CHAIR STORES

Litigant Ward J. C. Penney Sears Roebuck Walgreens

FOODS

Administration Coffee Best Foods Maytag

TOBACCO

Camel cigarettes Chesterfield cigarettes Little Albert

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Tolson Dr. Caldwell's Grip Pencil Pivottone Tires Tote Bag L. W. Berger

REPAIRS

Edna E. Plakman U. S. Army Re-entraining Service

Spokane to be sent to President Roosevelt

Parsons Bldg.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DISRUPTION IS SEEN

BOSTON.

Editor, Guild Reporter: The bottle of basins in the Youngstown campaign was broken over the Youngstown campaign and it's bad stuff. The record shows it.

If passed, the campaign will be against the very officers whose trade union policies no one can successfully and logically dispute. They have specifically named Communism and said that no political party controls the Guild. The resolution's effect, if not intent, is disruption and further appeasement.

We in the Boston Guild know that although President Donal Sullivan voted for a "Youngstown" resolution at the last Massachusetts CIO convention which passed it, it did not and the indignation against him or for that matter, the CIO. Is it any wonder Sullivan is against the Youngstown proposal? Similarly, those unions which have passed such a resolution against him or for that matter, the CIO. Is it any wonder Sullivan is against the Youngstown proposal?

Let us not forget, while we're on this appeasement point, that it was after Heywood Brown had attacked Moscow in print that Pegler wrote his most bitter columns against Brown—this shortly before Brown passed away.

The Youngstown Guild, we are told, is out to organize the unorganized by pushing the referendum. Presumably a newspaperman who falls for Pegler's perverted driving need fear no corruption by joining that local. Yet Youngstown refuses to organize its commercial departments; it took two and a half years to reach the point where it would even try to end an automatic renewal contract, and when it finally did so three years later it still made no effort to improve its minimums.

And it is entirely an accident that this resolution to aid in organizing the unorganized and "clear up the Guild's good name" comes from the very local which has just nominated Westbrook Pegler for ANG president after the death of Heywood Brown?

CHARLES L. WHIPPLE.

CITES DANGERS

TORONTO.

Editor, The Guild Reporter: I have just read a leaflet issued by the Los Angeles Guild asking me to work "for the adoption of a resolution against Communism, Nazism and Fascism." I'm sure the supporters of the resolution

can't appreciate the true significance of this action. Here in Canada, under wartime conditions, we have much tangible evidence of the logical concomitant of such reasoning. Today in Canada, a nation at war for democracy, there are trade union leaders who have barbed-wire enclosures, "intended for the duration" on charges unattended and untried by a jury of their peers.

Interned During Bargaining Four officers of the Canadian Seamen's Union have been interned, one of them the editor of the union's publication and a member of the Guild. That's all we know about their cases. That's all we know, except that the Seamen's Union was in negotiation with shipowners for a new contract when the first man was interned. No charges were announced; the internments were accompanied by the bare announcement that the men had been detained under the Canadian Defense Regulations. So the public is so far unaware whether the interned trade unionists are alleged by the authorities to be Communists, Nazis or Fascists.

Let the Los Angeles Guildsmen who supported the resolution asking for a referendum look closely at Canada and see what happens when labor becomes hysterical and begins to shout "Wolf" in its own meeting halls. Internal suspicions of this sort are precisely what the enemies of labor wish to foster. The instant they grow, there is a law passed, as in Canada, that gives state authorities the means of breaking any union that shows the least sign of militancy.

Can Intern Anyone

The Defense Regulations not only give Canadian authorities the power to intern anyone suspected of subversive activities; if a member of any organization is convicted under them, all members of that organization automatically become enemies of the state and subject to internment.

So far, no one suspected of being a Fascist or a Nazi within the ranks of Canadian labor has been interned. The fact is, at the time of the act's passage, the government did not even admit it was aware of the presence of Fascist or Nazi groups within Canada. (The authors of the Los Angeles resolution make no effort to suggest there are Fascists within the Guild, but insinuate the "New York gang" are Communists.)

Actually, the law is a weapon with which to club labor. It is not hard to find a Communist in labor ranks because anyone who fights for labor's right is immediately labeled "Communist." I am a loyal Canadian, associated neither directly or indirectly with any of the political groups named in the resolution (which is the Los Angeles way of saying "I

am not a Communist"), fully in accord with my government at the moment for what I hope is democracy and the decent way of life. I know that action such as implied in the Los Angeles resolution seeks not the democratic way of life, nor the strengthening or building of our union.

