

THE GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the CIO

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

Vol. IX—No. 13

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

NEW YORK, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1942

Single Copy 10¢; Yearly \$2.00

DENVER CONVENTION FACES CRISIS

Guild Wins 2-to-1 Herald Tribune Victory

Holdout Ends In New York; Sun Is Next

By a vote of more than two to one, editorial employees of The Herald Tribune, last big New York morning paper not under Newspaper Guild contract, named the union their collective bargaining agent.

Balloting in National Labor Relations Board proceedings climaxed a long organizing drive led by Melvaine Parsons, now in the Navy; Fritz Silber, now unit chairman, and Walter Engels, ANG regional vice president and local Guild organizer.

The count was: for the Guild, 178; for no union, 79.

SETBACK IN 1937

The Herald Tribune, Republican party mouthpiece and one of New York's oldest newspapers, had twice before bargained with the Guild but since the last negotiations ceased in 1937, the management had refused to acknowledge the Guild's claims for editorial employees.

The total number of eligible voters was 276 but of these 52 were away on military leave and ten were foreign correspondents scattered over the four corners of the earth. One, Victor Keen, has not been heard from since he fell into Japanese hands in Shanghai.

Six of those on leave did come in and vote and, including them, 271 or 85 percent of the total number of those who could have voted did vote.

Of this number just short of 70 percent voted for the Guild.

The balloting was limited to a choice between the Guild and no union. Unlike The New York Times, there was no rival organization in the field at The Herald Tribune and the bargaining unit was determined by agreement between the Guild and the management without recourse to Labor Board hearings.

PAMPHLET APPEARS

The final week before the election was a busy one for the Guild.

While no formal opposition developed, there appeared a piece called the "Case Against the Guild," signed by thirteen people, two of whom were exempt under the agreement and the rest of whom were, for the most part, either highly paid employees or their secretaries.

One notable exception among

(Continued on Page Two)



These Herald Tribune staffers in New York worked and waited a long time for their Guild to be recognized as bargaining agent. The NLRB score card and the faces tell the outcome. Members of the unit's executive committee, they are, from the left: Ted Kagan, Jean Weinstein, Fritz Silber, Ed Schneider, Ed Zusi, Jim Stack, Vera Laura. The victory left only The Sun unorganized in the big paper field.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

Capital 'Gestapo' Purges Democrats (Lower Case)

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
Washington Guild

WASHINGTON—The dramatic intervention of some anonymous heroes has saved the country from Josephine Herbst.

Miss Herbst, for the benefit of those who came in late, was employed by the Office of the Coordinator of Information here. But not for long.

She was never told any accusations against her. She received no trial. She was given no hearing.

"INNER GESTAPO" AT WORK
Neither the FBI nor the Civil Service Commission, as far as can be learned, recommended her dismissal.

It appears to have been dictated by an inner Gestapo serving in Wild Bill Donovan's office. Miss Herbst received vague indications that she was a menace. The menace has been eliminated.

Josephine Herbst is a Midwestern novelist widely respected for her talents and imagination. She is an ardent democrat (small "d") and as good an American as anybody in town.

She hasn't toed either the left or right party line.

She went to bat for the Spanish Loyalists, a point which arouses deep suspicion among many government sleuths, and this may have been the reason for her dismissal.

If so, it proves anew that a lot of people down here need a lecture on what this war is about. Miss Herbst isn't the first victim of the inner governmental purge.

But her fate dramatizes more

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On the Inside...

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Denver convention gallery — page 4; more convention pictures and stories — page 5.
It seems to us, the Guild goes south — page 6.
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The Guild goes to press, contract news — page 8.
The Guild's own bookshelf, among ourselves — page 9.
Add war news — page 10.
The rewrite desk — page 12.

Seek Buyer For Gazette In Aliquippa

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild's strike at The Aliquippa Daily Gazette has become an object lesson to members of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association who attempted to break the strike by contributing \$600 monthly to the Gazette management.

For the Gazette management has thrown up the sponge.

In its first telephone call to strike headquarters in the eight-month strike, the management admitted it was licked.

"NECKS" WITHDRAWN

Publishers who paid the Gazette management to stick out its neck in the fight against the Guild had pulled in their own necks. And their checks.

In the precedent-shattering phone call the Gazette management said it was sending its agent, retained to sell the property piece-meal or in its entirety, to strike headquarters.

Perhaps strikers would suggest possible buyers, management's spokesman ventured.

GUILD SHOP BIG ISSUE

In admitting it was licked in trying to break the strikers' demand for Guild Shop protection, management repeated that it would sell the property before it would grant the Guild shop.

As wage demands had ceased to be an issue since early in negotiations, and management was adamant on the non-cost issue of the Guild shop alone, it was unable to argue that the Guild shop demand had been a financial factor in the offer to sell.

However, members of the PNPA had paid the \$600 monthly to the Gazette management with the understanding that the Guild shop would not be granted to Aliquippa strikers.

Strikers assured management that its agent would be welcomed, (Continued on Page Seven)

War Policies Top Agenda At Convention

The American Newspaper Guild convenes next week in ninth annual convention sessions in the most critical period of the union's life.

When delegates file into the convention assembly room in the Albany Hotel at Denver on the morning of June 22, they will face an agenda touched at every point by the war.

The state of the union, in relation to the state of the Union, will be examined. And

(Convention comment by ANG President Milton Murray is on Page 2; other convention news, pictures and reports, Pages 4, 5 and 12.)

the future of the union, in relation to the future of the Union and the United Nations, will be charted.

The delegates will be confronted with wartime problems threatening the continued progress of a driving force in the war—dynamic, democratic trade unionism.

UNION AT STAKE

They will decide policies that not only will direct the Guild along organizing and collective bargaining courses, but will determine the union's full role in the war and the fight for victory.

There will be on-into-the-morning caucuses in traditional smoke-filled hotel rooms, and there will be corridor button-holing of delegates.

Committees will wrangle, sleep will be skipped, the left and the center and the right will tug for position.

But the issues this time will be larger than ever before. They will be the issues of the war of survival against the Axis, the issues of the domestic union war of survival against the axis of labor-hating publishers and allies whose war aims are the smashing of trade unions.

The delegates will find plenty of business at hand during the week of June 22.

4 POINTS PARAMOUNT

There will be no elections—always the end-objective of conventions in the past. But there will be immediate subjects for discussion—and debate. They include:

- 1) The wartime position of the Guild in its relations with newspaper publishers.
- 2) The wartime position of the Guild in its relations with government agencies.
- 3) The wartime position of the Guild as an integral part of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the American labor movement.
- 4) The wartime position of the Guild as a victory task force.

(Continued on Page Four)

BULLETIN

ALBANY, N. Y.—An arbitration award under the Hearst Peace Formula limited pay raises for the year at The Times Union to \$4,000. Guild leaders said that the award by F. A. McNamee was a "fair victory" for the Guild because 20 of 33 editorial workers were affected.

War Bond Drive Pushes On

WASHINGTON—Members of the American Newspaper Guild, working on special assignments for their country, have been producing more and more sales of war bonds for victory.

Organized from coast to coast in a Guild network of news service, directed by ANG President Milton Murray, they are demonstrating that in their union there is strength for the civilian war effort and that there are talents for their war bond tasks.

"LOCAL AFTER LOCAL"

Working with local war savings staffs in the publicity program in

which Murray is a special, volunteer Treasury Department consultant, Guild members have lined up in local after local in the ten-billion-dollar war bond quota victory campaign.

The Guild's part in the bond offensive, already effective, will be given impetus at next week's Denver convention of the union.

President Murray urged delegates to the convention to bring with them reports of voluntary publicity assistance given local war savings committees.

"While cooperation has worked successfully in many cities, it has been found that in other places

the plan has met some initial difficulties," Murray said.

To help resolve these difficulties, Charles Alsop, regional representative of the war savings staff in the Far West, has been assigned to the Guild convention by the Treasury Department.

He will be joined at the convention by Robert D. Hale, Salt Lake City Guildsman, who took an early lead in giving volunteer help to the campaign in the Utah district.

CONVENTION CONFERENCE

They will confer with delegates on the union's program, promote (Continued on Page Eleven)

Herald Trib Vote Capped Long Drive

(Continued from Page One)
The signers of the anti-Guild statement were Emmet Crowder, a former national officer of the ANG who has been long inactive in Guild affairs.

He based his objections on the supposition that the Guild was only shouting "Gimme! Gimme!" during the war period.

The tipoff on the "Case Against the Guild" for a lot of people at The Herald Tribune who were undecided about how to vote, but who were not recipients of much management bounty, was the final statement in it written by a well paid sports writer named Maxwell Adams.

He said:
"I am very happy. Underpaid, but very happy."

The election drive was climaxed by a rally at the New York Guild Club on the night before the election.

Honored guest was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, member of the Washington local who came along with Mrs. Elliot Pratt, chairman of the International Student Service.

Mrs. Roosevelt did not make a speech but answered questions from the floor on the Guild's role in the war.

Another feature of the rally was a motion picture about the life of the New York district reporter made by Morton Glatzer of the Herald-Tribune unit.

