

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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REFERENDUM SET ON 2 PROPOSALS

IEB Offers Own Amendment to Convention Resolution

Two proposals to amend the Americanism resolution of the Memphis Convention will be submitted to the Guild membership in an international referendum, ballots for which are expected to be mailed by the first of February.

One proposal, initiated by the Youngstown local (GUILD REPORTER, Oct. 1) and seconded by 15 others, would amend the resolution to condemn Communism, Nazism and Fascism.

The other proposal was initiated by the Board, itself, on Nov. 10 at its meeting in Cleveland. The Board acted under Article XXI, Section 1 (a) of the Constitution which gives it authority to call for a referendum. (The full text appears elsewhere on this page.)

"The board offers," a statement made at Cleveland said, "this alternative resolution because it believes there are a great many Guild members who feel it is necessary to answer in a positive manner the charge of outside domination raised by Pegler and others. A denial which insinuates the charge might

IEB REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

Under Article XXI, Section 1 (a) the IEB voted to submit the following motion on its own initiative:

Shall the Memphis convention resolution on Americanism be amended by addition of the following:

"Resolved that the American Newspaper Guild reject any proposal of insinuation that it is or has been subject to outside control. The ANG reaffirms its determination to have its policies decided only by its membership and reaffirms its traditional independence of control by any political party or group whether Communist, Socialist, Democrat, Republican, Nazi or Fascist."

ever have been true such as is contained in the Youngstown resolution, will be misconstrued to the detriment of the Guild.

"The Board agrees with the statement of the national officers that the Youngstown resolution does not afford a fair opportunity to express the viewpoint of Guild members. The alternative, the Board believes, submits to the membership a clear statement of a clear principle."

The decision to offer its own referendum proposal was a unanimous one by the Board acting upon a motion by Pasche, seconded by Martin.

The language of the proposal and the supporting statement was drafted by a committee comprising Sullivan, Kaufman and Martin. The motion to adopt the proposal as written by the committee was made by Martin, seconded by Pinkston, and passed unanimously.

Kaufman had earlier moved, with a second by Wilson that the Board rule the Youngstown proposal had more than enough seconds, representing more than 5 per cent of the membership and located in more than five states and therefore was entitled to referendum consideration.

Members of the Guild were urged by the Board to make full use of the columns of the GUILD REPORTER during the weeks which are required by constitutional machinery for a referendum to discuss and exchange views on the referendum proposals.

Last to second the Youngstown proposal just before the Oct. 31 deadline were Washington, Worcester and Portland.

Formal announcement of the referendum was mailed to all locals on Nov. 13. This announcement follows in part:

Under Article XXI, Section 1 (c) of the Constitution, the International Executive Board determined today that a referendum (Continued on Page Three)

Fight Off Attacks, IEB Urges Guilds

Preparation of a vigorous counter-attack against the growing anti-Guild campaign of the publishers, as typified by the Scripps-Howard situation, must guide the Guild's organizational policy, it was decided by the International Executive Board after a thorough analysis of the state of the union at its Cleveland session. The Board's meeting followed a two-day discussion of the organizing problem by the general officers and international representatives.

Executive Vice President Kaufman was authorized to prepare a statement in the name of the Board elucidating the organizational policy and "stating the facts out of which grew this policy and the use of organizers." This statement will appear in the Dec. 1 GUILD REPORTER.

Attention to Local Problems

It was also resolved by the Board that the counter-attack "will require a more widespread attention of the American Newspaper Guild officers and personnel to the day-to-day problems of the locals."

The Board went extensively into the Scripps-Howard situation on the basis of reports made at the meeting of the Scripps-Howard Chain Advisory Council on Oct. 26-27 at Cincinnati and subsequent developments, particularly with reference to the dismissal of James P. Kirby by the Cleveland Press.

It unanimously endorsed the actions taken by the council, which included a declaration that Kirby's discharge constituted a challenge to the security of the ANG, one refuting the reasons given by the chain management for not meeting the Guild nationally, and a call to units on the chain to "rally to the fight to win true Guild recognition by Scripps-Howard."

For Consultation on Elections

Another action of the Board along organizational lines was directed toward insuring more complete organization in advance of local Board elections. In such elections, unlike the period from 1937 to 1939, Kaufman pointed out, the Guild today can be sure only of the votes of those who had actually become Guild members.

On the basis of Kaufman's report (Continued on Page Two)

Protect Men in Military Service And Families, IEB Urges Locals

A program for the protection of the rights and interests of Guild members going into military service and their families was laid down by the International Executive Board which also ruled that those hired to replace the conscriptees are entitled to the full protection of Guild contracts.

The Board issued its rule on replacement employees after hearing reports of attempts by publishers to classify them as temporary em-

ment of the Detroit Times (Hearst) to refuse application of the war risk clause in the Guild contract to peacetime conscriptees and volunteers unless the local agreed to exclude future employees from certain contract benefits.

An order from L. B. Mickel, superintendent of bureaus for United Press, to all bureau managers telling them to demand a signed statement from conscript replacements agreeing that they are temporary employees and declaring that they are not members of the Communist party or the German-American Bund. (The latter phrase was also included in the demand of the Hearst management in Detroit.)

Board's Actions

Three resolutions were passed by the Board on the military service subject. They were:

"Military service clauses shall provide for unqualified reinstatement of employees going into military service, with all their rights under the contract unimpaired; they shall also provide that those hired to replace them shall be protected by all provisions of the contract." (Moved by Klyman, seconded by Connelly. Passed unanimously.)

ended by Connelly. Passed unanimously.)

"The IEB recommends to locals that they set up committees to concern themselves with the welfare and interests of any one going into military service and their families; that these committees keep in touch with and protect the interests of members in military service, and that the ANG general officers coordinate the work of these committees and inform them on how they may function." (Kaufman moved, Berardi seconded, passed unanimously.)

"The IEB holds that under the Constitution conscripted Guild members are required to pay unemployed dues and to point out to locals the organizational value of having them pay such dues." (Pasche moved, Henry seconded, passed unanimously.)

HAMMOND FIRST LOCAL TO GET DIFFERENTIAL

(From Local Correspondent)

HAMMOND, Ind.—The differential to be paid by The Hammond Times was contained in a contract (Continued on Page Two)

Guild CIO Delegates Left Free

Preparing for the CIO convention opening Nov. 18 in Atlantic City, N. J., the Guild's International Executive Board meeting of Nov. 9 and 10 in Cleveland:

Filled out the ANG slate of four delegates by electing Secretary-Treasurer Pasche and Board Member George Wilson of San Francisco to attend with the president and executive vice president, who are designated by the Constitution;

Voted down 9:4 a motion that would have instructed the delegates to "refrain from joining in or supporting any movement to draft John L. Lewis for re-election as CIO president";

Adopted six resolutions for introduction in the convention, including one urging Scripps-Howard to meet nationally with the Guild for the purpose of stabilizing relations; one branding the Saturday Evening Post and Pegler as "the real subversive elements" for their attack on labor; and one protesting the granting of defense contracts to violators of labor and other laws.

The other three resolutions would condemn the recent Wage and (Continued on Page Three)

'Unpatriotic' Says Publisher

LYNN—Telegram-News Guild members got a new slant on patriotism during current contract negotiations, when Publisher Enwright asserted he would consider "unpatriotic" an employee who would accept any additional compensation from him (Enwright) during time served in the country's armed forces.

The unit, in a strongly-worded resolution, expressed amazement at this stand, pointed out the far greater sacrifices being demanded of labor in the national emergency and asked acceptance of the model contract national emergency clause, increased wages, higher severance and longer vacations.

ployees and deny them such Guild standards as severance pay.

Differential Is Won

Other outstanding developments in the military service situation:

Agreement by the Hammond, Ind., Times to a clause in its contract with the Northwestern Indiana local to pay the difference between the regular salaries and the service pay of editorial and advertising employees who enter defense services or their adjuncs. (This is the first Guild contract to contain such a clause.)

An attempt by the manage-

'GUILD AMERICAN' GROUP ASKED TO QUIT

Los Angeles Local Sees Committee As Injuring Union

LOS ANGELES — The "Guild American Committee," Los Angeles group, which has been conducting a campaign with printed literature among Guild throughout the country, was asked by the local membership meeting, Nov. 7, to disband because its activities were injuring the Guild.

Action of the local came on a report by a special investigating committee set up by the representative assembly. (Partial text of committee report on Page 4.)

The assembly's committee reported that Bill Gammon, whose name has been on two of the GAC pieces, had joined the Guild on April 1, this year, paying unem-

ployed dues, and had during several months of the year preceding his joining been employed as a publicity man for the California Citizens Association of Bakersfield, "an organization allied with the Associated Farmers and financed by the California Oil & Gas Association, Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, James Beatle, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and others."

The member listed as the Guild American Committee's treasurer, Agness Underwood, famous Los Angeles newspaperwoman, has told the investigating committee she had not authorized the use of her

name in any publication as an officer of the group. She said that she had been asked by Dick Washburne, local president, to serve as treasurer, but had refused.

The "Guild American Committee" came into prominence early in October when it sent a communication to other locals attacking GUILD REPORTER officials on the charge they refused to print an anti-ism resolution passed by the Los Angeles local. The communication also attacked ANG and local officers.

When the local representative assembly elected its committee to investigate the charges and de-

termine who was responsible for the dodger, and also instructed the secretary to notify all Guild locals that the "Guild American Committee" had no connection with the Los Angeles Guild, a second publication appeared. This was a pamphlet entitled "So Guildsmen May Know," also issued by the "GAC" and this time signed by Gammon.