So I say to Guildsmen everywhere: Have nothing to do with such resolutions. Oppose the Los Angeles motion. As Lewis Gannett said in Memphis, such stuff is more fodder for the gaping maw of Westbrook Pegler. It's certainly not your assignment or mine. Let's not be absorbed by ill-conceived attempts to lead us into the hands of our enemies.

RALPH FOSTER, Member, International Executive Board.

REPLY TO GAMZEY

DENVER.

Editor, The Guild Reporter: My fellow vice-president of the Denver Newspaper Guild, Robert Gamze, whose letter in the last Reporter protests a "communist" trend in the Guild leadership, has made me see red, too. But it's not Bob's habitual political red that I see. It's the red of plain outrage at reading such a shoddy and hysterical justification of defense proffering and of political and diplomatic policies which can take us into another World War.

Gamze's allegation that John L. Lewis and the Guild leadership are "fostering the CIO-AFL split" need not be dignified by a detailed refutation. It appeared in the name of the Reporter which told of the AFL confab to plan strategy for a dual union drive in our jurisdiction. It was read by Guildsmen familiar with AFL obstruction of the N. Y. Times bargaining, aware of Bill Green's aid to Hearst in the Chicago strike battle.

In Lewis "Undermining" Defense his charge that Lewis follows a "general policy aimed at undermining the defense program" is as vicious as it is stupid. Every pronouncement has underwritten the principle of adequate defense. What Gamze considers the "crime" of Mr. Lewis and the CIO leaders who support him is their insistence that we make certain we are defending America and the way of life we prize, rather than treading blindly down the tragic path of 1917.

Gamze either does not know or does not care that the U. S. Supreme Court is now considering, after 15 years of stalling, the government's charge that Bethlehem Steel profited in the last war; that Bethlehem Steel was the target of a National War Labor Board order 22 years ago compelling it to permit its workers to organize and bargain collectively, but delayed compliance until the Armistice and then defied the order; that Bethlehem Steel now twists slowly through the mazes of upper court procedure in efforts to evade compliance with several NLRB orders.

Convicts Wrong One

And when Mr. Lewis and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee demand that the lush profits of present defense program contracts be withheld from Bethlehem Steel until it mends its ways, Gamze convicts them of "undermining defense" rather than Bethlehem, on the other industrial giants who as down on the defense program until assured that profit limitations would be repealed, that "surplus profits" taxes would not curb profiteering and that satisfactory plant amortization provisions would be passed.

Gamze's headlong espousal of poor Tom Girdler's and dear Henry Ford's right to cut into a 16-billion-dollar defense mobilization without obeying the labor laws of the land is merely silly but his call for a "decent analysis of the war" in the Reporter is a bit of unfeeling cynicism. Gamze knows full well that the membership leans to the

right about bias and lack of objectivity in the Reporter in that event. "Can't labor... take Roosevelt's?" Gamze asks. "Can't labor... take Roosevelt's?" Gamze asks.

Major Donlin's word? If Gamze prefers patriotic sleepwalking to wide-awake, alert Americanism, that's his affair, but no justification for slinging epithets around. Gamze's letter sounds the cry, "Wake up, Guildsmen!" But I have my own idea as to who needs an alarm clock.

HAROLD ROSSMAN, Vice President, Denver Guild.

BRUSH WITH PEGLER

NEW YORK.

Editor, The Guild Reporter: Since Westbrook Pegler has misused and distorted, for his own purposes, in his column for Oct. 18, a statement which ten of us signed, for distribution to members of the New York Newspaper Guild, we feel called upon to inform Guildsmen in other cities what we really said.

We said that a crisis faces the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

We did not, as Pegler falsely suggested, raise the issue of Communism, and we assuredly did not set ourselves up as an "American party" within the Guild or suggest that we disagree with us on censorship or other issues were "un-American." Those of us whose

names were used in Pegler's column have telegraphed to him asking him to set the record straight, saying "We differ from some groups in the Newspaper Guild almost as much as we differ from you, but we should prefer, if quoted, that we be quoted fairly. We do not object to your applying to us any of the epithets in your vocabulary, but we resent it bitterly when you suggest that we support your attacks upon our union, the American Newspaper Guild."