ENGELS SAYS SUN NEXT

Following the election, Engels issued the following statement:

"We will write the management of The Herald-Tribune proposing immediate opening of negotiations for an agreement."

"Thereafter, it is our intention to consider the beginning of an organization drive in the commercial departments of The Herald-Tribune and on The New York Sun which, when concluded, will bring under Guild contract every large newspaper in the city."

President Robert Conway of the New York Guild said:

"The Guild's overwhelming victory is gratifying but by no means unexpected."

"The vast majority of working newspapermen in New York City are confident that the evening Sun problem will be solved in the same democratic way, in accordance with the best American tradition—namely, by holding an election."

"The officers of the Newspaper Guild of New York are certain that in the forthcoming contract negotiations with The Herald Tribune, the Guild's fair and liberal policy will win respect from the management, as it has invariably done in dealings with competent and liberal publishers."

The Herald Tribune unit of the newspaper Guild was founded almost simultaneously with the beginning of the Guild itself.

UNIT LONG ACTIVE

The unit gave the New York Guild its first president and its members, despite the lack of a contract on their own paper, have played a prominent part in New York Guild affairs.

The first collective bargaining sessions were held in 1936 but broke up when management objected to what it considered an attempt by the Guild to infringe upon its managerial functions.

The Guild again attempted to negotiate a contract with The Herald Tribune in 1937 but this effort was abortive when Howard Davis, business manager, refused to consider holding any more sessions until the Guild withdrew its request for a Guild shop.

During the course of these negotiations the five-day work week was extended unilaterally to those parts of the editorial departments which did not have it before.

Since that time, the management has granted, at one time or

ONE A.M. TO THE OTHER



Unit Chairman John Crawford of The Times, left, congratulates Unit Chairman Fritz Silber of The Herald Tribune as the last big morning paper in New York comes into the Newspaper Guild. In the center is ANG Vice President Walter Engels, who as local Guild organizer directed the union's home-stretch organizing campaign with Silber.

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The current organizing drive was begun over a year ago with a nucleus of Guild members held together after the 1937 fiasco by Silber, Ed Zusi, Ed Schneider and other Guild members who believed that the majority of Herald Tribune people really wanted a Guild contract.

PARSONS LED DRIVE

McVaine Parsons assumed the controlship and succeeded in getting more dues-paying members. After the drive got under way and the election was won at the Trib's companion paper, The New York Times, Parsons was engaged as a full-time organizer for the New York Guild with a large under Guild contract every large newspaper in the city."

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Points of Information

By MILTON MURRAY

President, American Newspaper Guild

This ninth convention of the American Newspaper Guild finds our union confronted with the most ominous situation it has faced since that day when Heywood Brown and a band of sealots summoned it to life.

There is the actual and very real possibility that there may be no tenth convention.

There is the very real danger that this country, with all its power and greatness, may succumb to its own smugness and the force of ruthless, realistic people who fight wars to win them.

And there is that incessant danger that, in fighting our war, we may lose at home the principles we seek to defend abroad.

The record is clear.

Labor has taken the lead in the war effort. It has been a willing partner where partnerships could be formed. It has done the job anyway where decent partnerships could not be formed.

And during all this time—not only since Pearl Harbor, but long before, when the threat of involvement had become acute—labor has been under pressure and attack.

It is still under attack. It is still called upon to make more than its share of the war sacrifice.

The very patriotism that inspires us to do our share and more is used as the rallying cry to force us to needless surrenders and further, unjustified sacrifice.

It is frequently confusing to follow the line that divides the necessary and patriotic sacrifices that we make so willingly and those that are being thrust on us by the opportunists who, apparently, would rather smash organized labor than win the war.

There have been hysterical arguments that there must be no questioning—that any sacrifice that is demanded must be made as our contribution to the war effort.

I have been unable to agree with this theory.

Following the lead clearly established by Philip Murray, president of the CIO, I am eager to make any contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.

I believe that every Guildman feels the same eagerness.

I am not willing, however, to surrender rights which have no bearing on victory, nor am I willing to stand silently while others fail or refuse to bear their share of the war burden.

I am convinced that it will be helpful to that war effort if we not only do our share but demand that others do theirs.

A charming little example of the opportunism I mean has occurred here in Washington, where this is being written. A milk company with a half dozen retail stores balked at renewing the contract with its drivers.

"I only gave them a closed shop before because I had to," the owner explained privately. "I think this is a good time to get out of it."

The record of this attitude could be developed to a thousand pages, and its hazard to unions and to union members cannot be over emphasized.

We have a tough job ahead.

We have a tough job in our own affairs, in which one governmental decree—the limitation of deliveries—threatens jobs of hundreds of our members.

Fortunately, that order was modified sufficiently so that its impact was softened. There may be other developments. There is the imminent prospect of paper rationing.

Some of the things that the future will bring will hurt us. The question of how badly they hurt us is largely up to us.

If we maintain a position that will prevent the entire load being put on our shoulders we can prevent major damage.

If we fail to establish and maintain such a position we are due for the same type of beating that we took in the early thirties, when the Guild jurisdiction was the soft spot for publisher economies.

Part of that position—in addition to mobilized and powerful membership—is a working arrangement with the other unions in the newspaper plants and shop committees patterned on the Murray industry council plan.

With such arrangements we can work with publishers in solving the future problems. We can minimize or eliminate the adverse effect of those problems.

There has been a tendency to believe that the War Labor Board is the panacea of labor ills.

There is a hazard in this belief because the board cannot and would not give to a union any more than that union could win with a picket line.

The record so far has largely been that the unions took much less than they could have won with picket lines. The board is a place of compromise and "adjustment."

Many of the employer representatives have suddenly become ardent followers of the President. They follow him as far as they would like to think he went on "disinflation" and wages and then revert to their primitive objections to unions, per se, as such and in toto.

No Guild case has yet reached the board.

Several are on the path that would lead there if the board will accept jurisdiction. There is now no assurance that Guild cases will be accepted by the board.

The best advice I could get was the invitation:

"Bring one in and we'll look at it."

When one does come up to the board, I hope it is a solid case that can stand on its own merits. It will have to be that of a well organized and powerful local.

The government is not organizing for us nor has it any silver platter on which contracts are served out to worthy applicants.

We have our job to do.

This ninth convention will chart the course of that job.

I hope that the chart will be clear and will be followed so that the idealism of Heywood Brown, his self sacrifice and toil—and that of those who worked with him in the founding of the Guild—will be justified and perpetuated.

German Underground Holds a Battered Fort

By SIEGMUND JEREMIAS

The German underground movement is not a mass movement. It could not be, under the circumstances.

It cannot in any way be compared with the underground railroad which flourished in this country 80 years ago.

Small illegal groups, all that are left of the millions—strong German labor movement, today stand in opposition to the ever-increasing terror of the fascist regime.

Nazi terror and Nazi propaganda brought Hitler into power. Nazi terror then proceeded with its ruthless cleanup of all the workers' organizations.

Thousands of trade union leaders were murdered, hundreds of thousands of active anti-Nazi workers were thrown into concentration camps.

The history of the underground movement is the history of the heroic daily struggle of a small, self-sacrificing group of socially conscious workers.

NO "ILLEGAL" UNIONS IN GERMANY NOW

There is no illegal trade union activity in Germany. One cannot organize millions of industrial workers illegally.

Trade unions can function only if there is a legal foundation for their activity, or if they are at least tolerated by the government.

Collective bargaining, which is the lifeblood of the union, cannot be carried on illegally.

Many German trade unionists could not conceive the possibility that a modern industrial state could exist and function without trade unions. The Nazis have demonstrated that this is possible.

They have further demonstrated that the complete destruction of every labor organization was the prerequisite for the usurpation of all the rights which the working class won through 80 years of hard struggle, and in a wider sense the prerequisite for the preparation and carrying out of the second world war.

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MILLIONS?"

What has become of the millions of German trade unionists?

In 1918, immediately after the collapse of the Kaiser's regime, the trade unions organized in the Allgemeiner Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbund (United German Trade Unions) had a total of 10,000,000 members.

In addition there were about 1,500,000 workers organized in the Catholic trade unions, and another half million in the so-called Hirsch-Dunker unions, which comprised mainly white-collar workers.

Three months after he took power Hitler ordered his Storm Troops and the Gestapo to occupy every trade union building and confiscate all trade union property—running into unbelievable sums.

All the union members, with the exception of Jewish members, were compelled to join the so-called German Labor Front.

Kernels of especially class-conscious workers, consisting mainly of former trade union officials, managed to retain contact with one another.

But such activity only served again and again to lead the Gestapo directly to their organization cadres.

This outmoded conception of underground work, an inheritance from the struggle of the Russian Bolsheviks in Czarist times, was entirely unsuited to the conditions of a modern fascist dictatorship.

met to maintain what was left of working class solidarity.

What drew them together was their common past and the desire to discuss with sympathetic, like-minded fellow-workers the great political events which were taking place or the daily problems with which the workers were faced in the factories.

These meetings were and still are maintained only on a local basis. Insofar as the necessity arose to contact other groups in order to compare experiences, this could be accomplished only with the help of individuals who had been members of one group or another and had become refugees in foreign countries.