The pamphlet charged the investigation "committee was set up not only to investigate the dodger but also to bring expulsion charges against those responsible for its publication." This was denied by the committee. A third "Guild American" publication has since appeared.

Fight Off Attacks, IEB Urges Locals

(Continued from Page One)

The Board adopted a resolution that "all locals should inform the IEB Contracts Committee of any intention of approaching the NLRB elections even before discussion in the unit of tentative proposals to seek election, and secondly that it be the IEB's general policy that the Contracts Committee will not approve any petition for election unless the local has a majority in the unit."

The Board also voted on motion of Wilson that it be the policy of the Guild Executive Board to point up the organizational activity of local Guilds.

Organizing Made Difficult

The Board's discussion of organization took up almost all of the second day's session.

There was general agreement that the war situation, the growing attacks on labor and the fight within the CIO was reflected within the Guild and making organization much more difficult than it was a year ago when the Guild began an organizing campaign.

By meeting the situation aggressively, however, the Board believed that the Guild could not only defend its gains and strengthen its locals but expand the membership.

Scripps-Howard Acts

The firing of Kirby, veteran chain council leader, the dismissal of 11 Guild members in the newly organized commercial department on the Washington News and the undermining of Guild leadership in Columbus, New York and Cleveland were cited by Kaufman as exemplifying the way in which Scripps-Howard was trying to take advantage of the general situation to attack the Guild.

The ANG was meeting this attack aggressively, Kaufman declared, by rallying the Scripps-Howard units around the program which was adopted at the chain council meeting in Cincinnati.

There was considerable discussion of what course of action the International officers should take in locals where they felt a critical situation was not being met properly.

For Official Action

Vice President Wilson, San Francisco, declared that in his local "they didn't hesitate to go into a unit to persuade people to listen and that the general officers shouldn't hesitate to go into a local situation and straighten it out."

Kaufman said he agreed with Wilson but that it was a question of how fast the officers should do this and in what manner, so as to cause the least friction.

There was general agreement that in such situations, particularly in a chain paper unit, the general officers should step in even in face of past opposition of the local leadership to the international administration.

CLEVELAND PRESS UNIT VOTES KIRBY INQUIRY

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Press unit has appointed an investigating committee to inquire into whether James P. Kirby, veteran chairman of the unit and prominent Scripps-Howard Guild figure, was dismissed for Guild activity.

The unit's action came a month after Kirby's discharge and after Cleveland AFL and CIO leaders, and the Scripps-Howard Chain Advisory Council of the Guild had protested to the Press that Kirby had been fired for Guild activity and demanded his reinstatement.

Since then the International Executive Board of the Guild and the

Further actions of the International Executive Board November meeting will be reported in the next issue.

Citizen unit (Scripps-Howard) of the Columbus Guild have declared their belief that Kirby was fired for his leadership in the Guild.

Milton Lapine, new chairman of the unit, was authorized to name the investigating committee.

COLUMBUS OFFERS SUPPORT TO CLEVELAND

COLUMBUS—The Columbus local has adopted resolutions supporting the action of the Scripps-Howard Council meeting on national negotiations and "guaranteeing the Cleveland Guild full support in any measure it may take toward Kirby's reinstatement."

The resolution also expresses the local's belief that Kirby's Guild activity was the real reason for his dismissal and "warns the management, local and national, that the Columbus Guild will militantly resist efforts to wipe out Guild leaders."

EDITOR CONSULTS CHAIN ON SEVERANCE PAY PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—Although the Scripps-Howard News agreed to the Hearst peace formula along with San Francisco's other papers in city-wide bargaining, it is balking at the Hearst clause which would serve with other papers the chain in computing severance pay.

Frank Clarvoe, newly appointed editor of the News, stated he did not want to agree to anything that would bind other papers of the Scripps-Howard chain. He said, however, he would discuss the matter with the national management.

Washington Daily News Firings Settled; Unit Agrees to Arbitration for 6 of Victims

(From Local Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The unit on the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, after more than two months of conflict with the management over recognition in the commercial department, voted on Nov. 13 to rescind a strike vote and to accept an offer worked out with the aid of the U. S. Conciliation Service, which had been called in by the management.

The unit had voted Nov. 6 to strike at a fixed time unless prior to the deadline the management rescinded six discharged Guild members and posted a bulletin board promise not to interfere with Guild activity.

The executive committee of the local constituted itself as a strike committee, adding Chalmers Roberts, chairman of the News Unit and Robert M. Buck, also of the News, and naming Buck as chairman of the strike committee. The sub-committee conducting negotiations with the U. S. Department of Labor conciliator, was composed of Buck, Roberts and John T. Montoux, president of the local, also a Scripps-Howard employee.

The compromise agreement did not provide for reinstatement but did pledge the management to post the bulletin board promise. It also provided for a consent election and arbitration of the six discharges starting not later than Nov. 25.

The vote of the unit followed two months of differences with the Daily News during which the following events took place:

17 Lost Their Jobs

During a two-month organizing drive, 17 commercial department workers who were Guild members either were fired by the Daily News or left of their own accord after what they considered to be management discrimination.

All the Guild members among the

telephone classified ad solicitors—four girls, half the department's strength—were fired during the organizing drive.

Immediately after sixteen new commercial members had been recruited by the Guild at the start of the drive in August, two circulation men, both Guild members who were active in the organizing drive, were fired. The Washington Guild decided to postpone action on their cases after conferences with Earl Baker, business manager, showed no results.

The unit decided after the new firings recently that its minimum demands on the management must be:

Rehiring of four telephone solicitor girls and two route men who were fired.

Publication by the management of a bulletin board statement recognizing the Washington Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for the commercial department employees and pledging not to interfere with legitimate Guild activity.

This was not the first occasion when an organizing drive brought on Scripps-Howard firings among Daily News employees. The same things took place two years ago, but the Guild failed to win its demands.

On Sept. 9 the unit, having secured memberships from a clear majority of commercial department employees, requested Baker in writing to start negotiations for a supplemental department covering these employees.

Baker at first replied that he would negotiate only if the Labor Board, in an ordered election, declared the WNG to be the proper bargaining unit. Later at the dis-

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signed Nov. 9 by the Northwestern Indiana Guild and the publisher. It is the first Guild-negotiated clause of its kind actually included in a signed contract.

Graduated severance pay on either dismissal or resignation at the rate of one week for every 35 weeks of past employment or fraction thereof and without a ceiling, is another strong feature of the contract. Employees who enter defense services also have the option of taking severance pay without affecting their standing or other rights when they again report for duty to the publisher.

Average wage raises amounted to 7½ per cent, with every employee in the two departments guaranteed an increase of at least \$2.50.

LOCAL FIGHTS BACK IN DETROIT SITUATION

DETROIT—The attempt this week by the Hearst management to bring back the local, which brought protests from the local.

The contract, signed last April, provides that "in the event of war" employees who enter service shall be guaranteed their jobs back, without loss of seniority or pay, and that they shall be required to sign a statement designating them as temporary employees and a waiver of severance pay and that they are not members of the Communist Party or German-American Bund. Under the war clause, such employees are entitled to the same

rights as any employee covered by the contract.

Unless the Guild agrees to the signature of the statements, Business Manager William H. Mills threatened that a previous verbal agreement to extend the terms of the clause to peace time service will be withdrawn, and men who have volunteered since the verbal agreement will be regarded as simply having quit their jobs.

Guild negotiators took the position that the Times should do for men who enter peace time service what they had agreed to do for those who enter wartime service and that the intent of the clause is plain.

They offered to proceed through Hearst peace formula grievance procedure and submit to an arbitrator, if necessary, the question of whether the clause should be abrogated because of a technicality.

Mills then said that he "believed this was national policy" and that he would ask Harvey Kelly, who negotiated the clause, to come to Detroit for a conference.

U. P. STATEMENT ASKS TEMPORARY STATUS

The memorandum of Mickel to the UP bureau managers said: "Subject: Draft replacements. If you hire anyone to fill a vacancy caused by someone going either as a draftee or as a member of the National Guard into the service of his country, see that he signs a statement attached form. Mail same to me along with the payroll order. The reference to the Communist Party and German-American Bund in this statement is due to the fact that the Selective Service Act states that it is the policy of Congress

that no such vacancy shall be filled by members of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund."

The form attached says: "I do hereby acknowledge that I am today entering the employment of United Press Associations as a temporary employee, in a temporary position within the meaning of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the National Guard Act of 1940; that I am employed by reason of a leave of absence granted to a regular employee for peace time or war time service. I state further that I am not a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund."

Watson, among CIO AIDS LAID OFF BY HAYWOOD

Vice President Morris Watson is among CIO organizers assigned to international union who were ordered laid off on Nov. 16 by Allan S. Haywood, director of organization.

"Withholding of per capita for the last few months by several international unions," Haywood telegraphed Executive Vice President Kaufman Nov. 12, "necessitates laying off from our payroll a number of organizers assigned to many international unions."

"I am directed to advise you to lay off Morris Watson effective Nov. 16. The matter will be brought to the attention of the CIO Executive Board meeting in Atlantic City for the purpose of remedying the situation in order to renew assistance to affiliated internationals."

"We are treating all alike."

When the Scripps-Howard management was notified, Managing Editor John O'Rourke, on advice of Attorney Edwards, called in the Conciliation Service. Sunday night, Nov. 10, eve of the strike deadline, a 48-hour postponement was arranged by Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the Conciliation Service.

"Pledges of support for the Daily News unit had been received from the Industrial Union Council, which represents 10,000 people in Washington, and from all other units. Members of the printing unions had expressed deep sympathy."