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

We did not, as Pegler falsely suggested, raise the issue of Communism, and we assuredly did not set ourselves up as an "American party" within the Guild or suggest that we disagree with us on censorship or other issues were "un-American." Those of us whose

names were used in Pegler's column have telegraphed to him asking him to set the record straight, saying "We differ from some groups in the Newspaper Guild almost as much as we differ from you, but we should prefer, if quoted, that we be quoted fairly. We do not object to your applying to us any of the epithets in your vocabulary, but we resent it bitterly when you suggest that we support your attacks upon our union, the American Newspaper Guild."

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

We did not, as Pegler falsely suggested, raise the issue of Communism, and we assuredly did not set ourselves up as an "American party" within the Guild or suggest that we disagree with us on censorship or other issues were "un-American." Those of us whose

names were used in Pegler's column have telegraphed to him asking him to set the record straight, saying "We differ from some groups in the Newspaper Guild almost as much as we differ from you, but we should prefer, if quoted, that we be quoted fairly. We do not object to your applying to us any of the epithets in your vocabulary, but we resent it bitterly when you suggest that we support your attacks upon our union, the American Newspaper Guild."

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

We did not, as Pegler falsely suggested, raise the issue of Communism, and we assuredly did not set ourselves up as an "American party" within the Guild or suggest that we disagree with us on censorship or other issues were "un-American." Those of us whose

names were used in Pegler's column have telegraphed to him asking him to set the record straight, saying "We differ from some groups in the Newspaper Guild almost as much as we differ from you, but we should prefer, if quoted, that we be quoted fairly. We do not object to your applying to us any of the epithets in your vocabulary, but we resent it bitterly when you suggest that we support your attacks upon our union, the American Newspaper Guild."

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the issues of conception and of attacks upon President Roosevelt. We concluded by calling upon New York Guildsmen to elect delegates to the Representative Assembly pledged to "I. Opposition to committing the Guild to crusades and causes on which the membership has not been consulted; 2. Full possible use of the referendum; 3. Attendance at every R.A. meeting." We enclosed a copy of the letter in case the Guild Reporter cares to print it in full.

What is all this business of the ANG, and that we, concerned to maintain the strength of our union, believe an increased effort called for from the membership. Too many members, we said, had failed to attend Guild meetings, and actions had sometimes been taken which we believed unrepresentative of the membership and injudicious to the Guild. We mentioned specifically the

Labor in Review

Draft Boards Have Few Union Members

LABOR, and the CIO in particular, is protesting against the widespread failure to state and city officials throughout the country to give unions proper representation on local draft boards which, they claim, are dominated by business and professional men.

Messages, according to the "CIO News," are pouring into the national CIO office in Washington from both international unions and local industrial union councils, telling how labor has been left out in the cold.

Not only are the officials neglecting labor in choosing draft boards but, according to Federated Press and several labor publications, they are placing known enemies of organized labor on the boards which will decide who is to be conscripted for military service.

In Michigan, for example, both the CIO and AFL protested to Gov. Luren Dickinson because he had appointed 252 business men, 106 lawyers, 44 public officials etc. to the local boards but had not named a single labor representative. They also called attention to the fact that among his appointees was one I. T. Becker who they charge "has been a herder of strikebreakers."

California's setup was protested by Philip M. Connelly, Guild IEB member and state president of the California CIO, who said the boards were "packed with anti-labor men." Typical of the appointments, Connelly pointed out, was that of Max Ward, publisher of a Huntington Park paper, against whom the Guild had to fight a lengthy strike. Among the few labor appointees in California was George Wilson, Guild IEB member from the strong labor city of San Francisco.

Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota has been scored by Leonard Lagemann, state CIO secretary, because the 127 boards appointed by the governor do not include a single CIO representative.

The Washington (D. C.) boards which are appointed by President Roosevelt, himself, do not include a single labor representative, according to the CIO News. They do include Edmund Toland, long an enemy of labor and counsel of the Smith committee; Frank Peckham, president of the "Sentinels of the Republic," a reactionary organization, and 41 business men.

Draft boards in Washington state include lumber operators who have fought unions but not a single official of either the CIO or the International Woodworkers of America, the state's largest union, according to the "Timber Worker," official organ of that union.

Into Another Committee

The demand that corporations getting the large government defense orders be obliged to obey the labor laws has been referred to a committee by Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman. Hillman acted after his appearance before the Smith committee (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 15), first calling together the Labor Advisory Committee of the Defense Commission, which passed the matter to a sub-committee composed of Van A. Bittner, SWOC official, Dan Tracy, former president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and S. J. Hogan, president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

This committee was to return early in November with a recommendation. The New York Post reported in a Washington dispatch of Oct. 18 that all defense orders under the present 15-billion-dollar appropriation will have been awarded and even if the sub-committee can persuade the Defense Commission to a militant policy, it will be too late.