But the influence of these loosely organized local groups was and is far greater than their small numbers would indicate, in spite of the terroristic reprisals of the Nazis.

Their membership comprises, after all, former active trade union members, who in every critical situation continued to enjoy to a certain extent the confidence of the workers with whom they worked side by side in the factories, even after Hitler came to power.

"SLOWDOWN" STARTED BY GERMAN WORKERS

The "slowdown," which has been the main slogan of the underground movement in Germany since 1938, originated with these groups.

It is one of their strongest weapons in the struggle against the Nazis, in the struggle against the ever-increasing exploitation

(The writer of this special Guild Reporter story was a Berlin officer of the German Building Trade Union when he was arrested in 1933 by the Gestapo and interned for six months at the Brandenberg concentration camp. After his release he was active in the underground movement until 1937, when he was forced to flee Germany and the Gestapo.

He reached Paris, where he was active in the foreign language division of French trade unions. After the fall of France he came to the United States as an anti-Nazi refugee under special emergency regulations.

Now secretary of the labor group of the International Coordination Council here, he is working with the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the CIO and the Newspaper Guild in preparing short-wave foreign broadcasts to Nazi Europe.

—E.J.)

in the factories, against constantly sinking nominal wages, to say nothing of real wages.

It is their strongest weapon in the struggle against the fascist war.

A parallel to these groups which sprung up out of the old trade union movement exists in remnants of the political workers' movement—remnants of the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties.

The old parties were annihilated just as ruthlessly as were the trade unions. Many of their members, just like the trade unionists, stuck to the belief:

"It can't happen here. Germany is not Italy."

The Communist groups attempted, in the first two years, to keep themselves alive and maintain their contacts with their former followers by issuing more or less regular mimeographed bulletins and leaflets.

But such activity only served again and again to lead the Gestapo directly to their organization cadres.

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led to an appalling decimation of the Communist ranks.

COMMUNISTS WERE SLOW TO LEARN WHO ENEMY WAS

The issuing of illegal newspapers was so much a part of the thought pattern of the Communist leaders, however, that in some cases the leadership of a small group was arrested four or five times before such activity was abandoned.

It is curious what stubbornness can persist even in a period of such tremendous upheaval.

In the year 1935, after two years in which the Social Democrats and the Communists had both been slaughtered wholesale by the Nazis, after they had been thrown into concentration camps together and persecuted together by the same enemy, the following discussion was taking place in all the Communist groups:

"Who is our main enemy, the Social Democrats or the Nazis?"

The remnants of the Social Democratic Party, which naturally comprised mainly the younger elements, considered their chief task to be the maintenance of personal contact with reliable anti-Nazi workers. For them communication with their comrades abroad played a decisive role.

They supplied them regularly with valuable information on internal developments in Germany and the mood of the German workers. These contacts served to alleviate somewhat the isolation into which the Nazis had driven them.

These are the groups which have managed, at the cost of repeated sacrifice, to maintain their contact with groups of former trade unionists.

The existence of a regime of terror such as the Nazi regime has naturally had a great effect on the consciousness of the trade union groups.

They realize that a simple trade union struggle is no longer possible. Wages and hours are determined by the Nazi authorities.

The ten and 12-hour working day today is general in Germany, where ten years ago the eight-hour day was safeguarded by law.

The employment of children from the ages of 10 to 14, forbidden by law for decades in pre-Nazi Germany, has been reintroduced.

"POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS" OF WORKERS DEVELOPED

The result, of course, is that the political consciousness of the former trade unionist has developed tremendously.

There will be no trade unions in Germany as long as the Nazis remain in power.

Those who in all these years have not given up the struggle consider the overthrow of the Nazi regime to be the main task, and the political struggle against that regime the prerequisite for the reconstruction of free, democratic



—Drawing by D. R.

ROUNDUP OF DENVER DELEGATES

HARRIS
BostonBUNDY
DenverROBINSON
ColumbusO'MALLEY
Great FallsFALK
LimaDOUGHERTY
MilwaukeeMcCREA
MilwaukeeNELSON
RockfordMAYNE
San DiegoERSPAMER
Lake Superior

(This biographical-photographic list of 1942 ANG convention delegates supplements one in the June 1 Guild Reporter.)

BOSTON
George A. Harris, local president, member of unit executive committee and of local's negotiating committee, delegate to Guild's New England District Council. Active in union and community civilian defense programs. Circulation roadman for Boston Herald newspapers for 17 years. Married, two children.

DENVER
Kenneth Bundy, Chairman, former treasurer of News unit, former vice president of local, Reporter and photographer since graduation from University of Colorado.

COLUMBUS
Arthur Robinson, Citizen unit chairman, negotiating committee spokesman, former local president, former local secretary, a founder of local, Citizen columnist, for which he has worked since 1931. Delegate at Detroit.

GREAT FALLS
Richard K. O'Malley, Reporter on Great Falls Leader, former state legislative reporter for Helena Independent. His father, T. is on Montana Standard staff at Butte; his mother does society and women's assignments for same paper. Married, two daughters.

LIMA
Amby Falk, Local president, charter member of one of Guild's newest locals. City hall reporter and general assignment man for Lima News. A newspaperman 22 years, 15 on News. Former city editor of Lima Morning Star.

MURDOCK
San JoseBICE
PittsburghPHILLIPS
RochesterADE
NW IndianaKRINGER
St. LouisKYLMAN
St. LouisLYNES
St. LouisJOHANNING
St. LouisBRADFORD
Los AngelesWHITE
Los Angeles

Convention Will Be Geared to War

(Continued from Page One)
Due to transportation difficulties and war economies, there probably will be fewer delegates at Denver than at any other convention in recent years.

And the Denver convention, due to the lack of election issues, probably will end sooner than any other convention in recent years.

The international executive board of the Guild, in line with these curtailments of the usual convention program, will recommend that problems facing the union be referred to seven instead of 14 committees normally named at past conventions.

COMMITTEES MERGED
These consolidated committees would be:

- 1) Credentials.
- 2) Rules.
- 3) Constitution.
- 4) Finance.
- 5) Resolutions.
- 6) War activities.
- 7) Officers' reports.

The IEB will meet in special Denver sessions on June 20 and 21—the Saturday and Sunday preceding Monday's convention opening—to draft its annual report to the delegates and the Guild membership.

This report has been delayed because of the day-by-day flow in the wartime trend of labor problems.

Administrative officials and board members of the Guild would await last-minute developments before giving their accounting and recommendations to the convention.

PROGRESS REPORTED

Their account of stewardship of the union since last November, when they took office, however, was expected to show steady, sustained organizing, collective bargaining and financial progress despite problems war has brought.

Their recommendations were expected to include continuation, at an increased pace, of the programs and the policies that have

been responsible for those advances.

Still undetermined last week was the overall effect of Office of Defense Transportation restrictions on newspaper deliveries—a major concern of the Denver convention.

Scattered reports indicated that the modified ODT order to cut deliveries had little far-reaching effect on newspaper employment, but the picture had not yet emerged fully.

A significant decision in this situation, however, was given in New York.

There an arbitration board headed by an impartial chairman, in administration of a union contract between the Publishers Association of New York City and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, ruled that no jobs could be eliminated by application of any New York newspaper plan to comply with the ODT gas-and-rubber conservation order.

Meanwhile, earlier recommendations by the IEB for union-management consultation in the

ODT and other war emergencies were being followed, with mixed results, by locals of the Guild.

L.A. FORMS COUNCIL
In Los Angeles, a structure for forming the first management-labor advisory council in the California newspaper industry was established.

On the initiative of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, all newspaper unions—CIO and AFL—met with management representatives to develop a cooperative, consultative program in the war emergency.

In Pittsburgh, at the invitation of the Guild, a dozen labor union joined forces for closer union-management cooperation in jointly resolving wartime problems of priorities, supplies, manpower and economies.

The Detroit Guild notified three daily papers there that it expected to be consulted about any employment curtailment plans advanced by management.

The St. Louis Newspaper Publishers Association rejected a

Guild proposal for joint management-employee cooperation in the war effort, arguing that Guild members "can cooperate in furthering the nation's war effort much more efficiently by continuing to bring their suggestions to department heads than by waiting to clear them through a committee."

ST. LOUIS PERSISTS
The St. Louis local promptly renewed its proposal, pointing out that it had been turned down without any discussion with Guild representatives.

The big New York local, in instructions to Denver convention delegates, urged that:

"...the ANG make every effort to bring about on a national scale a council representing all unions and publishers in the country for the purpose of dealing with the many industrial problems growing out of the war, and that locals of the Guild be directed to make similar efforts on a local and shop-wide basis along lines laid down by the convention."

Alfred M. Green, Chairman of local negotiating committee, Post-Standard night city editor. Has worked 20 years for paper.

John W. Skrabie, Past president, past treasurer of local; past chairman of Tribune unit. Charter member, member of all executive and all negotiating committees. Now Tribune-Journal night sports deskman, he joined Tribune staff in 1935 after graduation from Morningside College and has worked all beats and desks. Delegate to Iowa-Nebraska Industrial Union Council convention in 1940. Delegate at Toronto.