On motion of Buck, the unit voted at the strike-vote meeting that no publicity be given to their decision to "strike-unless."

"FIGHT BACK" ADVICE OF KAUFMAN TO UNIT

Executive Vice President Kaufman flew to Washington from Cleveland at the close of the Board meeting on Monday, meeting with local officers in the crisis created by the discharge cases.

Invited to address the unit meeting Wednesday night, Kaufman expressed the view that the unit was confronted with the same problem facing the Guild as a whole, and that some unit and some local would have to solve it in the only way it could be solved: by fighting back. He held that the Washington discharges constituted the most flagrant attack by Scripps-Howard in years, and that there was no turning back from the challenge.

He told the unit that arbitration might be acceptable in the absence of Guild organization, but that in view of the continued renewal of contract with the Washington Daily News, arbitration was no answer. A consent election, at this time, with more than a dozen Guild votes removed by discharge or resignation under pressure, created the distinct danger of loss of the election, he asserted.

Pointing to the existing dual AFL groups set up to oppose the Guild, he said unity as it is now being advanced would mean the end of industrial unionism in the newspaper industry.

Pasche, who pointed out that the general officers were on record for

Lewis and, if uninstructed and unless something new happened, could be expected to work hard for his re-election, declared that Lewis was the best possible bet for continuing the kind of leadership in the CIO that we have had in the past. He recognized, he said, that the overwhelming part of the membership opposed Lewis' speaking for Willkie, and added his view that it was unfortunate that Lewis did so.

While recognizing this, however, he said the election was over and as there was no practical possibility of taking a poll or an adequate discussion by the membership on Lewis' re-election, the democratic way was for the Board, representing all parts of the country, to come to this decision.

Publishers Fight Lewis

Every anti-labor publisher, he declared, is screaming to kick out Lewis and bring unity, citing an article along this line in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The program on which the whole campaign was predicated, Pasche declared, was to bring us again under Green, Frey and Hillman in the name of "unity," by which was meant a unity of surrender of the kind of unionism for which the CIO has stood.

The alternative, he said, was Lewis. If we wish to continue the things he has stood for, Lewis was the man to provide the leadership. Watson of New York said it might be regrettable that Lewis went so far over the Willkie side, but he demanded that opponents of Lewis say who else stood so firmly for labor's rights and for militance in organization.

Sullivan declared he favored a "unity which would not be destructive of our unions and our progress. I am in favor of a CIO president who can most strongly represent us in a critical time. If Mr. Lewis is the best man to do this, I am for him. I favor no instructions. And I do not propose that the labor movement become the captive of the government, for whose re-election I voted."

Voted on Separately

Kaufman opposed all three of Martin's motions, urging that the delegates be left uninstructed. The motion regarding the draft-Lewis movement constituted an attack on Lewis, who was the best leader

Further Guild comments on the action of John L. Lewis in endorsing Willkie have been received. The Cincinnati local passed a resolution of condemnation at its Nov. 12 meeting, which said:

RESOLVED That the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild believes John L. Lewis in his last minute endorsement of a presidential candidate acted in an arbitrary and undemocratic way, meriting a loss of faith in his leadership by the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; that while Mr. Lewis professed to be speaking as an individual, he sought to use his influence as the leader of a great labor organization to turn the balance of the public balloting in the presidential election; that he deliberately delayed his advocacy until too late for the democratic reaction of the membership to be expressed and in face of the fact the large majority of those CIO bodies on record has taken a contrary stand;

THEREFORE the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild desires that the International officers of the American Newspaper Guild shall take no action to support continued leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations by John L. Lewis but shall, if he should fail to carry out his announced intention to resign, seek his removal from the leadership; shall seek to supplant him with a man who will take counsel with his fellow unionists rather than

with those whose records as the friend of labor begin when the campaign speeches begin; and shall seek the leadership of someone who will give more concrete promise of future organization than a vague indication of friendship from labor's arch foes, Girder and Welby, in exchange for support of their candidate.

The Columbus Guild resolved that the national Guild officers should refrain from participating in any "draft-Lewis" movement until they ascertain the sentiment of local units.

IEB member Harry Martin of Memphis was quoted in the Memphis Press-Scimitar as having telegraphed Lewis, "your desertion of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a shocking betrayal of the trust invested in you by four million American workers. The only atonement is your promise to resign after election, a pledge to which labor will hold you without fail. Now if only William Green will do likewise the house of labor can reunite under new and trustworthy leadership to march forward with fresh vigor."

The Indianapolis Guildman carried an editorial declaring that "John L. Lewis has exploded a venomous time-bomb in the labor movement. . . . If Jesus Christ had endorsed the devil humanity could not have been more amazed."

The St. Louis Guild News added to the referendum motion on "isms" without stating whether it was the Youngstown or the Los Angeles resolution which it had seconded. In any event, the constitutional requirements for a referendum have been met.

A statement, adopted by the Board Nov. 9 on good standing for referendum purpose was also mailed to all locals Nov. 13. This statement follows:

"The procedure for conducting the referendum is set out fully in Section 5 of Article XXII. Members entitled to vote will be those in good standing as of December 1, as listed at headquarters under the application of Section 8 of Article XVII. To be in good standing December 1, a member must have paid his dues through October, as well as the September 15 assessment. Payments bringing members into good standing will be credited for referendum purposes if they have been mailed out of the local, with accompanying return, not later than January 1. The secretary-treasurer is specifically instructed, in making up the lists of those eligible to vote in the referendum, to credit no payments or returns postmarked later than January 1, 1941."

Within ten days after the receipt of any proper remittance from a local, ANG headquarters will notify the treasurer of that local of the list of members appearing on ANG records as qualified to vote, and during the following ten days the local treasurer will be given an opportunity to seek corrections in these lists, but only on the basis of the remittances completed by Jan. 1.

The secretary-treasurer is instructed to proceed to mail out ballots to locals within one week of the close of the second ten-day period. The two ten-day periods have to be added to the necessary time for returns to arrive from the most distant locals. It is probable that the ballots will be mailed out about February 1.

The Los Angeles proposal for a referendum to condemn "isms" failed to receive the 10 seconds required by the Constitution. Five locals seconded it.

Budget Set At \$29,333

A budget of \$29,333.30 for December, January and February was approved unanimously by the Board.

The Board also authorized a net increase of \$300 in the current budget for September, October and November which changed the total from \$302,246.60 to \$303,546.60. The Board reduced the Chicago Special Organization Item from \$1,500 to \$1,000 and increased the IEB meeting item from \$1,400 to \$1,500 and added \$400 for CIO convention expenses.

The complete budget for the ensuing quarter will be printed in a subsequent Guild Reporter, together with the statement of operation.

Delegates to CIO Go Uninstructed

(Continued from Page One)

Hour Administration ruling exempting hundreds of thousands of white collar workers from the benefits of the Wage-Hour Act; protest the "completely inadequate" representation of labor on local draft boards, and pledge continued CIO support for the abolition of the poll tax in Southern states. The poll tax resolution was moved by Harry Martin of Memphis, the others by Pasche.

Martin started debate on the positions to be taken by delegates with a series of three motions which, besides directing the ANG representatives to keep out of any draft-Lewis movement, would have instructed the delegates to "work for the AFL and CIO" and "for a president pledged to unity with the AFL and to support of national defense with labor safeguards." The last two were also defeated in favor of no instructions.

Martin declared that his motion against Lewis represented the feeling of the rank and file members, declaring that Lewis did not now have the confidence either of the Guild or the CIO.

Objections Reported

An expression of sentiment along this line was contained in a statement signed by 49 members of the Cincinnati local, which was reported to the Board by Pasche. Two signed objections by individual Guildsmen were also reported, along with his unity resolution.

Martin pointed out that the Guild had always gone on record for unity. To a comment of President Sullivan that he would like unity on terms that did not mean destruction of our unions and our progress, I am in favor of a CIO president who can most strongly represent us in a critical time. If Mr. Lewis is the best man to do this, I am for him. I favor no instructions. And I do not propose that the labor movement become the captive of the government, for whose re-election I voted."

Wants Compromise

Henry of Denver, in support of Martin's motion against Lewis, declared that fully 80 per cent of the membership was opposed to a draft-Lewis movement, but he was opposed to some of the suggested successors. He favored a compromise candidate, whom Lewis might name, which would leave Lewis strong in the convention.

Klyman of St. Louis, opposing the motions, thought that there was much feeling against Lewis but that this would not be permanent. Lewis, he said, was the only man in the CIO who could bring us through the period we are facing. If we could elect Lewis, he said, President Roosevelt would know that he did not have us in his hip pocket. He cited the recent wage hour ruling "exempting" many white collar workers as a sample of what we could expect otherwise.

Arguing against the unity motions he said there was a great difference between having unity under Lewis and having it under certain other people in the CIO or under Green.

Seen Dissension

Connolly of Los Angeles objected to the unity motions on the ground that the leading proponents of unity now were not advancing it out of concern for our interests. Roosevelt, he said, was not advocating it to protect the unions of the CIO but was supporting the "peace of Green, the peace of dissension."

Pointing to the existing dual AFL groups set up to oppose the Guild, he said unity as it is now being advanced would mean the end of industrial unionism in the newspaper industry.

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Lewis and, if uninstructed and unless something new happened, could be expected to work hard for his re-election, declared that Lewis was the best possible bet for continuing the kind of leadership in the CIO that we have had in the past. He recognized, he said, that the overwhelming part of the membership opposed Lewis' speaking for Willkie, and added his view that it was unfortunate that Lewis did so.