Hillman, meanwhile, had conferred on the CIO protests



—From UE NEWS for Oct. 19.
A JURY OF HIS PEERS

with Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, one of the biggest offenders, according to Federated Press.

Dempsey Rides Again

Representative John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico, who was a member of the Dies Committee at the time President Roosevelt criticized it, has been appointed to the U.S. Maritime Commission by the President. Immediate protests were made by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and officers of the Transport Workers Union, who recall that Dempsey used strikebreakers against New York subway workers in 1918.

"Dempsey has a long anti-labor record," Curran wired President Roosevelt. "As a member of the Dies committee, he has shown continued hostility to the NMU and organized labor. The NMU has repeatedly pointed out that the Maritime Commission has no labor representative."

Dempsey, according to Federated Press, was indicted by a New York grand jury in connection with a subway wreck during the 1918 strike that killed 99 persons and sent 200 more to hospitals. One of the strikebreakers, hired by Dempsey who was a vice president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., ran a train at 40 miles an hour on a curve where the limit was eight.

Dempsey, according to TWU officials, was tried twice. The jury disagreed the first time and he was acquitted the second. He then moved to New Mexico and married a widow with an oil fortune, the TWU says.

Oregon's Anti-Labor Law Dies

Two major court victories for labor rights have been won in the last two weeks on the Pacific Coast.

The Oregon state supreme court, by a vote of 5 to 1, voided the notorious Initiative 131, severest law of its kind to be enacted in any state in recent years. The court said it had no "other alternative than to declare the statute unconstitutional" in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

The Oregon law prohibited picketing near the premises of an employer, outlawed strikes if opposed by a small fraction of employees in the plant and banned collection of dues for union defense funds. Imprisonment and fines up to \$1,000 were the penalties.

Picketing for a closed shop is legal in California, according to a 4-to-3 decision of the state supreme court which set aside appellate court rulings which had granted employers' injunctions against organizational picketing. Similar anti-union rulings have been upheld by state supreme courts in Ohio, Florida and Illinois.

The California court declared in its ruling that "closed shop is an important means of maintaining the bargaining powers of the workers. Advantages secured through collective action redound to the benefit of all employees whether members of the union or not."

N. Y. Has a "Little Dies Committee"

CIO and AFL unions in New York State have united to resist attempts of a "little Dies committee" of the state legislature to seize the membership lists of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The committee, headed by Sen. Frederic R. Coudert Jr., was set up by the legislature to investigate the character and cost of schools and to probe alleged subversive activities. One of Coudert's first acts was to demand Local 5's membership lists. When they were refused, he obtained a contempt order against Local President Charles J. Hendley.

Here and There

(As reported by Federated Press)

Mervyn Rathborne has resigned as president of the American Communications Association, one of the CIO's youngest but most militant unions. Rathborne has been ill for some time and felt unable to carry on. Dick Tracy, the comic strip detective hero, is on the unfair list of Illinois building trades workers because Chester Gould, who draws the strip, is constructing a business building in Woodstock, Ill., with non-union labor.

Ten miners died in Arkansas because of inadequate safety provisions, the U.S. Bureau of Mines which said this showed the need of federal mine inspection bill. The International Woodworkers reported at its convention in Aberdeen, Wash., that during the last year it had gained 6,000 new members and chartered 30 new locals.

Ten per cent wage increases and agreement to negotiate further increases in event of rising living costs have been achieved by the American Federation of Radio Artists (AFRA) in a new contract covering 10,500 singers, actors and announcers employed by the three major radio networks.

Guild Leaders Back Lewis as CIO Head

(Continued from Page One)

will keep us out of war. I do not regard Mr. Willkie or Thomas Girdler as 'gallant Americans.' I do not trust Mr. Willkie or his business backers. I remain in favor of Roosevelt for president of the United States and John L. Lewis as president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

The Kaufman-Pasche statement said:

We strongly hope that Mr. Lewis remains as president of the CIO regardless of the outcome of the presidential election. He has already shown himself as the courageous leader of labor's fight for the preservation of its gains, a fight which will become all the more important after the election.

The American Newspaper Guild this year did not endorse either candidate for president, and we think, under the circumstances, that is as it should be. The record of Wendell Willkie does not seem to us to justify the belief that his election would halt the alarming and growing attacks on labor, for which Lewis has so courageously criticized Roosevelt.