Julius Klyman, Former ANG vice president, charter member of local, one of founders of CIO movement in St. Louis. Assistant Sunday editor of Post-Dispatch. Delegate at New York, St. Louis, Toronto, San Francisco, Memphis, Detroit.

Ray L. Kringer, Local president, serving second term; chairman Globe-Democrat negotiating committee. He was organizing committee chairman and representative assembly chairman in 1940; Star-Times unit chairman, 1938 and 1939; charter member and first president, Decatur (Ill.) Guild, 1936. Delegate at Toronto, San Francisco, Detroit.

Blair M. Bice, Local first vice president, chairman of Aliquippa

Steve Ripley, Gary Post-Tribune unit controller. Reporter covering county building for Post-Tribune.

John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

Margaret Nothdurft, Star-Times.

John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

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John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

John Starbenz, Globe-Democrat.

Denver Ready To Welcome Convention: A PREVIEW

DENVER, Colo.—Preparations for the American Newspaper Guild convention in Denver June 22-24 are virtually complete and local members are brushing up their good manners and brightest grins.

The Albany Hotel, official convention headquarters and host to the delegates and their families, is ready to receive all comers.

This hostelry, at Seventeenth and South Streets, in the heart of Denver's downtown district, has an all-union staff.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED

In a session in its new meeting spot, a recently rented CIO hall for the use of all groups in the Guild-influenced Denver CIO Council, the Denver Guild put some finishing touches on arrangements, adopted its first instruction to its delegates—full Guild support of the United Nations' war effort—and reported encouraging backing for the convention from scores of Denver officials, firms and citizens generally.

An appropriation of \$600 toward defrayment of convention expenses was voted unanimously by the city council and approved by Mayor F. Stapleton.

Clarence N. Hockom, executive manager of the Convention and Visitors' Bureau, has arranged to assist the Denver Guild with clerical aid, registration service, informational assistance and other essential details.

"Our committeemen believe just about the last item for the convention has been taken care of," said Chester Nelson, the convention chairman.

"I hope we haven't overlooked a single point. This is unquestionably the most important convention of the year from the newspaperman's standpoint, and we certainly don't want to fall down in making the preparations as complete as possible."

ATTENDANCE CUT

"Wartime demands, especially the priority orders which limit the use of automobiles, probably will cut into our attendance some, but I hope the cut will not be serious. I should like to see every Guild unit and every Auxiliary represented by delegates in person."

"We're proud of Denver and of Colorado, and we're proud of our Guild. We should like nothing better than a bumper attendance."

From Oscar E. Liden, president of the Newspaper Guild of Denver, came the statement:

"We want to give the American Newspaper Guild the warmest, cheeriest welcome we know how to give. We're counting on every local member to play a leading part on the host and hostess committees."

A cocktail party at the opening of convention week, a dinner-dance on Wednesday night, June 24, and an automobile trip through Denver's mountain parks system will be chief features of the formal entertainment committee of the Guild proper.

The women of the Denver Guild Auxiliary, headed by President Frances Smith, plan numerous small, informal entertainments in addition to a mid-week luncheon at the Cherry Hills Country Club.

Delegates who have not yet made their reservations at the Albany Hotel should make them at once, Guild officers here say.

Several delegates have inquired of the Denver Guild concerning rooms or cottage camp accommodations, at reasonable rates, with the intention of bringing their families along for extended vacations after the convention.

Influx of war industry workers and summer visitors have taken up much slack in such accommodations, but some places are still available.

Guild officers say, there will be no serious difficulty in finding what every Guild visitor wants in lodgings.

CONVENTION: A PREVIEW



FOREFRONT LEADERS of the Denver Newspaper Guild and 1942 convention hosts are in this trio. From the left: Local Treasurer Victor R. Weber, President Oscar E. Liden, Post Chairman William Voigt.



HOSTESSES STRIKE a welcome pose here in advance of June 22. Auxiliary Treasurer Ethel Perkin, center, is flanked at her right by Harriet L. Johnson and on the other hand by Gretchen Weber, Post.



OUT OF THE MILL pounded by Graham Dolan comes a Denver resolution for all-out support of the United Nations and President Roosevelt. The supervisors are Robert Gamsey (with pipe) and Rick Smith.



AGENDA APPROVED in action being taken here by members of the convention entertainment committee. In normal order are Margaret Kelly, Charlene Bakken, Baby Young, News unit members.

With the AUXILIARY

By IDA ENGEMAN
Reporter for Women's Auxiliary,
American Newspaper Guild

Auxiliary Plans Outlined

Choo-choo-choo—the train will soon be going. All aboard, Denver! And "Denver is all set to extend a rousing Western welcome to the annual Auxiliary roundup," reports Patzy Liden, who goes on to outline convention plans.

Among the speakers secured by Eunice Dolan, convention chairman, are Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and international vice president of the CIO, who will be the principal speaker at the Auxiliary luncheon; Eleanor Fowler, of the Washington Guild Auxiliary, executive secretary for CIO Auxiliaries; Mary Pond, WAAG corresponding secretary, doing public relations and information for the National Red Cross; Mrs. E. B. Anderson, chairman of AFL Auxiliaries in Denver; John Porter, local OPA executive; Mrs. Benjamin Stapleton, wife of Denver's mayor; the Reverend Jacob Trapp of the Unitarian Church, and Dr. Edgar M. Wahlberg of Grace Community Church who will give the opening invocation of the convention.

The big event for Auxiliaries will be the annual luncheon at Cherry Hills Country Club, scene of two national golf tournaments in the past two summers and one of the state's most beautiful country clubs.

Cocktails and Dinner Scheduled

The welcoming cocktail party and the dinner dance, both at the Albany, convention hotel, in the company of Guildsmen, are other highlights.

And if delegates aren't too busy in committee and convention sessions, there will be drives in the mountains west of Denver to see Colorado's mountain wonderland.

"We hope a good many visitors will stay around for a while for a vacation," Mrs. Liden says. "There are ample accommodations and they are reasonably priced. For example, mountain cabins in Colorado's always cool mountains can be had for \$15 a week and up and will accommodate from four to eight persons—and there's hiking, horseback riding, trout fishing, swimming, golf and tennis."

In an earnest appeal to all locals to send delegates to this convention at this crucial time, President Katherine Earnshaw outlines what we hope to accomplish in the six busy days at Denver.

"Lot of Work," Too

"We have a lot of work to do at this convention: we must plan and adopt a program which will make us more valuable to the Guild and guide us in our war activities; we must make some necessary constitutional changes; figure out a budget, which will permit us to organize new locals, and elect an almost entirely new IABE."

"We really need your help and your judgment to accomplish this," Mrs. Liden says. "The new York Auxiliary delegates, elected in the following order, are: Fanya Crown, president of the local, wife of a PM unit member; Mabel Pollock, first president of the New York Aux., wife of the Brooklyn Eagle dramatic critic; Katherine Earnshaw, WAAG president, vice president of CWA-CIO and CIO representative in the New York Auxiliary defense volunteer office; Truday Whitman, chairman of the membership committee, vice president of the New York Aux., wife of a former News unit member, now in the Army; Gladys Oanne, treasurer of the New York Aux., wife of a Mirror unit Guildsmen; Sara Yaffee, chairman of the local legislative committee, wife of a Journal-American Guildsmen; Marcia McManus, chairman of the civilian defense and consumer committee till illness forced her to resign, in charge of last year's children's Christmas party, wife of the PM movie critic and a vice president of the New York Guild."

The recent convention of the great New United Steelworkers of America by its resolution of "all aid" to the growth of women's Auxiliaries is following in the steps of other progressive unions—Guild, American Communication, Fur Workers, Federal Workers, Shoe Workers, Auto Workers, etc.—in expressing the increasing union emphasis on the importance of women's Auxiliaries.

In the formation of the new Michigan State CIO Women's Auxiliary Council, affiliated with the CWA-CIO, the Guild Auxiliary took an active part and holds one of the five vice presidencies. The new Council urged the opening of a second front in Europe to win the war in 1942, training courses to prepare women for war production, day care for children and a fair system of rationing of all scarce consumer goods.

New Yorkers in Bond Drive

In New York, Guild Auxiliary members are volunteering as "Minute Women" in the 10-day campaign of the Treasury Department War Savings Staff to reach every citizen and obtain pledges for bonds. Enlistment cards may be had from Katherine Earnshaw, civilian defense chairman.

WAAAG President Earnshaw is also serving on a local rationing board three mornings a week, as an "expert" on sugar, dealing mostly with institutions and wholesalers.

Further New York Auxiliary activities included representation at a general conference June 5 on the price control and rationing program, initiated by Dr. Ferial Campbell, director of consumer services for the Greater New York civilian defense volunteer office, and Dr. Ruth Ayres, consultant to the consumer division of the OPA, and participation in the "New York at War" parade on June 15.

Auxiliary members have also been attending weekly speakers' classes conducted by the Auxiliary Council with very gratifying results. "It's really easy," "I never thought I could address a group without quaking," and similar remarks are made by the delighted students.

Baltimore Auxiliary members, having completed their Red Cross nutrition course with flying colors, hope to plunge soon into a first aid course which has so far eluded them due to temporary shortage of instructors.