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Publishers Fight Lewis

Every anti-labor publisher, he declared, is screaming to kick out Lewis and bring unity, citing an article along this line in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The program on which the whole campaign was predicated, Pasche declared, was to bring us again under Green, Frey and Hillman in the name of "unity," by which was meant a unity of surrender of the kind of unionism for which the CIO has stood.

The alternative, he said, was Lewis. If we wish to continue the things he has stood for, Lewis was the man to provide the leadership. Watson of New York said it might be regrettable that Lewis went so far over the Willkie side, but he demanded that opponents of Lewis say who else stood so firmly for labor's rights and for militance in organization.

Sullivan declared he favored a "unity which would not be destructive of our unions and our progress. I am in favor of a CIO president who can most strongly represent us in a critical time. If Mr. Lewis is the best man to do this, I am for him. I favor no instructions. And I do not propose that the labor movement become the captive of the government, for whose re-election I voted."

Voted on Separately

Kaufman opposed all three of Martin's motions, urging that the delegates be left uninstructed. The motion regarding the draft-Lewis movement constituted an attack on Lewis, who was the best leader

Further Guild comments on the action of John L. Lewis in endorsing Willkie have been received. The Cincinnati local passed a resolution of condemnation at its Nov. 12 meeting, which said:

RESOLVED That the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild believes John L. Lewis in his last minute endorsement of a presidential candidate acted in an arbitrary and undemocratic way, meriting a loss of faith in his leadership by the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; that while Mr. Lewis professed to be speaking as an individual, he sought to use his influence as the leader of a great labor organization to turn the balance of the public balloting in the presidential election; that he deliberately delayed his advocacy until too late for the democratic reaction of the membership to be expressed and in face of the fact the large majority of those CIO bodies on record has taken a contrary stand;

THEREFORE the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild desires that the International officers of the American Newspaper Guild shall take no action to support continued leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations by John L. Lewis but shall, if he should fail to carry out his announced intention to resign, seek his removal from the leadership; shall seek to supplant him with a man who will take counsel with his fellow unionists rather than

with those whose records as the friend of labor begin when the campaign speeches begin; and shall seek the leadership of someone who will give more concrete promise of future organization than a vague indication of friendship from labor's arch foes, Girder and Welby, in exchange for support of their candidate.

The Columbus Guild resolved that the national Guild officers should refrain from participating in any "draft-Lewis" movement until they ascertain the sentiment of local units.

IEB member Harry Martin of Memphis was quoted in the Memphis Press-Scimitar as having telegraphed Lewis, "your desertion of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a shocking betrayal of the trust invested in you by four million American workers. The only atonement is your promise to resign after election, a pledge to which labor will hold you without fail. Now if only William Green will do likewise the house of labor can reunite under new and trustworthy leadership to march forward with fresh vigor."

The Indianapolis Guildman carried an editorial declaring that "John L. Lewis has exploded a venomous time-bomb in the labor movement. . . . If Jesus Christ had endorsed the devil humanity could not have been more amazed."

The St. Louis Guild News added to the referendum motion on "isms" without stating whether it was the Youngstown or the Los Angeles resolution which it had seconded. In any event, the constitutional requirements for a referendum have been met.

A statement, adopted by the Board Nov. 9 on good standing for referendum purpose was also mailed to all locals Nov. 13. This statement follows:

"The procedure for conducting the referendum is set out fully in Section 5 of Article XXII. Members entitled to vote will be those in good standing as of December 1, as listed at headquarters under the application of Section 8 of Article XVII. To be in good standing December 1, a member must have paid his dues through October, as well as the September 15 assessment. Payments bringing members into good standing will be credited for referendum purposes if they have been mailed out of the local, with accompanying return, not later than January 1. The secretary-treasurer is specifically instructed, in making up the lists of those eligible to vote in the referendum, to credit no payments or returns postmarked later than January 1, 1941."

Within ten days after the receipt of any proper remittance from a local, ANG headquarters will notify the treasurer of that local of the list of members appearing on ANG records as qualified to vote, and during the following ten days the local treasurer will be given an opportunity to seek corrections in these lists, but only on the basis of the remittances completed by Jan. 1.

The secretary-treasurer is instructed to proceed to mail out ballots to locals within one week of the close of the second ten-day period. The two ten-day periods have to be added to the necessary time for returns to arrive from the most distant locals. It is probable that the ballots will be mailed out about February 1.

The Los Angeles proposal for a referendum to condemn "isms" failed to receive the 10 seconds required by the Constitution. Five locals seconded it.

Budget Set At \$29,333

A budget of \$29,333.30 for December, January and February was approved unanimously by the Board.

The Board also authorized a net increase of \$300 in the current budget for September, October and November which changed the total from \$302,246.60 to \$303,546.60. The Board reduced the Chicago Special Organization Item from \$1,500 to \$1,000 and increased the IEB meeting item from \$1,400 to \$1,500 and added \$400 for CIO convention expenses.

The complete budget for the ensuing quarter will be printed in a subsequent Guild Reporter, together with the statement of operation.



GUILDMAN RE-ELECTED: Philip M. Connolly, Guild IEB member, shown here at left with Kathryn Lewis, executive assistant to John L. Lewis, and Harry Bridges, famous West Coast leader, at the California State CIO Convention which re-elected Connolly its president unanimously.

2 Proposals Will Be Put to Referendum

(Continued from Page One)

shall be held on the following motion, submitted by the Youngstown Guild:

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

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

The Youngstown resolution was printed in the GUILD REPORTER of October 1 and within the month of October the following locals notified ANG headquarters that they had seconded it: Toledo, Cleveland, El Paso, Philadelphia, Seattle, Detroit, Kansas City, Cumberland, Twin Cities, Lake Superior, Pittsburgh, Portland, Worcester, and Washington. The Los Angeles Guild also advised headquarters that its own longer resolution on the same subject was to be construed as a second to the Youngstown motion. The Lansing Guild advised of a second.

Replying to a letter from Executive Vice President Kaufman enclosing a copy of his and Secretary-Treasurer Pasche's statement regarding the election speech, John L. Lewis wrote:

Thank you for your letter of October 29 with the enclosed resolution. I deeply appreciate this expression of your sentiment for future organization. Will you please convey my thanks to Mr. Pasche.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN L. LEWIS.

Local Reaction to Lewis

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Bargaining

\$80,000 Increases In Philly

New contracts bringing approximately \$80,000 a year in wage increases to Guild members on four newspapers are awaiting signature or final negotiation by the publishers and PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN Guild.

A \$20,000 wage increase settlement on the Camden Courier-Post following a strike vote helped settle an effort of three publishers acting jointly to sign inferior contracts containing no wage increases.

Increases totaling \$25,000 have been accepted by the Record unit, \$20,000 by the Ledger and \$15,000 by the Inquirer.

Negotiations got off to a slow start about five or six months ago, in most cases, because the publishers departed from their previous method of negotiating individually to associate themselves through four attorneys representing the Record, Inquirer and Ledger. Although the two morning papers, the Record and Inquirer, are bitter competitors, they managed to swallow their business differences when it came to meeting the local.

The local, however, pursued its usual unhurried policy and met the new publisher negotiating technique with techniques of its own.

FRISCO SEEKS CLAUSE IN PREFERENTIAL HIRING

A thorough discussion of preferential hiring marked the opening of negotiations here last week between the SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND Guild and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association, representing the four local dailies—Examiner, Chronicle, Call-Bulletin and News—and the Oakland Post-Examiner.

With preferential treatment for union members already recognized under the rehiring clause and in practice for more than a year, the Guild negotiators urged publishers to accept the principle of preferential hiring. It was pointed out that disputes arising from the application of the preferential rehiring clause would largely be eliminated under a system of preferential hiring and that it would be a boon to both the Guild and the publishers.

The publishers agreed at the first session to meetings between four and seven in the afternoon to obtain working on both afternoon and evening papers could attend.

WAGE BOOSTS WON BY JACKSONVILLE LOCAL

The JACKSONVILLE Local Guild has signed its second contract with the Journal, obtaining wage increases for eight of its 13 members and one non-member and extending jurisdiction over three more editorial employees.

Four veteran members being paid above the minimum scale received increases of \$2 to \$2.50 per week. The other raises resulted from lifting the top minimum from \$40 per week after four years to \$42 per week after five years.

Also obtained was a national emergency clause, promising employees volunteering or called for active duty that they will be offered the same or equivalent employment upon reporting back after discharge from service.

\$50,000 RAISES OFFERED BY NEW YORK TIMES

(From Local Correspondent) Guild negotiations were under way this week with the management of five NEW YORK TIMES, two of them Hearst, and a sixth unit, that on Time, Inc., commenced formulation of demands to be presented the first of January.

Bargaining of a Guild contract

Here's Report That Led L. A. to Ask 'Guild American' Group to Quit

Below is the report, slightly condensed, of the Special Investigating Committee to the Representative Assembly, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

Your committee, elected at the representative assembly meeting Oct. 8, 1940, to investigate to determine who is responsible for a communication sent to other locals of the ANG, attacking officials of the Guild American Committee, the ANG, and local officers, and signed only with the name, "The Guild American Committee," reports as follows:

On Oct. 9 the temporary chairman of the committee sent a registered letter to the Guild American Committee at P. O. Box 6145, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles, requesting a return receipt. This letter was subsequently returned to the sender with the notation that the addressee had refused to sign for it.

On Oct. 10 the temporary chairman wrote another letter to the Guild American Committee, stating the purpose for which your committee was elected, and requested that the names of the officers and members of the Guild American Committee be supplied.