We have seen the Administration grant hundreds of millions of dollars in defense contracts to Wagner Act violators; fail to reappoint Chairman Madden of the NLRB; surrender to employers, including publishers, on the Wage-Hour Law. Arch enemies of labor have been appointed to key government posts bearing directly on labor relations.

We have in mind the appointment to the defense commission of William Knudsen; to the Maritime Commission of John J. Dempsey, Dies Committee member; and to director of production in aircraft industry of Merrill C. Meigs, whose anti-Guild acts as a Hearst publisher in Chicago provoked the strike there, and who personally directed physical assaults against striking Guild members.

Against these onslaughts, Lewis has proved himself the outstanding leader in the CIO and the whole labor movement, not faltering once in his resistance to them.

Successive Guild conventions have emphasized the need of independent political action by labor to protect its rights. We think the present situation is an excellent example of that need.

Only one local had notified Guild headquarters of any action on Lewis' political stand as the GUILD REPORTER went to press. This is the Rockford (Ill.) local which sent a copy of a resolution telegraphed to Lewis on Oct. 24 before he made his speech.

This resolution said in part:

"Whereas . . . Lewis . . . is contemplating announcement of his opposition to the present Administration . . . whereas many persons will construe the Lewis pronouncements as representing the rank and file of the CIO . . . be it resolved that the Rockford Guild . . . considers such announcement as . . . a traitorous attack upon the best interests of labor . . . and be it resolved that we protest against any use of CIO funds by . . . Lewis to support . . . any political candidate for president."

The Lewis' broadcast, it was announced, was sponsored and paid for by the National Democrats for Willkie Committee.

Lewis Comments on Roosevelt, Willkie

The following are the highlights of John L. Lewis' indictment of the Roosevelt administration:

"Those who . . . have studied the public addresses of the President . . . will understand his motivation and his objective. It is war. His every act leads one to this inescapable conclusion. The President has said that he hates war and will work for peace, but his acts do not match his words. . . ."

"If President Roosevelt is re-established in office in the forthcoming election, he will answer to no man, including the Congress, for his executive acts, that may create a dictatorship in this land."

"On Jan. 24, 1940, at Columbus, Ohio, I said. . . . In the last three years, labor has not been given representation in the cabinet nor in the administrative or policy making agencies of the government. The current Administration has not sought nor seriously entertained the advice or views of labor upon the question of national unemployment or lesser questions affecting domestic economy, internal taxation, foreign trade or the issues of war or peace. . . . In Congress the unrestrained baiting and defaming of labor by the Democratic majority has become a pastime, never subject to rebuke by the titular or actual leaders of the party."

"As the current year opens, the Democratic party is in default to the American people. . . ."

"The foregoing indictment has never been answered nor refuted nor successfully denied by any single spokesman for the Democratic majority or the Roosevelt Administration."

The following are the chief reasons which Lewis gave for supporting Willkie:

"Wendell Willkie has said that he will put the unemployed to work."

"He says that he will enlist the representative brains of the nation to do this job. He says that he will take the representatives of labor into his cabinet and into the policy making agencies of government. . . ."

"He has said that he believes in, and will enforce the right of labor to organize, and will promote collective bargaining between industry and labor."

"Wendell Willkie has given his guarantee to the American people . . . that he will not send the sons of American mothers and American fathers to fight in foreign wars. . . ."

"I may also add . . . that it is a reasonable hope that these gentlemen (Grace, Girdler and Weir), acting in their corporate capacities, will soon execute collective bargaining contracts with the CIO."

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1940, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor: Clyde Beals
Assistant Editor:
John Dunn

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

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: Issue of the 15th—Letters 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: Donal M. Sullivan
Executive Vice Pres.: Milton Kaufman
Sec'y-Treas.: Victor Pasche
American Newspaper Guild International Headquarters

Vice Presidents:

Agnes Fahy, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Harry Martin, 493 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Julius H. Klyman, 626 Forest Court, Clayton, Mo.
George Wilson, Box 327, Kentfield, Calif.
Morris Watson, ANG Headquarters
Ralph Foster, 54 Turner Road, Toronto, Can.
Dick Henry, 1336 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.
Philip M. Connelly, 5651 S. Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Anthony Berardi, 6444 Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Don Pinkston, 523 Jones St., Sioux City, Iowa

International Representatives:

Morgan Hull, H. Richard Sellar, Fred Myers

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