Meanwhile they have issued an attractive organizing leaflet, explaining the Auxiliary to potential members, and are working on a card party to be held June 20, at which they hope all old and new members will be present.

ALL WAAG news for the GUILD REPORTER should be mailed to Mrs. Ida Engeman, 5217 Greenway Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The news should be mailed to reach Baltimore at least two days before GUILD REPORTER deadlines, and the pictures at least three days, to allow for coordination of material.

The Guild Goes to Press

Cleveland's GUILDSMAN, in an open letter to Guild members in the armed forces, told them: "We are trying to preserve and extend... standards of decency and fairness... We're going to do our level best to see that your job in one way can be glad to come back to. That is the Guild's task in wartime as we see it."

Under "Reading Time, Two Minutes," BRONX ANGLE told Home News members that: "From now on each... will have to fight his private war with the Axis by buying more bonds and stamps—and we mean more."

NEWS LETTER of the New York Times unit promotes letters by members to members in military service and, under "Service Men Write," gives quotes from replies.

The New York Post unit's POST GUILDSMAN pointed up comment that William Randolph Hearst, stern critic of the military rank and service of President Roosevelt's son, all of them new in the war, has five sons himself between 21 and 36—none in the armed forces.

Philadelphia-Camden's GUILD LETTER distributed a war-activities questionnaire to members to correlate the local's war bond, civilian defense and Red Cross programs.

COPY of the New York Daily Mirror unit headlined a story: "Guild Goes Conservative—With Supplies." It urged Guildsmen to "be sparing with crumpled pencils, paper clips and many other tools of our trade—to save 'materials for war use.'"

NEWS LETTER at the Times printed war production statistics on rubber, iron, steel, waste paper, zinc and copper to illustrate a headline point: "Only Good Friends of Our Fascist Foes Waste Vital War Materials."

THE 1-3-3 in Sioux City reported that the newspaper labor market's "demand for trained, skilled labor is exceeding the supply" there.

GUILD NEWS at Time, Inc. devoted an issue to the war under these heads: "War Bond Drive Is On," "War Help Wanted," "Blood Bank," "Why Red Cross Checks Are Posted," "For the Wartime Consumer."

UNPRESSER got out a special war bond issue for United Press staffers. It included a payroll deduction pledge form.

An OVERSET extra on the Journal-American arbitration pay award in New York was headed, in 96 points: "RAISERS!" The windup of the story: "Now you can buy more war bonds."

Conciliation Ends Dispute; Wages Raised

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—The Sioux City Newspaper Guild obtained a blanket pay raise of \$2.50 a week when its dispute with the Journal-Tribune Publishing Company was resolved after two days of sessions with a special panel of three federal conciliators.

A one-year contract was signed after the Guild voted unanimously to accept the publishers' offer, the first which provided for a universal wage increase.

The raise was retroactive to January 19, when the old contract expired.

STEELMAN HELPED

Dr. John A. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, arranged for the panel to prevent a possible work stoppage after about six weeks of negotiations and the efforts of another conciliator failed to bring agreement. The Guild had authorized its

MAKEROVER of the New York World-Telegram unit slugged a war bond appeal: "Now is the time for all good reporters to come to the aid of Secretary Morgenthau."

NEW PAPER IS STARTED

WIRE SERVICE NEWS
Published by American Newspaper Guild
NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 14, 1942

U.S. Aid Asked In Deadlock With AP Bureau
The Associated Press New York office today announced that it had reached a deadlock with the American Newspaper Guild over the proposed formation of a new wire service. The AP office stated that it was unable to agree on terms with the Guild, which has been demanding a 10 percent increase in wages and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase. The Guild's offer, which included a 10 percent wage increase and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase, was rejected by the AP office. The AP office stated that it was unable to agree on terms with the Guild, which has been demanding a 10 percent increase in wages and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase. The Guild's offer, which included a 10 percent wage increase and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase, was rejected by the AP office.

INS Guild Units Press For Bargaining Rights
The INS Guild units are pressing for bargaining rights. The units are demanding a 10 percent increase in wages and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase. The Guild's offer, which included a 10 percent wage increase and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase, was rejected by the INS office. The INS office stated that it was unable to agree on terms with the Guild, which has been demanding a 10 percent increase in wages and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase. The Guild's offer, which included a 10 percent wage increase and a 12 percent cost-of-living increase, was rejected by the INS office.

New Shop Paper For Wire Units
A new shop paper for wire units is being started. The paper is being published by the American Newspaper Guild. The paper is being published by the American Newspaper Guild. The paper is being published by the American Newspaper Guild.

This is Page 1 of Vol. 1 No. 1 of a new Newspaper Guild publishing enterprise—a printed newspaper for wire service members. ANG Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks is managing editor.

A new national newspaper, published by the American Newspaper Guild, came off the presses last week.

Tentatively named Wire Service News, it is a consolidation of mimeographed Associated Press, United Press and International News Photos shop papers.

With a first press run of 1,600, it was distributed to circulation lists of 17 (All Wire Points 1), U.S. Conciliator James Fitzpatrick, left the War Labor Board as a possible next sector for operations.

The AP's rejection of a four-point plan to arbitrate New York contract disputes, proposed by U.S. Conciliator James Fitzpatrick, left the War Labor Board as a possible next sector for operations.

The AP's rejection of a four-point plan to arbitrate New York contract disputes, proposed by U.S. Conciliator James Fitzpatrick, left the War Labor Board as a possible next sector for operations.

UP management was given a new set of national settlement terms by Guild spokesmen after UP unit after UP unit throughout the country had indignantly hurled back a two-year contract proposed by management.

In Boston, Guild-AP negotiations were stalemated pending a breakthrough in New York. Similar situations prevailed in San

Wire Fronts Still Stand

From the Newspaper Guild's Associated Press and United Press last week's communique was: AP enemy rejects terms of honorable peace settlement. Guild action continues. UP salient quiet coming enemy's reply to proposals for negotiated armistice. Guild at action stations.

The AP's rejection of a four-point plan to arbitrate New York contract disputes, proposed by U.S. Conciliator James Fitzpatrick, left the War Labor Board as a possible next sector for operations.

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Bidder as publications committee chairman. Times-Star and Enquirer shop paper editions have been published regularly.

One of the newest local papers is CHATTANOOGA GUILDSMAN. Morgan Lawson was listed as editor of Vol. 1, No. 1.

POST GUILDSMAN issued a special pre-NLRB election edition for Herald Tribune circulation. It carried 11 byline stories by New York Post members—see editorial staff—telling why they joined the Guild—and what their union meant to them.

A special issue of NEW LEAD told Herald Tribune editorial employees, in repeated fillers, to "Vote Guild Tomorrow." They did, two to one.

A GUILDSMAN extra in Los Angeles carried a sample ballot for ANG convention elections, along with poll instructions.

San Francisco-Oakland's BAY GUILDSMAN boasted that 38 new members were taken in by the local at a single representative assembly session.

345 TICKER at Standard & Poor's New York office used "A Balance Sheet" to demonstrate the difference between the Guild and an S. & P. company union. The assets side of the company union sheet was blank; the deficit side, heavy.

San Jose's GUILDSMAN started a new column, "Grapevine Drips and Droops." Sample: "You should have seen the editorial boys scramble the other night when a pigeon roosted in the rafters and looked like he might have ideas."

PS at PM opened up a "Guess Box" column by "P. S. Staffers," closely patterned after the tab's own gossip column by "P. M. Staffers." Sample: "The product of what hair tonic company which does not advertise in PM which accepts no advertising with R. M. L. used successfully?"

Pittsburgh's GUILD NEWS runs a page of gossip under "Kicking the Gang Around." It has kick.

LOOK NEWS of the unit at Look magazine had some poetry. Selected lines: "Eloquence for Oliver Jacques. 'First born of Frances Simon... The lad's first cry was 'Awardize!'"

San Antonio Awaits Award

SAN ANTONIO.—San Antonio Guildsmen await an award in arbitration proceedings with the Hearst San Antonio Light.

A sur-rebuttal brief was submitted June 6 to the arbitration board chairman, Dr. John L. McMahon, president of Our Lady of the Lake College, who indicated a decision possibly would be reached by June 15.

Rebuttal briefs were exchanged on May 28.

The Guild's briefs were prepared by Edward Woods, executive secretary of SANG, who also represented the Guild in pre-arbitration negotiations.

They ended March 10 when Managing Editor Frank G. Ragdale, former president of the Guild and now chairman of the management negotiating committee, backed down on a compromise plan for wage improvements.

SAN JOSE IN FACT REOPENING

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Boosting of lower wage brackets and awarding of a 100 percent Guild shop were main items asked in a nine-point letter presented to the San Jose Mercury Herald management last week by the San Jose Newspaper Guild.

The proposals reopen wages and Guild shop questions, as provided in a contract signed last August, providing a 90 percent Guild shop.

Inserrman said that organization by the Guild in the INS field had not yet reached a point where national bargaining would be effective, but argued that negotiations at each of the six bureaus, where the union has substantial membership majorities, could be started at once.

Initial Pact Is Signed by New Local

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A first contract for the editorial department of Colonel Frank Knox's Union-Leader has been signed by the Manchester Newspaper Guild, establishing higher wage levels and improved working conditions.