Your committee made inquiries of the postal authorities as to competitors, they managed to swallow their business differences when it came to meeting the local.

The committee learned from the postmaster that the communication under investigation was printed that on Sept. 27 two men brought in the copy for the printer, typed on yellow stock, ordered 500 copies printed and paid \$14.04 cash for them.

On Oct. 21 a new publication, a 15-page pamphlet bearing the name of the Guild American Committee, began to arrive by mail at the homes of Guild members, some of whom live at addresses not listed in either the telephone book or the city directory.

It was signed by one Bill Gammon, described in the pamphlet as president of the Los Angeles unit of the LANG and as the person who wrote, published and circulated the dodger which the committee was elected to investigate.

Refuses to Reveal Names. Obtaining Gammon's telephone number from the administrative officer, Brother Farrell, chairman of your committee, phoned him at 8:30 p. m. Oct. 31 and asked him if he would see the committee at his convenience. Gammon told Farrell that he had mailed a letter in reply to the one Farrell sent him on Oct. 10 asking

for information on the membership of the Guild American Committee. Farrell told Gammon he had not yet received the letter and asked if it contained the members' names.

Gammon said it did not. Farrell told him he thought this committee should see him regarding the names of the members. Gammon replied that in his opinion this committee was unconstitutional and illegal, and that he would not submit himself to the committee.

Brother Farrell on Oct. 22 received a letter dated Oct. 19 and signed Bill Gammon, Guild American Committee, acknowledging Farrell's letter dated Oct. 9 and repeating the assertion that the "purposes with which your committee is charged are unconstitutional."

The letter signed by Gammon contained no other names of members of the Guild American Committee.

Since Gammon refused to meet with this committee, and since inquiries among a number of Guild members indicated that he is not widely known to the membership, this committee felt it necessary to inquire as to his membership and activity in the Guild.

The financial secretary's records show that Bill Gammon was admitted to membership in the Los Angeles unit of the Guild American Committee on April 1, 1940. His application, which was vouchered for by Brother Dick Washburne, stated that he had been employed by the Los Angeles Examiner and the United Press. No dates of employment were given.

During several months of the year preceding Gammon's application for membership he was employed as a publicity man for the California Citizens' Association of Bakersfield, an organization allied with the Associated Farmers and financed by the California Oil and Gas Association, Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, James H. Doolittle, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and others.

It was employed by the California Citizens' Association during most of 1939, during which time he handled a public campaign at the 1939 session of the legislature designed to bar migratory workers from relief, to return to the state of California.

In addition to two persons whose names were given as references by the renter of the box are involved, but the committee was unable to learn who they are.

Some person, possibly identical with one of the foregoing, who had access to Guild records, had access to the address of the Guild in other cities, was connected with the circulation of the original dodger, but there

again your committee has not discovered who it was. Bill Gammon has declared he was the person who wrote, published and circulated the dodger. Due to Gammon's refusal to meet with this committee, it is impossible to confirm his statement, or to discover whether he was the person who rented the post office box, or to find out who supplied the Guild American Committee with the mailing list of Guild locals for the circulation of the dodger and the local Guild membership list for the circulation of the 15-page pamphlet.

Cites False Statements. Your committee feels that it must correct several false statements about it contained in the 15-page pamphlet issued by the Guild American Committee. First is the statement that "this committee was set up not only to investigate the dodger but also to bring expulsion charges against those responsible for its publication."

That is not true. The committee was instructed by the motion creating it to "investigate to determine who is responsible for the dodger, and to report back. That it has done. It has not brought expulsion charges against anyone, nor has it threatened anyone with expulsion, as the pamphlet charges, for "encouraging the freedom of speech and of the press."

It is further charged that "blackleggers" were employed by the committee, in that it was a near midnight... and barely a quar was present when it was done.

This committee does not know where or how this information was obtained by the person who wrote the pamphlet, since Bill Gammon, who claims to have written it, was not there, and the minutes contain no reference to these matters. However, the matter arose under the order of "new business," on the standard agenda.

The findings of your committee may be summarized as follows: Two persons, whose identity this committee has been unable to determine, certainly, submitted the copy for the dodger under investigation, ordered it printed, and paid \$14.94 in cash for the printing.

One person, also unknown to this committee, rented a post office box which was used as the return address on the dodger. It may be noted that the person who rented the box refused to reveal his name to the committee.

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Striker Ill Week From Gas Attack

(From Local Correspondent)

MONROE, La.—Overcome by a poison gas barrage laid down on Monroe's main street by a merchant who advertises in the struck papers here, Mrs. Nell Grigby, a member of the striking Monroe Guild, appears to be recovering after having been under the care of a physician for a week.

Mrs. Grigby, a prominent figure in women's activities and in the Louisiana Parent-Teacher Association, was partially asphyxiated by the fumes and became unconscious.

The gas attack has been conducted for several weeks by Black Lindsay, owner of the Home Furniture Company, which is a consistent advertiser in the News-Star and Morning World. Directed mainly at Guild strikers who occasionally distribute literature in the neighborhood, the fumes affect passersby.

Steadily during the week, in droves on Saturdays, farmers and their families come from as far as 60 miles to do their trading in Monroe. Store managers say a majority of their business, in some cases as much as 70 percent, is with farmers.

"So," some of the merchants have added, "even if it is true that the rank and file union people in town may not trade with us, if we advertise in the struck papers, what is that handfull compared to those thousands of farmers?"

We had no ready answer to that question. But they unwittingly drew us to a recognition in Monroe of what the Guild, in common with the labor movement as a whole, has been slow to do anything about—the needs of cooperation between workers and farmers.

We had not been wholly unaware of the situation, of course. But we needed something much more effective. We needed to talk to farmers in their own language; show them in their letter endorsing the Monroe strike, that "the same people who believe in low prices

for farmers believe in low wages for workers," convince them that if we, in common with other city workers, had better wages to spend, we'd buy more food from farmers and more clothes made out of their cotton.

They Do the Buying. Hence the farm edition of the Guild Striker. A fine double banner—"22,000 Farmers Urge Aid to Guild Strike"—was provided by the letter announcing the convention resolution of the Dairy Farmers' Union supporting the Monroe strike.

"A year ago," these farmers wrote the strikers, "we were on strike ourselves for a decent price for our milk. The support and cooperation of labor unions, including the American Newspaper Guild, made it possible for us to win a real victory."

Make-up, writing, captions, presented many problems quite unfamiliar to our editorial membership in preparing the special edition.

"We've used the word 'farm' or 'ers' in their own language; show them in their letter endorsing the Monroe strike, that "the same people who believe in low prices

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MONROE GUILD GOES TO FARMERS

Special Edition of Strike Paper, Sound Truck Used in Taking Message to Rural Areas; Facts and Simplicity Used in Appeal

By MORGAN HULL

International Representative

A message unfamiliar to Guild-

men was heard over Guild sound

trucks in the far corners of fifteen

Northeast Louisiana parishes

(counties) last week.

"Twenty-two thousand farmers endorse the strike of Monroe newspaper workers.... Read the special farmers' edition of the Guild Striker.... See how farmers' income and workers' wages rise and fall together.... See how the middlemen rob you of cotton profits...."

In three days and 600 miles, 15,000 copies of the special edition had been distributed to farmers and their families, three thousand copies had been prepared for mailing and the biggest edition (18,000) of the Guild Striker had been exhausted and more ordered.

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for farmers believe in low wages for workers," convince them that if we, in common with other city workers, had better wages to spend, we'd buy more food from farmers and more clothes made out of their cotton.

They Do the Buying. Hence the farm edition of the Guild Striker. A fine double banner—"22,000 Farmers Urge Aid to Guild Strike"—was provided by the letter announcing the convention resolution of the Dairy Farmers' Union supporting the Monroe strike.

"A year ago," these farmers wrote the strikers, "we were on strike ourselves for a decent price for our milk. The support and cooperation of labor unions, including the American Newspaper Guild, made it possible for us to win a real victory."

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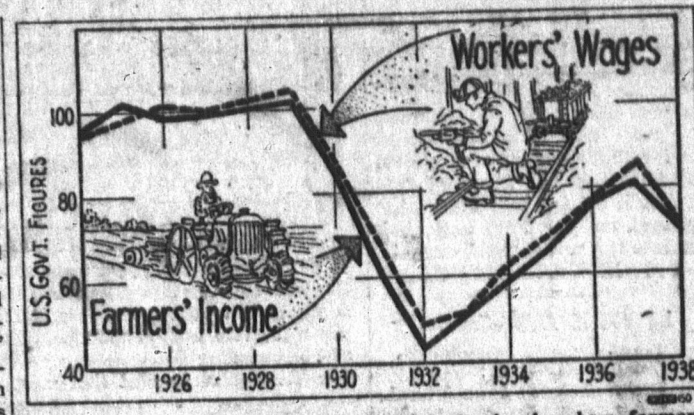
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GRAPHIC STORY: Is told by this chart showing how farmers' income depends on workers'. It was used by Monroe strikers in appealing to rural areas.

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LETTERS To the EDITOR

"FELLOW TRAVELER?"

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

By defeating the Youngstown resolution at a membership meeting October 28 the New York local has dubbed itself fellow traveler of the Communist Party (since the communistic meaning of "fellow traveler" is "one who does not oppose communism") and has declared itself as not opposed to Nazism and Fascism.

Fellow travelers are as dangerous to democracy as Communists themselves, for their function is not to oppose. These three "isms" have wrecked the peace of Europe. Only the Poles and the British put up a stout resistance to the international "ism" gangsters—the Nazis, the Fascists, and the Communists, whose purpose was and is to enslave all people, including citizens of the United States.

