

Labor unions

**FOUND
AS
SCANNED**

Newsboy Takes An Old Saloon Battle to Court

Asks \$25,000 from Union in Suit Over Injuries in Brawl

A battling newsboy went into Superior Court yesterday to finish off a bit of trouble that began in a tavern at 4004 Broadway last Nov. 8.

The newsboy, Glenn Hand, 55, whose address was concealed because he feared that he might get more than he could handle at home, filed a suit asking \$25,000, including punitive damages, from the Bartenders and Beverage Dispensers Union, Local 278, and four of its members.

The defendants are Joseph McElligott, business agent; John A. Schoonover, Walter Bergen and John Collins.

The suit alleges that the defendants entered a conspiracy last Nov. 8 to commit assault and battery on any person who might be in the tavern at 4004 Broadway on that date and that the newsboy suffered a broken left hand and bruised head in a fight started there by Schoonover and Bergen.

Last June 12, the complaint contends, the tavern owners were threatened with bodily harm by the union unless they discharged Hand as operator of the newsstand maintained by the tavern at Broadway and Irving Park road, and Hand was discharged.

Thurston R. Lundeberg, attorney for Hand, interpreted the legal language to mean that the newsboy broke up the fight in the tavern with a two-by-four, that the union subsequently decided it was wrong in its belief that the place had a nonunion bartender and settled with the proprietors, but obtained Hand's discharge rather than pay him off for his injuries.

Sun, 142

Music Students Appeal to F.D.R. On Petrillo Edict

Ask Him to Restore Broadcasts of Interlochen Concerts

Interlochen, Mich., July 17.— (UP)—Students at the National Music Camp appealed directly to President Roosevelt today to "please take some action" to restore broadcasts of their symphony orchestra concerts.

A six-member committee addressed the letter to Mr. Roosevelt after William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declined to intervene in a ban imposed by James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.). Petrillo objected that the concerts were competition for professional musicians.

"For 12 years music students have been broadcasting from the National Music Camp at Interlochen," the committee wrote to the President.

"We now find that this privilege has been taken away from us. Won't you please take some action which will enable us to continue?"

Committee members decided to invite Petrillo to visit the camp on the theory that "once he sees this school and understands what we are doing he will change his mind."

Petrillo Orders 2 Programs Off Air

New York, July 17.— (UP) — Two National Broadcasting Company "sustaining" dance music programs, scheduled to be broadcast tonight shortly after midnight, have been ordered off the air by James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, according to a union spokesman.

The programs were to be played by the orchestras of Richard Himber and Teddy Powell, both well-known dance leaders. Their music is "piped" to station KSTP in St. Paul, Minn., with which the A. F. M. is in dispute over a contract.

Police to Guard Bread Trucks In Pontiac A. F. L. - C. I. O. Fight

Special to The Chicago Sun.

Pontiac, Mich., July 27.—A state police escort for bread deliveries to the Gordon Bakeries was promised tonight by officers as a jurisdictional battle between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations grew more heated.

Pickets of the A. F. of L. continued their picketing of 108 stores whose clerks have joined the C. I. O. retail clerks' union. The powerful A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union has threatened to discontinue deliveries to those stores.

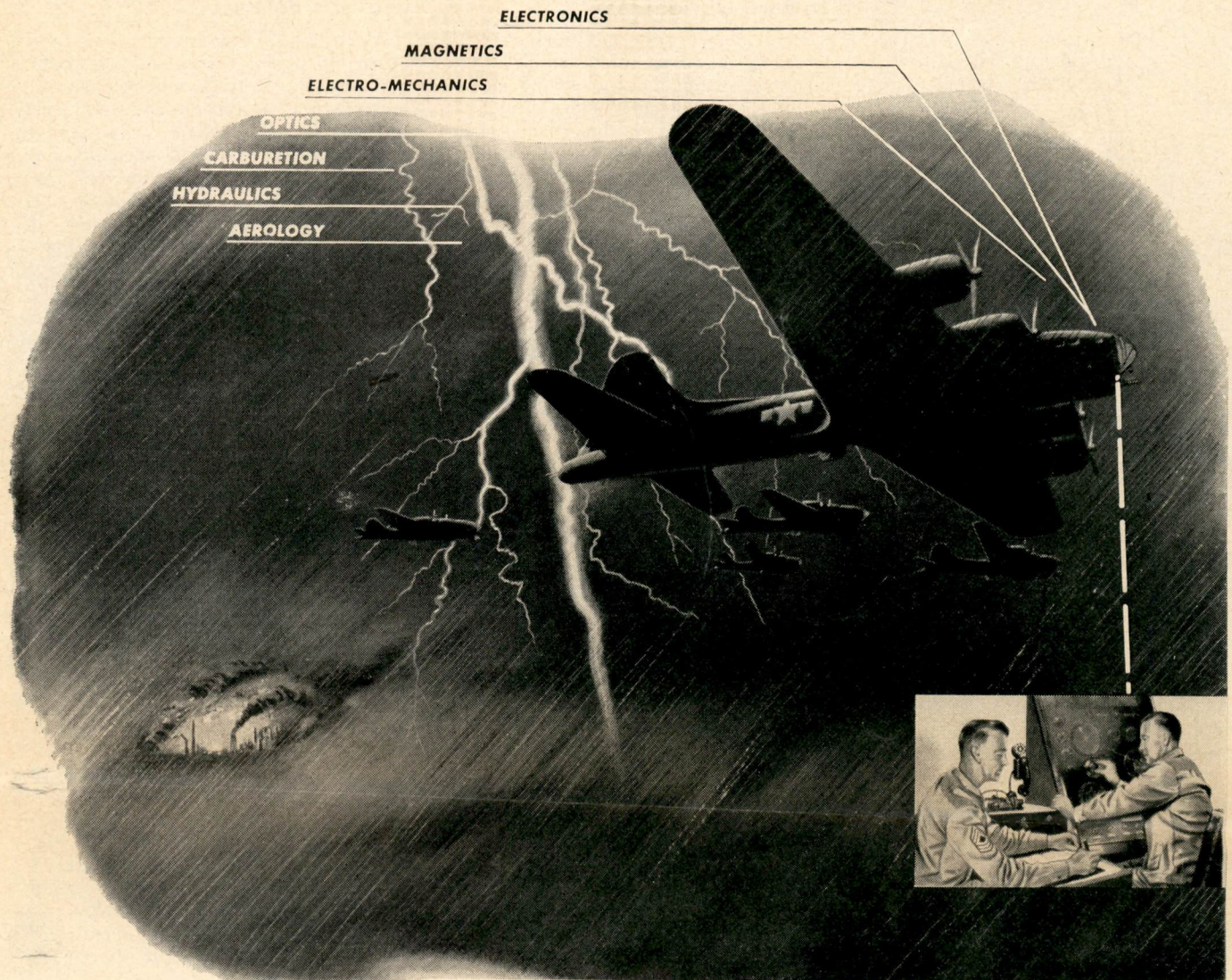
The state police said at least one police cruising car will be used tomorrow morning "to see that things move all right" in getting