Major weakness of the contract is lack of a provision for union security in this time of war.

Colonel Knox, even though occupying a high position in the Roosevelt administration, refused to submit this or any other issues to arbitration.

RANGE TO \$13

Increases of as much as \$13 per week were caused by the new minimums of \$41 for reporters and photographers and \$38 for district men. Minimums for employees on the morning paper were set \$3 higher.

Combination photographers and desk men will receive at least \$2.50 above the reporter-photographer minimums.

37 1/2-HOUR WEEK

For most of the employees, a five-day, 37 1/2-hour week will operate, with overtime in cash payable after seven and one-half hours in any one day. Double time will be paid for holiday work.

Automobile allowance was increased a cent a mile.

Severance pay runs at one week every six months for the first six years, and a military service clause includes payment of two weeks' wages plus vacation credit at time of leaving for service or drafted defense work.

PACT RETROACTIVE

The contract was retroactive to February 16 in all provisions, including overtime.

President of the new Manchester local is Walter Emerson of the night copy desk. Principal negotiator for the Guild was George F. Markham, executive vice president of the CIO's New England district council.

CHICAGO.—Following preliminary National Labor Relations Board hearings here, the Newspaper Guild's case for bargaining rights for International News Service employees will be argued before the board in Washington late this month or early next.

The long-delayed proceedings, blocked repeatedly by INS management maneuvers, will determine bargaining status of INS units in six Guild locals—Chicago, Philadelphia-Camden, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles.

HEAR PETITIONS

Petitions by each of the six units were heard in consolidated hearings, themselves opposed by Hearst lawyer Thomas A. Brennan in one phase of the Guild's prolonged fight to demonstrate its right to represent INS workers.

A. J. Inserrman, Guild counsel, presented three alternative INS bargaining plans at the end of the Chicago hearings:

1) Locally for individual bureaus of the wire service.

2) Combination of all six bureaus.

Inserrman said that organization by the Guild in the INS field had not yet reached a point where national bargaining would be effective, but argued that negotiations at each of the six bureaus, where the union has substantial membership majorities, could be started at once.

13 of 16 Nieman Awards Are Taken by Guildsmen

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Nine active members of the American Newspaper Guild and four more listed members were among 16 newspapermen awarded Nieman Fellowships at Harvard University last week.

It was the largest list of Nieman Fellows appointed in any year and the 13 with Guild affiliation gave the union its biggest representation in any year, although many Guild members have been Fellows.

All of the winners are married and eight of them are over 30. The group, fifth since the Nieman Foundation started its program for newspapermen, will go to Harvard in September on leave of absence for a year's study.

These active members of the Guild won Nieman awards:

Millard C. Brewster, 27, editorial and political writer, Sacramento Union; has followed closely state government in California. He proposes to study modern history and international relations.

James M. Daniel III, 26, Washington Daily News; has drawn attention in his newspaper articles to housing conditions, especially to Negro living conditions. He proposes to study labor problems and American history.

Robert C. Elliott, 30, war news editor, San Francisco News; has been labor editor, editorial writer and has edited war news since 1939. He proposes to study problems of post-war settlement.

Thomas H. Griffith, Jr., 26, assistant city editor, Seattle Times and Pacific Northwest Army correspondent for Collier's. He proposes to study American history.

Frank K. Kelly, 26, now Associated Press reporter in New York. Served the Kansas City Star for four years as one of the reporters in the reform campaign in Kansas City that brought the end of the Pendergast machine. He plans to study sociology and psychology.

Erwin W. Kleckner, 27, country editor, Minneapolis Star-Journal; has specialized in reporting and interpreting agricultural news. He proposes to study economics of agriculture.

Kenneth F. McCormick, 34, reporter, Detroit Free Press; has done newspaper work in Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Detroit of France. He plans to study American history and government.

Robert Olin, 31, now Associated Press reporter in New York, formerly European correspondent who turned in graphic reports on war in Spain and about the fall of France. He plans to study South America.

William A. Townes, 32, assistant city editor, Cleveland Press; has had 16 years' newspaper experience in Oklahoma and Ohio. He plans to study American history and government.

Edward J. Donohoe, 34, reporter, Scranton Times. He was second president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild and still attends Guild meetings there. In Scranton he is a member of the unique ITU Newsletters' Local 3. A seasoned reporter, he once received the Pulitzer Prize citation for "his able and convincing work in setting forth corruption on the part of members of the public school boards in Luzerne County." He plans to study economics.

James F. Etheridge, Jr., 32, editorial writer, Tampa Daily Times. He plans to study social and economic conditions in the South.

Ernest M. Hill, Jr., 33, political writer, United Press, Oklahoma City. He proposes to study Latin American affairs.

Frank W. Neal, 27, Washington correspondent, Wall Street Journal. He plans to study economics and public administration.

Other Nieman award winners were:

John F. Day, Jr., 29, Associated Press, Huntington, W. Va.

Arthur B. Magrath, 32, Houston Post.

Oren M. Stephens, 28, Arkansas Democrat.

Sullivan Takes CIO Relief Post

BOSTON.—Donald M. Sullivan, former ANG president, has been appointed New England director for the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief.

He has taken a leave of absence from The Boston Globe, for which he has worked as reporter and rewrite man. Sullivan is a vice president of the Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council and was first president of the Greater Boston CIO Council. A member of the Massachusetts bar, he is a graduate of Harvard and Boston University Law School.

—BONDS BATTER HITLER—

PAPER PRODUCED ON ASSEMBLY LINE



Copy for The San Jose Mercury Herald comes in at the foreground and goes out at the back from the presses in this one-floor, streamline new plant. Guildsmen who work in the editorial department, right center, say the partitionless plan creates staff relations—and closer union unity in all departments.

The Guild's Own Bookshelf

ONLY THE STARS ARE NEUTRAL. By Quentin Reynolds. New York: Random House. 299 pp. \$2.50.

By GILBERT CANT New York Guild Foreign Editor of The Post

Quentin Reynolds turns out a war book in about the same time that it takes most newspapermen to whip up a feature for a magazine. This is his fourth, and all have been written in little more than a year.

Unlike most of those magazine features, these books are not whipped up; they are written because they have to be written, because the author has something to tell, that must be told, whether it be the epic story of London under a hail of Nazi bombs, or the personal story of his own coming and going.

Only the Stars Are Neutral is "as personal as a toothache," Reynolds himself says of it in his foreword.

It is "as personal as a toothache," Reynolds himself says of it in his foreword.

And Reynolds is at his best in explaining how and why ten weeks in Russia was long enough for him to learn all his previous misconceptions about the country, and nothing like long enough for him to learn one-tenth of what he wanted to know.

CENSORSHIP CITED

But ten centuries wouldn't suffice unless Russian censorship changed its policy, and there seems little likelihood of that.

If anything will help toward breaking down this unfortunate barrier to a better entente between the greatest of the United Nations, this book will. For in all his criticism, Reynolds never forgets to seek for the underlying reason for the thing he is criticizing, and having found it, to understand it.

It covers Quent's stay in London during the late spring of 1941, his efforts to get to Russia, his efforts in Russia, his efforts to leave Russia, and the abortive British offensive in Libya at the end of November.

25-DAY JOB

It was written in 25 days aboard a slow merchant ship, under conditions which would have been difficult in peacetime, trying (to say the least) in good weather in wartime, and must have been almost unendurable in a raging Atlantic gale.

By the time this gets into print, the Luftwaffe may have begun retaliation on a grand scale for the RAF's gigantic assaults on German war factory cities.

Even if the retaliation hasn't come and doesn't come, it's still a good time to refresh one's memory of what happens to a great city under such attack.

Reynolds' cable describing the last great Nazi raid on London, May 10, 1941, is reprinted in this book.

The only thing wrong with it is that it's printed in caps, with the stops and commas all spelled out, which is a pity, because it makes it hard to read, even for desk men accustomed to printer copy.

STORY WAS CLASSIC

But read it, anyway. You'll get more out of it than you get out of most reports of such raids, because Reynolds got more out of the experience than most of his colleagues.

There are several sidelights on Churchill, Harriman, Hopkins and others who are running the war effort for the United Nations, which have not been printed before, and therefore give the book a freshness even for the most widely-read reader, as well as a value for the future historian.

Any man who can understand the present Russian censorship is good. Reynolds is good.

Aside from the use of caps for that cable about the raid on London, the only mistakes I found in the book were unprintable types in names, including Reynolds' colleague on Collier's, Alice Leome Monts (she comes out Alice-Leon), Ed Angly (Angley), Gen. Lemay (Imey) and a couple of aircraft names. All his Messerschmitts have DT's.

TELLS POKER STORY

The human interest about the private lives of foreign correspondents is just as good for those of us who are in the business as it is for the fans.

What could be sweeter for anybody who has lost at table stakes to Ken Downs (and who hasn't?) than the account of the poker game in which the boys were laying for Quent, and he took them for \$2,000?

Of course, Ken didn't contribute anything to that; he took \$140 out of the game, but I'm just as glad he didn't lose.

When Ken loses, to Bob Low or Douglas Williams or Quent Reynolds or anybody else, I want to be there. Kibitzing.