Is the New York local of the American Newspaper Guild going to continue to be permitted by the membership to encourage these evil "isms" to develop more power? The supporters of these "isms" in the United States of America are ready and eager to hand us over to Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin to be enslaved, persecuted, tortured, and murdered.

One speaker said, in part, "We are the most intelligent group in America." Does the most intelligent group in America prefer to be deaf, dumb, and blind to the gravity of the international situation created by the three "isms"—now allied to the "ism" of Japan and in the process of forcing the "ism" of Spain to join them, or does it welcome the gravity of the international situation?

For the sake of the freedom you value, wake up, Guildsmen!

HORACE H. KNIGHT.

ON POST ELECTION

NEW YORK.

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER:

I want to express myself on the election that has just taken place at the New York Post, as it is very possible that news of its extraordinary significance and importance might be slow in getting out. What happened at the Post should give heart to all those of the rank and file who have Guild interests at heart.

Ordinarily I understand there is no space in THE GUILD REPORTER for unit election results, but this is not an ordinary unit nor an ordinary election result. The Post is one of the largest units in America, and as a daily newspaper it represents the type of publication which is the soul of the Guild.

The executive committee of the Post unit recently voted in favor of the Youngstown resolution to allow the Guild membership to vote on the "isms" resolution. This vote was upheld at a unit meeting a short time later. In the election just ended, two slates divided squarely on this issue—and an overwhelming victory went to the side that said point-blank it favored putting the Guild on record for all to see as opposed to all "talkation systems, be they Communist or Nazi or Fascist."

At the recent membership meeting the spokesman for the losing faction intimated that if the entire membership of the Post unit could have spoken it would have opposed the resolution. The Post unit did speak—and showed that it had been libeled. Only when a referendum is forbidden the American rank and file can they be accused of any sympathy for any faction that uses the Guild for communist or any other political ends.

A leader of the losing faction had predicted, "The election in the Post unit will show how the

"isms" resolution will come out. It will most assuredly.

The significance is this: the innumerable American newspapermen who place their Americanism first may now join the Guild, knowing that they are of like mind with the rank and file—and that the time is coming fast when what happened on the Post unit shall permeate the entire Guild control.

—EDWARD HUNTER.

LEWIS IS ATTACKED

BOSTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Just to make sure that John L. Lewis' indefensible political sell-out is properly dealt with by the national convention of the CIO, I hope the Guild will use its influence to see to it that the "draft Lewis" movement doesn't gain convincing proportions and that the hard-won principles of industrial unionism are maintained.

I was one of the many Guildsmen who expected John L. Lewis to deliver "a somewhat justifiable 'plague on both your houses' as his contribution to the campaign." Factual criticism of recent anti-labor actions within the administration was altogether reasonable; so long as it didn't swing the election to the more reactionary elements that were allied politically and economically with Wendell Willkie.

Even at this late date John L. Lewis has offered no justifiable defense of his Willkie endorsement. His feeble excuse that Wendell was "born to the briar and not to the purple" would have been equally fitting a halo for Henry Ford—one of the many strange bedfellows with whom Lewis appears to sleep comfortably.

If the Lewis supporters were anxious to see the Republicans back in power as they'd have a more easily visible opposition, I object to that kind of reasoning. What we'd have left of the Wagner Act; what we'd have left of the CIO after a reactionary administration, just wouldn't be worth fighting for.

HAROLD PUTNAM.

ANSWER TO PRICE

MONROE, LA.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

This is to inform Brother A. L. Price of San Francisco that the Monroe Newspaper Guild is not "boycotting" the United States Army, but merely protesting against a "factual error" of the War Department.

First of all, we would like to ask Brother Price this: Since when has the Army become sacred and beyond criticism? Just in case he is unaware of it, let us remind Brother Price: Despite the efforts of middle-headed and misguided "patriots" who would illegally suppress minority groups and outlaw all opinions differing from their own, the right to demonstrate with departments of government still exists in this country.

Furthermore, allow us to inform Brother Price that benevolent tolerance is the very thing that has distinguished the United States since the founding of the Republic and made it the great nation that it is. Virtually every progressive principle that has ever been accepted by the majority has always been advocated for years by the minority before its final acceptance. Minorities, no matter how the majority might dislike their ideas, have, through the years, been invaluable servants of democ-



TRIBUNE PAYS OFF: Checks totaling \$4,000 were paid by the Chicago Tribune on Oct. 18 to Virginia Gardner and Graham Dolan in settlement of NLRB charges that they were dismissed for Guild activity. A photograph of Miss Gardner's \$2,860 check is shown above. She received \$1,365 in severance pay for 10 1/2 years' service and \$1,495 for time lost between her discharge March 22 and Sept. 1. Dolan received \$1,140 including \$750 severance pay and \$240 for time lost and \$120 for two-week vacation expatriation. The Tribune recognized the principle of severance pay for the first time in making the settlements.

They make the majority function more perfectly.

The Monroe Newspaper Guild finds nothing ridiculous and inconsistent in its attitude toward the Army. The News-Star and World have been held guilty by a United States trial examiner of violating the Wagner Act. The War Department advertised for recruits in the papers. That puts the Army in the position of providing the papers with funds with which to fight the 18 members of the Monroe Newspaper Guild, 11 men and seven women, most of whom have children or other dependents.

What ought we to do, Brother Price? Consider ourselves lucky that Army money, not Army bayonets, is being used against us! You are aware, are you not, that in years past the Army has been used very effectively as a strike-breaking agency?

As to your being a member of the Guild since its organization, Brother Price, permit us to observe: Length of time in a union has never made more than card-carriers of some people.

We are certain, Brother Price, your position would be entirely different were you a member of the Monroe Newspaper Guild. We did not go on strike voluntarily. We were forced on strike more than seven months ago by the unfair labor practices of John D. Ewing of Shreveport, absentee president of the News-Star and World. These unfair practices included multiple violations of both the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Law. Indubitably, some of us had been victims of Ewing mistreatment for more than 10 years prior to the strike.

Under these circumstances—Ewing and his papers being violators of Federal laws and opposed to any rights for workers—do you, Brother Price, think the War Department should favor the News-Star and World with recruiting advertising?

MONROE NEWSPAPER GUILD.
DEWITT HENRY, President.
HAROLD BREARD, Secretary.

ALLEN FOR REFERENDUM

BOSTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I see by the papers that Charlie Whipple, who was elected secretary of the Boston Guild the day I became president, is campaigning against the Youngstown resolution, trying to make it appear that a vote for the resolution would amount to a slap at the national administration.

I hope the national officers will repudiate such an attempt to tie them up with what ought to be a clear-cut expression already demanded by a substantial section of the rank and file.

The Referendum neglected to report (perhaps it was not informed) that the meeting of the Boston chapter which tabled the Youngstown second was attended by only 21 persons, and that the vote was 11 to 10. More than 95 per cent of the membership failed to attend the meeting, most of them taking it for granted the second would be voted as a matter of course.

His letter to President Stanley E. Wolfe follows:

This is the first opportunity that I had to reply to your letter. The American Newspaper Guild has become an organization of the Communists. I am opposed

to it. I am not sure that the overwhelming majority of Guildsmen in New England were anxious to be rid of the Convention resolution

which, because of the cautious and wrong impression it would not be an editor about men who I hope to say flatly, "communists," and the Guild was using them to up the referendum

unanimously, our elected representatives, I am sure, would have been able to lead and educate and educate

ED A. News

"STRANGE"

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Politics can be a strange bedfellow. The CIO people Roosevelt felt

Cincy As A

"Pegler's attack on the newspaper is a general campaign against organized labor, and the end of the Cincinnati Press is the Cincinnati Press (and) which print

The statement of Ed

of the local, the winning of the first contracts, and the final achievement of a city-wide Guild shop here. Chapter headings include: Formation of the ANGL; Formation of the SPONG; Some Early Casualties; The Guild and the United Press; Profession or Trade; Labor Fraternity and the Guild; Local Negotiations; The San Francisco Convention; Guild Pioneers.

The book is the third of a series on San Francisco journalism by the relief project writers.

DAYTON LOCAL JOINS NEW CIO COUNCIL

DAYTON.

The Dayton Newspaper Guild has voted to affiliate with the new Montgomery County Central Industrial Union Council, naming Fred Byerman and Bert Klopfer as delegates, and Charles J. Bauer and Ted Hood as alternates, to the council.

J. ROBERT SMITH, member of Amsterdam News unit of the New York Guild, has been appointed correspondent of the New York Post to succeed Ted Poston, who resigned to accept a Government position in Washington. Besides Journalism, Smith has also completed a law course.

PEGLER REFUSES BID TO REJOIN GUILD

After waiting for a number of weeks, Westbrook Pegler has turned down the Youngstown local's proposal that he rejoin the Guild and join their fight on alleged Communism.

His letter to President Stanley E. Wolfe follows:

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Firings Spread In Boston

BOSTON—The Transcript has continued its retrenchment program by discharging 12 composing room employees. Fourteen editorial and 10 commercial employees were fired Oct. 25.

The newspaper has trimmed its maximum size to 14 pages and slashed expenses on features and art. It apparently gained little by promoting its claim to being "the first metropolitan newspaper to support Willkie," and its chief sales angle remains the unique page one "newscope" summary of the day's news—an artistic job by two of the Guild unit leaders.

Of the 14 Guildsmen fired, one has been rehired. The Guild has been promised from the publisher to give preferred rehiring status to those recently discharged, to give jobs back to those entering the armed forces to the extent of the Transcript's ability and to fire no one in the circulation department unless the circulation falls.

The CIO elements who opposed the President felt the opposite. One of their arguments was that Roosevelt's failure to name a chairman of the National Labor Relations Board was owing to his desire to appoint a man of the same viewpoint as Board member Leiserson, whose position was

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

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

KP 28010



AFL Helps Us

BOSTON—An AFL organizer approached a Guild member in the commercial department of the Record-American (Hearst), saying "the management will be pleased if you fellows come into the AFL."

The Guildman laughingly declined, but the approach served to remind him of a duty. He went to his collector and paid up in back dues.

Theatre Unit Wins 1,100

(From Local Correspondent)

Eleven hundred dollars in retail overtime pay and attorney's fees will be paid three Guildsmen by their lawyer under terms of stipulation agreed to by Ben Jelen, publisher of Boxoffice, theatrical publication, and the Newspaper Guild of New York.

In view of the agreement, to be signed this week, the Guild has withdrawn its threat of action against Shylen, under provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. The unit agreed upon represented thirty men over a period of 12 months, for which no record had been kept by their employer, and included some \$200 attorney's fees.

The Guild, meantime, continued its fight to reinstate to his Boxoffice job David Golding, whom it asserted was arbitrarily discharged, and to regain for the two other Guildsmen wage cuts of approximately 18 and 10 per cent, respectively.

A committee of well-known "by-liners" addressed a letter to the presidents and advertising directors of the major film companies asking them to withhold their advertisement from Boxoffice until a settlement is reached with the Guild.

The committee included Ed Sullivan, Daily News; Arthur Pollock, Brooklyn Eagle; Bill Boehnel, World-Telegram; Howard Barnes, Herald-Tribune; Cecelia Ager and John McManus, PM; Herbert Cohn, Brooklyn Eagle; Leo Mishkin, Morning Telegraph; Robert Cohn, Brooklyn Eagle; Frank Farwell, World-Telegram; Ben Gross and Sid Shalit, Daily News; Alton Cook, World-Telegram; Leonard Carlton, Post; Louis Kronenberger and Robert Rice, PM; and Jo Ransom, Brooklyn Eagle.

ALLEN HEADS BOSTON

BOSTON—Edward Allen, Herald reporter, has been elected president of the Boston Guild. Other officers: John Barry, Globe reporter; Charles Whipple, Globe reporter and columnist, vice president; Elmer DeWitt, Herald-Traveler financial writer, treasurer.

WILKES-BARRE—Joseph Collis

Record managing editor, was elected president of Local 120 recently to succeed Edward J. Donohoe, who left this city for the Scranton, Pa. Times.

JOE COLLIS ELECTED

Donohoe, who put in 20 years on the Times-Leader, News here, was the local's second president since its inception in 1937, succeeding Stanley A. Kupatze. He was one of the Guild's earliest members and served on negotiating committees throughout his membership.

With the AUXILIARY

By MARY POND.

Reporter for ANG Auxiliary

MONROE PROTESTS RADIO CENSORSHIP

Dressed as "Shades of Hades," with Monroe News-Star and the Monroe Morning World stitched to his clothing, a member of the Monroe Guild braved the possibility of eviction from the Auxiliary Halloween party. Strikers donned costumes for traditional Halloween games of apple ducking, string chewing, peanut rolling, and fortune telling.

Members of the Monroe Auxiliary have, in more serious vein, protested to the Federal Communications Commission the refusal of Radio Station KMLB to give or sell time to the Monroe Guild to broadcast the intermediate Labor Board report.

MEXICAN LABOR LEADER IS INTERESTED

An intense interest in the auxiliary movement in the United States on the part of Senor and Senora Vicente Toledano is reported by Mrs. Dorothy Connelly, international corresponding secretary of ANGLA, who attended a luncheon with them in Tijuana, Mexico, recently.

Mr. Toledano, who is head of the CTM, the CIO of Mexico, pointed out that there are no auxiliaries in Mexico since women in the republic to the south are not accustomed to take any part in public life. Trade union officials are leading a break with the tradition of the past, taking their wives with them on union business and urging the attendance of wives of union members at meetings.

Toledano, before taking up his duties as head of CTM, was professor of philosophy at the University of Mexico. Senora Toledano was a teacher in the primary schools before their marriage.

PHILADELPHIA PROMOTES COUNCIL IDEA

Activity in the formation of CIO Auxiliary Councils is being adopted as part of the fall program of Auxiliary locals, following the effective work in this field by the locals on the West Coast in recent months.

The Philadelphia-Camden Auxiliary is promoting the formation of such an organization there as part of its program. Other plans of the local include two cocktail parties for the benefit of Monroe strikers and a card party to encourage membership. Profits from the annual card party have been divided between Monroe and the general treasury of the local.

ST. LOUIS HELPS FORM HOSPITAL UNIT

The organization of a group hospital unit for Guild members has been completed with the aid of the St. Louis Auxiliary.

Five new members have been added to the books of the SLNGA following the first social function on the winter calendar. During the coming months the local will alternate evening educational programs for Guild and Auxiliary members with a combined tea and meeting for Auxiliary members only. Donations to Monroe from St. Louis have included a box of clothing and a quantity of drug samples, including vitamins.

HAYWOOD CONGRATULATES NEW YORK

Allan S. Haywood sent the following telegram to the New York Auxiliary birthday party at Guild Club on November 2:

"The organization of auxiliaries becomes increasingly important as attacks on labor are being heightened. The CIO national office has been well aware and proud of the conspicuous progress of the Guild Auxiliary. Greetings, best wishes and our fond hope that you will keep up the good work."

An entire page of PM was devoted to pictures of the party. Prior to the birthday party, Mrs. Erica Zusi gave a dinner party, proceeds of which are to be donated to the Monroe strike fund. Among the guests at the party were friends of Mrs. Rae Nodell, who celebrated her own birthday.

Wives, sisters and mothers of Times Guildsmen were honored at the The As Rhum the afternoon of November 13.

CHICAGO SELLS APPLES TO AID MONROE

Candy and apples were offered for sale at the membership meeting of the Chicago Guild to permit the local auxiliary to raise money for the Monroe strike baby. Mrs. Marie Day, the monthly quota for the Monroe strike baby. The subject is Mrs. Day, reported to members of the Guild local the work of the Auxiliary during the past four months, with a plea to Guildsmen to aid in increasing membership.

Mrs. Day heads the committee for coordinating Auxiliary and Guild activities.

Newly amended by-laws of the Auxiliary will be presented to members at the November meeting in booklet form. Other activities of the Auxiliary include: sending to 12 congressmen a resolution approving the Marcellino Bill for repeal of the Censorship Act; election of Charlotte Baldwin as delegate to the American Youth Congress; and the outlining of a fall program including visits to housing projects, educational movies and speakers.

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

Bargaining Facts

Book Written

On Guild Member

A reprint from the U. S. Department of Labor's Monthly Labor Review which consists of an article on collective bargaining by the Guild has been sent to all local officers by Executive Vice President Kaufman.

"We have purchased," Kaufman wrote, "a supply of these reprints for use in a limited way in organizational approaches to employers who are eligible for Guild membership. If your local is engaged in a membership drive where this type of literature could be profitably used, you may obtain a supply by writing to headquarters."

KNOW OF A JOB?

DON'T FORGET

GUILD-PLACEMENT SERVICE

Page Six

LETTERS To the EDITOR

"FELLOW TRAVELERS?"

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For the sake of the Freedom you value, wake up, Guildsmen!

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If the Lewis supporters were anxious to see the Republicans back in power so they'd have a more easily visible opposition, I object to that kind of reasoning. What we've had left of the Wagner Act; what we've had left of the CIO after a reactionary administration. Just wouldn't be worth fighting for.

The CIO needs a leader who will fight for unity in the labor movement, industrial unionism, the soundness of the social principles of the New Deal, continued organization in our big industries—a leader who won't suddenly find that the grass isn't so parched in the other fellow's yard.

HAROLD PUTNAM.

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Just National Bank of Chicago

EXACTLY \$2860.00

VIOLATA GARDNER

TO THE ORDER OF

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NOV 15 1940

AMOUNT \$2,860.00

DEPOSITED

BY

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NOV 15 1940

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NOV 15 1940

AMOUNT \$2,860.00

DEPOSITED

BY

Just National Bank of Chicago

EXACTLY \$2860.00

VIOLATA GARDNER

TO THE ORDER OF

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NOV 15 1940

AMOUNT \$2,860.00

DEPOSITED

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Firings Spread In Boston

BOSTON—The Transcript has continued its retrenchment program by discharging 12 composing room employees. Fourteen editorial and 10 commercial employees were fired Oct. 25.

The newspaper has trimmed its maximum size to 14 pages and slashed expenses on features and art. It apparently gained little by promoting its claim to being "the first metropolitan newspaper to support Willkie," and its chief sales angle remains the unique page one "newscope" summary of the day's news—an artistic job by two of the Guild unit leaders.

Of the 14 Guildsmen fired, one has been rehired. The Guild has forced a promise from the publisher to give preferred rehiring status to those recently discharged, to give jobs back to those entering the armed forces to the extent of the Transcript's ability and to fire no one in the circulation department unless the circulation falls.

The publisher has refused to acknowledge the Guild's right to bargain collectively even for its members, claiming he cannot, because the question of majority is in dispute. He would not, however, insist that the company union which has appeared on the scene make

Labor in Review

Fur Union Wins Anti-Trust Appeal

Thurman Arnold's prosecution of trade union officials under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act received a setback Nov. 4 when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York unanimously reversed the conviction of President Ben Gold and 10 other members of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers' Union which had been obtained on a seven-year-old indictment.