Guildsmen Sergei N. Kourakoff, member of New York's Rusky Golem unit, is the author of "Russia's Fighting Forces," published at \$2.50 by Duell, Sloan & Pearce.

A former captain in the Imperial Russian Army and a one-time foe of the Red Army, he tells the history of the Red Army, Navy and Air Forces and helps explain their heroic fight against Hitler's legions.

I. F. Stone of PM, The Nation and the Washington Guild has signed a contract with Modern Age Books for Fall publication of a book on the war effort and victory through production.

people want to think but rather stimulating the thinking of the public.

"The Guild has a tremendous responsibility in playing its part in the labor movement, for it not only should be an influence in forming public opinion, but within the labor movement itself."

"Everytime the union movement moves forward and wisely, and in the best interests of the majority, then I think we are doing something good for the country as a whole."

"Organized workers have a wide influence, for the standards of organized labor set the standards for unorganized labor."

"It is not a matter of telling

First Lady Describes 'Tremendous' Guild Role

The Newspaper Guild has "a tremendous responsibility" in the labor movement in wartime, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a New York Herald Tribune unit meeting.

Member of the Washington Guild and a newspaper writer in her own right, she said the job of newspaper writers was "to see things and to put things in a way that will help the war effort."

"It seems to me that you write what you find and see, and in your knowing what to write and what not to write you are able to direct public thinking."

"It is not a matter of telling

Pearl Harbor Casualty in New Job GM Stalls Motor In WLB Hearings

DENVER—A young sailor who was wounded in the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor came to work at The Denver Post and joined the Newspaper Guild on the same day that another member left for Kelly Field, Tex., to start training in the Army Air Corps.

The sailor is Raymond J. Lynch, 20, of Central City, Colo., who suffered leg injuries when he was knocked overboard from his cruiser and into a small boat alongside when the Jap bombers brought America into the global war December 7, 1941.

IN HOSPITAL 2 MONTHS

He was hospitalized for two months at Pearl Harbor and then at Mare Island, Calif., before returning to his native Colorado.

The fledgling reporter is Walter Hugins, Jr., of Littleton, graduate of Princeton in 1941, and member of the Post editorial staff and the Guild since his graduation.

Both started as copy boys. Hugins got a chance as a reporter and made good. Lynch hopes to do the same.

Lynch enlisted in the Navy 11 months before Pearl Harbor and served with the Pacific Fleet.

RAN TO STATION

On the fateful morning of December 7, Lynch was asleep below decks when the call to general quarters aroused the crew.

He rushed up the hatch to his station at a pom-pom gun, but before he could get there he was knocked off the warship.

He spikes rumors about losses at Pearl Harbor being more than President Roosevelt announced, and predicts America and the United Nations will win the war this year.

St. Louis Starts CIO War Plan

ST. LOUIS—Plans for regular voluntary contributions of individual members to the CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief Fund were initiated at a general membership meeting of the St. Louis Guild.

Unit committees are to be set up to canvass for pledges and President Ray Kringer is consulting unit officers on a chairman for each committee.

Many expressed a desire to follow members of other CIO unions in checking off one hour's pay each month.

The membership also urged that "organized labor demand its right to place on price-fixing and rationing boards."

Guild War Committee Chairman Arthur Gerecke (Post-Dispatch) has appointed Karl Presthold (Star-Times) labor project chairman and Fay Proffitt (Post-Dispatch) service chairman for families of men in service.

SHE SAYS: 'GOOD LUCK'



When selected head for Camp Perry from Lima, O., they march out behind a band and are given gift packages in a program initiated by the Lima Guild. Rev. Mildred Johns gives a soldier a send-off.

LABOR FOR VICTORY

Is on the air every Saturday night on the NBC Red Network.

THE TIME:
10:15 P. M. Eastern War Time
9:15 P. M. Central War Time
8:15 P. M. Mountain War Time
7:15 P. M. Pacific War Time

Every Saturday Night

LABOR FOR VICTORY tells labor's own story, in labor's words, at what is the nation's largest, most popular radio program.

LABOR FOR VICTORY is shown on the CIO and the A. F. of L. on alternate Saturdays. CIO's on alternate Saturdays, A. F. of L. on alternate Saturdays.

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(Continued from Page One) clearly than most the kind of self-destruction that democracy practices in Washington.

LESSON IS NEEDED

News of the firing has gradually made a lot of people mad. If they get mad enough, the case may teach the government's inner police to recognize an anti-fascist when they see one.

It happened during one of the War Labor Board's mediation hearings, behind closed doors, in the dispute between General Motors and the CIO United Auto Workers.

For weeks the CIO contingent, led by Walter Reuther, had been getting nowhere in an effort to compromise the wage and union security conflict.

Insiders say the company spokesmen were plainly determined not to yield a yard, calculating that the longer they stalled the less likely was a wage increase.

After the first few sessions C. W. Wilson, company president, didn't even show up. He sent in his second team.

"IT'S TOO BAD"

Finally, after a particularly long and tedious day of sparring and doubletalk, Reuther got mad. He said what a lot of labor representatives have been thinking in these long-drawn-out conclaves:

"It's too bad we can't call off the dogs for a month so we could shut down the plant. Then we'd settle this fast."

The GM representatives, knowing that wars aren't run with intermissions, kept on "mediating" as if they had nothing but time on their hands.

The two-week performance put on by John L. Lewis and his well-paid friends and admirers, otherwise known as the policy committee of the United Mine Workers, was a pretty dreary affair.

You know the details by now, and the CIO's clearest answer. But one little-publicized incident deserves recording.

THE PRESS IS MET
It came when John O'Leary, chosen by John L. Lewis to succeed Phil Murray as UMW vice president, met the press for the first time.

He was standing next to Lewis. He looked nervous and unhappy as the reporters crowded in. He obviously wanted to be alone.

One of the reporters asked him how he felt about the appointment. O'Leary started to reply: "I know the constitution of this organization."

History was deprived of the rest of the sentence. John L. interrupted Brother O'Leary to announce:

"Since Mr. O'Leary has just been chosen under the rules

of the constitution, he wouldn't want to discuss the matter."

Brother O'Leary broke in hastily: "I'd rather let Mr. Lewis do the talking for me."

Mr. Lewis nodded approvingly. Brother O'Leary was the man for the job.

Another behind-the-scenes sidelight to the Lewis drama was the solemn admonition which labor's Great Profile gave his boys on the day the CIO executive board met here. The policy committee was still in session and John L. told it, according to eye-and-ear witnesses:

"I want to warn you that there are a lot of strangers in town. If you have to go out at night, walk in twos and threes."

They always do. Ask Chick Federoff, a Murray supporter from Pittsburgh who met several of them a few nights earlier in a deserted hotel lobby.

When Donald Nelson proposed the formation of labor-management production committees several months ago there was much moaning and melancholy on the right wing.

THEY WENT LOUDLY
It was "sovietizing" industry, it would put management at labor's mercy. You could hear David Lawrence hanging out obscenities for capitalism.

Recently Mill & Factory, a conservative business magazine, queried 88 firms which had accepted Nelson's idea. Sample result:

To the question—"Has labor to date used these meetings to a sincere effort to increase production?"—74 percent of those queried answered "Yes." Only 21 percent said "No." The rest said it was too early to tell.

Maybe I'm getting purist about politics, but the following sequence doesn't make sense.

For weeks this city watched a Senate Committee unfold the story of how Standard Oil did business with Hitler at U. S. expense.

The case was decisive, damning.

Then Standard Oil holds a gay stockholders' meeting and James W. Gerard, an amiable old fuddy-duddy, makes a motion to whitewash the company directors.

It is so moved and so ordered. A week later the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League holds a big pep rally. James W. Gerard gives the keynote speech.

"PEOPLE MUST PAY!"
His chief point is that the German people must pay the price for letting Hitler do what he pleased.

"I am sure it is all very clear in Mr. Gerard's mind.

CIO Service Manual Is Issued

The American Newspaper Guild has ordered 1,000 copies of a new servicemen's manual prepared for men in the armed forces by the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief.

The 62-page, pocket-sized handbook will be mailed from New York headquarters of the Guild to all members of the union who are in military service.

The manual, whose center page is reproduced at the right, includes illustrated summaries of provisions protecting civil rights of men under the colors, service emblem charts, photographs of President Roosevelt and President Philip Murray of the CIO, calendars and memo and address columns.

The 1942 calendar is headed: "Each Day Is a Day Closer to Victory." The 1943 calendar slogan is "The Day of Reckoning Is Coming for Hitler."

Proceeds of the celebrity parties will be used for American and Allied War Relief.



Price Control Act Is a Fair Product

WASHINGTON—To anyone who hopes for an almost perfect world, there is reason to doubt the impeccability of price control. Weaknesses in the General Maximum Price Regulation must be admitted.

And even if there were no weaknesses in the law, there would still be difficulties of administration enough to give responsible officials a feeling of ice slipping down the spine.

EPCA NOT PERFECT

The Emergency Price Control Act, passed by Congress, was not conceived in the pure atmosphere of, say, a Guild convention. And the General Maximum Price Regulation itself was not written in the possession of absolute knowledge and wisdom.