Basing its decision on the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling in the famous Apex Hosiery case of a few months ago, the court made it clear that the Sherman Act does not apply to a trade union's efforts to organize its industry. "There can be no question," the court declared, "that the accused intended to acquire a monopoly of the whole supply of the services rendered by the employees; that is indeed the object of all unions. But the court in the Apex case expressly declared that the Sherman Act did not cover any restraint of competition in such services and we must, therefore, disregard any effect upon them which the accused may have intended or caused."

The court also said that the case against the fur unionists was "even weaker than the Apex case."

The court did not state whether the Sherman Act may be applicable to trade unions. It did, however, emphasize certain points that may make it much more difficult to continue prosecutions of trade unions.

The fur workers were accused of restraining trade when they refused to work on fur skins in New York which had been dressed in sweatshops in New Jersey which the union was trying to organize and for attempting to prevent the raw skins from going into the sweatshops instead of union shops for dressing.

The appellate judges criticized the U. S. District Court which convicted the furriers, saying it "regretted" the U. S. Supreme Court, pointing out that the Apex decision held that alleged restraint of trade must affect the marketing relation of goods, that its purpose must be to raise prices and that the restraint must have a substantial effect on commerce in order to be considered a violation of the Act.

These conditions, the court declared, did not exist in the fur case, for "although the accused tried to stop any raw skins from crossing from New York to New Jersey to be dressed by the Hollanders and Singer and from returning to New York to be cut and sewn, they did not by so doing interfere with marketing of any kind."

The court also said that it was never the purpose of the union to raise prices, although that might eventually be the effect of its activity.

The fur case has an unusual history. Gold and the 10 others were indicted under the Sherman Act in November, 1933. The case was filed as "inactive" and remained so until last February, when 26 persons were arrested and placed on trial. Eleven of them were eventually convicted.

Attorneys for the fur manufacturers' association were accused by the union of being behind the case. A photostat of a letter which one of the attorneys wrote to a director of the fur association was offered as proof. Among other things this letter said: "The attorney general feels certain of a conviction against Gold and the others, and this will be sufficient pressure to force the union to give us the agreement we want."

Ford Gets Huge Order

The letting of a \$122,323,020 airplane motor order to the Ford Motor Co., against which there are six NLRB orders for violation of the Wagner Act, was announced



HAND OUT

by the National Defense Commission the day following the presidential elections.

One of the NLRB orders was upheld recently by a circuit court of appeals.

The contract calls for observance of the Walsh-Healey Act, requiring payment of prevailing wages, but it makes no mention of the Wagner Act. A spokesman for the War Department said he "hopes Ford will obey" the labor law.

The Department of Labor, which administers the Walsh-Healey Act, said the contract would come under the aircraft industry's "prevailing wages," which have been set at a minimum of 50 cents an hour although the United Auto Workers have won an average minimum of more than 80 cents from Ford's competitors.

The Ford contract calls for the production of more than 3,000 air-cooled engines to be used in army pursuit planes.

The contract calls for erection of a new plant at River Rouge, Mich. The government at first proposed that it finance building of the plant for Ford, as it did for Chrysler and others, and lease it to him at \$1 a year. Ford, however, refused, saying he wanted ownership for himself.

Conducting a vigorous organizing campaign among Ford workers is the United Auto Workers, whose president, R. J. Thomas, was an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt.

CIO Continues to Gain

The CIO continues to surge forward on both the organizing and bargaining fronts. Some of the milestones of recent weeks:

Winning of \$1,355,000 in pay increases for 9,000 workers in the New York Shipbuilding Co. plant at Camden, N. J., by the Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Chicago's branch of the biggest cannery in the world—Campbell Soup—was won by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers in an NLRB vote. The vote was 1,139 to 459.

The sixty-fourth General Motors plant was brought into the column of the United Auto Workers when Delco-Remy workers in Anderson, Ind., cast 3,894 votes for the union to 2,398 for "no union." This victory was particularly impressive because Anderson was a conspicuously "open shop" city where three years ago vigilantes used terroristic tactics against union members.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers won their twentieth Westinghouse Electric plant when 1,109 workers in its Newburg, N. J., plant voted for the union with only 384 voting against it.

For the first time in its 82-year history the Bemis Bag Co., of Indianapolis, has signed a union contract as the result of a strike of 900 workers in its Indianapolis and Minneapolis mills. The contract will be extended to plants in other cities as each is organized. The company employs 5,800 workers altogether.

A "runaway" shoe factory, which left New York for Mayor Hague's Jersey City was caught up with by the United Shoe Workers, who won a 7 per cent wage increase for 350 workers after a five-week strike.

A four-month strike by the UE against the Century Electric Co. in St. Louis was won by 1,100 workers with the company agreeing to consult the union on all wage rates, granting one-week vacations and seniority.

In Canada the Steel Workers Organizing Committee won substantial wage increases for 4,000 workers in a new contract signed with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

A white collar union, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, achieved a "first" when it obtained its initial contract with a subsidiary of the Shell Oil Co., the Shell Development Co. of Berkeley, California.

More than \$1,500,000 in pay increases is embodied in contracts between the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and three Connecticut brass companies. The contracts cover 13,000 workers.

Guard Restriction Urged

The power of the new state military "home guard" units, unless restricted by Federal regulations, can involve "the most serious dangers of abuses and excesses threatening the fundamental rights of the American people," CIO President John L. Lewis has written Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

These units are being formed to replace National Guard troops called into active service and after Stimson announced that they would be used to "suppress sabotage

Australian Papers Cut Size, Up Rates

By SIDNEY PRATT

General Secretary, Australian Journalists Association

MELBOURNE.

The necessity for Australia to purchase war materials generally from America has made it essential for the Commonwealth Government to bring about reduction in the amount of dollar exchange made available to industry generally. Newspapers have been called upon to take their part in the conservation of dollars to pay for munitions.

On July 1 last the Commonwealth Government introduced rationing of newsprint. It represents about 54,000 tons a year from which it is hoped to save more than one million pounds on non-sterling exchange. A sliding scale of reductions has been adopted. It is based upon the average number of papers (broadsheet or the equivalent) contained in each publication during the year 1938-39. The percentage reductions which are applying are:

Daily Papers (Provincial and Metropolitan).

	Per Cent Reduction
24 pages and under a week	Exempt
Exceeding 24 pages, and up to 48 pages a week	16 2/3
Intermediate papers, exceeding 48 pages, and up to 72 pages a week	25
Large papers, exceeding 72 pages a week	35
Containing 24 to 32 pages	25
Exceeding 32 and up to 48 pages	30
Exceeding 48 pages	35
Weekly Papers	
Containing 16 pages or under	25
Exceeding 16 and up to 28 pages	30
Exceeding 28 pages	35

Most newspapers are meeting the cut in size by raising advertising rates, rationing advertisers, reducing the number of full pages, revising make-up, cutting down size of headings and display type, compressing features and condensing news.

There has been a falling off in the demand for journalists; but employment has so far been regulated by enlistment of journalists for war services.

Censorship of the Press has been removed from military control and placed under newspapermen in a civil department. The censorship of newspapers is conducted on a voluntary basis. Editors are, in fact, honorary censors. They are fully advised by the department of censorship requirements and they, thereby, exercise their own censorship. They refer to the publicity censor for guidance on any matters of which they have doubt.

How Censorship Applies

The Government, however, retains the right of censorship. There are a few publications which the department regards as likely to be somewhat pacifist or defeatist in character. They are required to submit copy for perusal by the publicity censor. In most instances after explanations have been made to editors of these publications they have voluntarily agreed to rewrite the material which is eventually passed by the censor. Communist papers are the only ones which have been suppressed. These include The Tribune (Sydney), Soviet Today (Sydney), Communist Review (Sydney), The Wharrie (Sydney), The Militant (Sydney), World Peace (Sydney), The Guardian (Melbourne), The Workers' Star (Perth), The North Queensland Guardian (Townsville, Queensland).

Sir Keith Murdoch, managing director of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., Melbourne has been appointed director-general of information. He is carrying out the duties in an honorary capacity and has dissociated himself, while in his new office, from his wide newspaper interests covering several states.

S. African Papers Escape Censorship, Pledge Facts

Publishers in the British dominion of South Africa, where unlike Canada no censorship was imposed, have promised to keep their newspapers factual and objective in return for freedom of expression in war time, according to the South African Journalist, official organ of the Society of Journalists, a union.

Meeting in a conference called by the South African government, the publishers resolved:

"The press retains its right of criticism and its freedom to express in its editorial column its own policy."

"That with this fundamental principle established, the conference agrees that every newspaper must be sober and responsible in its criticisms."

"That headlines shall be factual and not deliberate distortions of news."

"That the news shall be presented objectively and that the news columns shall not be exploited in order to distort or misrepresent reports with a view to supporting the particular policy of any newspaper."

The conference also pledged the newspapers not to "publish military secrets" or any "unauthorized statements on movements . . . of forces" and not to hamper troop operations or recruiting of volunteers.

The publishers also said they would "do everything in their power to help to maintain internal peace and order."

in national defense production," Lewis wrote in proposing regulations. His three main proposals are:

Payment of all military unit expenses from public funds, with private contributions banned to prevent the units being used as "private police" by any one group.

Daily reports to the Secretary of War of the units' activities, these reports to be made public.

Compliance by these home guard units with the United States Constitution and all Federal laws protecting civil rights.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Editor: Clyde Beals
Assistant Editor:
John Dunn

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: Issue of the 15th—Let and feature, 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.

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