As it stands, however, price control is a fair product of wartime American democracy going under full steam. And it is accordingly a much better job than any of us imagine or deserve.

The beauties of the General Maximum Price Regulation, like the charms of a good cook and wife, show to their best advantage when they are compared with what other places have to offer.

The Canadian system is most nearly comparable to ours. Canada ordered a ceiling on prices at the highest levels reached last October.

But Canada has not yet any method of determining what prices last October's highest prices. Canada's retailers have not been required to post prices, as have ours.

And Canadian storekeepers have not been required to prepare complete price lists of all their regulated stocks, as required of Americans.

NO SHOOTING PLANNED

It is true that we do not plan to shoot violators of price or rationing regulations, as they do in Germany or Russia, but once Americans realize the importance of these programs to the welfare of the consumer and to the strength of our battle line, it is quite possible that violators will shut themselves up, if not spanked.

Finally, Americans are blessed by a system of numerous local War Price and Rationing Boards set up on a voluntary basis. Labor and consumer groups, including Negroes, have a right to participate in the work of these boards.

They should be members of the enlarged boards. And they should be.

All this is by way of aid and comfort to those who have suffered a cut of roughly 15 percent in buying power because of the price increases of the past year. Given price control, they can be thankful that the cut next year will not be 50 percent.

This is a people's war. Price control and rationing are the home front campaign for this war.

If the people take the upper hand in this campaign, it will be carried on in their interest, in the interest of a people's victory.

PRIVATE PROFITTEERING?

According to the American custom any profiteering, bootlegging, and hoarding will remain for the most part the sphere of free private enterprise.

Most American business men, however, have enough common sense and foresight to recognize that observance of price and rationing regulations is as important to their own interests as it is to the interests of labor and the consumer.

Another important provision of the price regulation announced by the Office of Price Administration is that the consumer is protected on quality. If the quality of a product is changed, it becomes a new product on the market, and the price must be adjusted accordingly.

Certain changes in quality, many for the worse, will be inevitable in the next few months because of the way the war has dislocated our supply of such things as rubber, tin, aluminum, silk, or wool, not to mention such mysterious commodities as cambray, camelback, titanium, fluor spar, dead-burned grain magnesia, and fish meal.

Certain changes can't be helped. But the price regulation makes it unprofitable for manufacturers to cheapen their products unnecessarily.

It is also nice to know that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is training shoppers for the Office of Price Administration to put the eagle eye on retail offerings. These semi-professionals will spare the amateur consumer a large part of the burden of checking prices and quality.

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The Rewrite AGENDA Desk

Nominated as the most revolting headline of the month: "Who's a Great Biddle Commy Now?"—P.M.

That baffling Biddle decision to deport Harry Bridges is cause for bewilderment and indignation, not baby-talk derision.

If there was any validity in the President's release of Earl Browder in the interest of "national unity," there are multiplied reasons for dropping proceedings against Bridges, no matter if his personal positions as an alien have been indistinguishable from those of the Communist Party here.

It is not easily apparent what contribution Browder can make to national unity or the war effort in the United States. It is apparent what contribution Bridges can make and has been making.

Browder is not a leader of labor, which must win the production victory. Bridges is, and as CIO chieftain on the West Coast he is working his head off to increase war production, to load the ships, to keep the transport trench open to the front lines.

A paradox in the Biddle decision is that the very industrial interests which inspired the years-long persecution of Bridges must be against it now. The militant labor leader is militantly working with them to guard against any disturbance of the industrial machine.

These are no times for prim, precise legalism, particularly legalism which masks a bill of attainder. The Attorney General must learn the facts of life in war. He must correct his mistake.

The Friends of Democracy, in the forefront of the domestic fight against the Hearst-McCormick-Patterson axis, are directing an effective counter-offensive in New York.

They distill Nazi poison from *Daily News* bulldozers and analyze it overnight in handbills which are passed out at newsstands the next morning to *News* readers.

All has been quiet on the *Editor & Publisher* front in its campaign in defense of appeasement publishers whose editorial line has been indistinguishable from that of Goebbels.

Where are you, Arthur Robb? At a dressing station?

Newspapers generally muffed one of the greatest speeches of our time—Vice President Wallace's address on "The Price of Free World Victory" before the Free World Association in New York.

His magnificent credo of "the century of the common man," of the "people's revolution" that is being fought, of the "people's peace" that is coming was unaccountably played down by wire services and the press.

L. B. Fisher, 381 Fourth Ave., New York, has published the text of the speech. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 75. It will take its place in history. It should have a place now as every worker's manual of the war.

Bulletin on the *Stars and Stripes* situation.

The AEF paper in the British Isles has not been and is not using the disrupting opinions of Mr. Westbrook Pegler, with one exception.

The exception was Vol. I, No. 1, which carried a Pegler column on treatment (too gentle) of fifth column spies in the United States.

Concurrence in this opinion probably is indicated—qualified by a statement about the number of the columns Pegler runs nearly every other day of the week. It adds up to five.



—Cartoon by John P. Maloney, Los Angeles Guild.

Marked Contract Gains Shown in New Survey

Despite handicaps imposed by war conditions, Newspaper Guild collective bargaining gains of the past year have equalled or excelled those of any other period, ANG International Representative Urcel Daniel, research director, reported last week.

Since the report made to the 1941 convention, the total number of Guild contracts has been increased from 129 covering 158 shops to 149 agreements covering 181 shops.

18 SINCE NOVEMBER

Eighteen new contracts have been signed in the eight months since November 1, 1941, compared with a net gain of six new contracts reported to the last convention from the time of the preceding one.

Units which have been brought under contract for the first time in recent months include those on The Portland Oregonian, Norristown Times-Herald, Harrisburg Patriot, Biddeford Journal, Rochester (Minn.) Post-Bulletin, Lima News, Chattanooga Times, New Orleans Item, San Pedro News-Pilot, Cincinnati Times-Star, Manchester Union-Leader, New York Times editorial, Associated Press in Philadelphia, and others.

SECURITY IN MAJORITY

For the first time, a majority of Guild contracts contain a union security clause. Seventy-two have a full or modified Guild shop, a gain of 16 over the number in force a year ago. An additional three require maintenance of Guild membership.

The ANG research department has prepared an exhaustive analysis of the wages and conditions in all Guild contracts as of June 10, 1942, which will be ready for distribution at the Denver convention.

Compiled in standard pamphlet size to encourage wider use by Guild negotiators, the book will contain well over 100 pages divided into sections on conditions, and editorial, business office, display advertising, classified advertising, maintenance and miscellaneous department wage minimums.

The extent to which basic Guild bargaining aims are being achieved is illustrated in the summary.

SURVEY IS BROAD

In addition to listing the more important conditions in each contract, the survey contains a topical summary showing the total number of contracts with particular clauses.

The extent to which basic Guild bargaining aims are being achieved is illustrated in the summary.

Thus 92 percent, or a total of 133, contracts are shown to have the five-day week.

Eighty-three percent, or 123 contracts, have an eight-hour day or less as a guaranteed basic standard within the five-day week. Holidays are provided for in 91 contracts.

PAY CUTS BARRED

The vast majority of Guild members who earn above the contract minimums are protected against pay cuts by prohibitory clauses in 133 contracts.

War clauses have steadily improved to the point where 87 contracts now provide disability benefits, 80 death benefits, 37 financial benefits to those entering service, and 17 insurance benefits.

ALL FIND JOBS

PITTSBURGH—Each of six financial tabulators recently fired by The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph has a job in another industry—each at a better wage.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1942, by the American Newspaper Guild



Editor
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Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

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June 15, 1942

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Bunk...

An editorial in PM, entitled "Party Paradox":

"The internal workings of the Republican Party are too weird for the comprehension of mere outsiders."

"Vito Marcantonio is virtually read out of the Party because he is accused of playing footie with the Communists, our strongest allies in this war."

"On the other hand, another section of the Party in Putnam and Orange Counties gives a thundering vote of approval to Ham Fish, whose monkeyshines with the Nazis, our enemies, are a matter of record."

"Sympathy with an ally gets Marcantonio a boot in the pants. Ham's cheek-by-jowling with Nazi elements doesn't even bring him a slap on the wrist."

"You figure it out.—RICHARD HANSER."

...Because

The internal workings of Marcantonio are weird, too, if not incomprehensible to outsiders.

That is a very good point about Ham Fish, who should have been hooked long and exposed to the sun.

But Marcantonio has not only played footie with the American Communist Party, one of democracy's most recent allies in this war. He has played footie with Ham Fish and the Nazis.

From the outbreak of the war to a year ago Marcantonio fought against everything that would arm the world against the Nazis, everything that would give aid or comfort to victims of fascist aggression, everything that would contribute to the defense of his country.

There were tragic dates before June 22. There were France and Holland and Belgium and Norway and Poland and Yugoslavia and Greece. But Marcantonio didn't recognize them.

The face of fascism was as bestial then, but Marcantonio didn't recognize it.

There were honest isolationists then. Marcantonio was not one of them.

He and American Communists should line up in the rear rank, hang their heads and shut their mouths while the United Nations get along with this war, side by side with the heroic people of Russia.