deliveries to the bakery chain. They declined comment on reports that troopers might escort meat and bread trucks making deliveries to all the stores involved.

The trouble was precipitated when the Oakland County Food Dealers Association, an organization of independent retailers, signed a contract with the United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union (C. I. O.). The picketed stores were those of grocers who ratified the agreement with the union.

As the A. F. of L. Clerks' Union intensified an organizational drive, several grocers protested that signing an A. F. of L. contract would bring boycotts from C. I. O. members, thousands of whom are employed in war factories.

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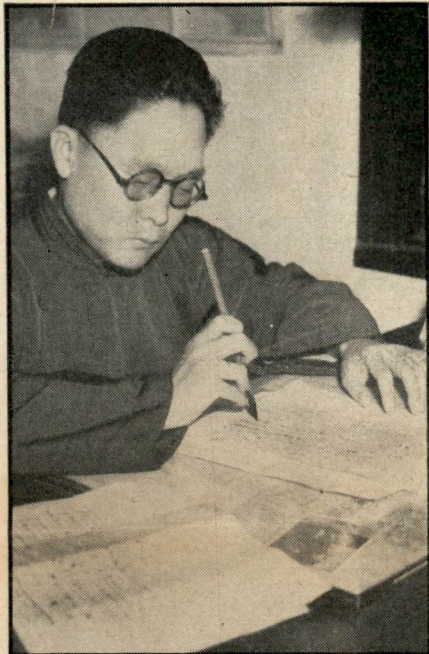
Bendix

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Toward Uprightness

In the flood of pent-up Chinese criticism loosed by the recent relaxation of Government censorship, one newspaper and its editor have been outstanding. The newspaper is China's leading independent, Chungking's *Ta Kung Pao*. Its brilliant self-educated editor is slight, bespectacled Wang Yun-sheng. Recent excerpts from his hard-hitting editorials:

¶ On official dishonesty: "Blackhearted officials are desperately extorting money and are desperately doing harm to the people. Putting them to death does not



Guillumette

EDITOR WANG

"Corruption exists everywhere."

abolish their guilt. . . . Salaries of officials should be sufficient to keep them honest."

¶ On Chinese bureaucracy: "If a number of lowergrade officials have cultivated foul habits in their attitude to the higher grades . . . flattery becomes prevalent, truth vanishes . . . corruption flourishes."

¶ On China's overcrowded universities, where "rich young ladies and gentlemen may spend half a million dollars" (circa U.S. \$1,500) to have substitutes take entrance examinations for them: "Who is responsible for this mess? In our opinion the Government should be held responsible for it. Corruption exists everywhere."

Warned a professor-contributor to *Ta Kung Pao*: "The soul of a nation is uprightiness. Without uprightiness man is without a soul. In the past young men were full of uprightiness which has now gradually disappeared. This is the greatest loss and danger, and the greatest problem."

Vigorous steps forward toward uprightiness were taken last week by the People's Political Council (see FOREIGN NEWS).

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Beaver's Policy

As Britain's Lord Privy Seal and specialist in postwar aviation, empire-loving Lord Beaverbrook now energetically pretends that he controls his world's-biggest London *Daily Express* (circ. more than 3,000,000) by mental telepathy only. But most Britons saw the Beaver's lusty individualism in a characteristically belligerent front-page editorial which appeared last week, headed "A Policy for the People," subtitled "The Policy of the *Daily Express*." The policy:

1) "Build Up Full Production and Employment. For this purpose make use of government resources. Trade cycles should be smoothed out by government action.

2) "Increase Food Production for the Purpose of Full Employment. Agriculture must be expanded so that Britain produces all her own food supplies, with the exception of wheat. . . .

3) "Full Support Must Be Given to Small and Independent Enterprise. . . .

4) "There Should Be No Monopolies, No Combines, No Cartels. . . .

5) "No Regimentation, Either from the Right or from the Left. . . .

6) "Equality of Opportunity. This involves education for all, and the abolition of the public [i.e., private] schools. . . ."

Death of Chandler

At 1:07 a.m. on Oct. 1, 1910, the people of Los Angeles were awakened by six rapid, violent explosions. The Los Angeles Times building had been dynamited. In four minutes it was a roaring mass of flame. The Times's 46-year-old assistant general manager, Harry Chandler, who happened to be on the street outside, took brisk, efficient charge of the disaster. But when it was over, 20 mangled Times employees had died in the fire or leaped to their deaths on the pavement.

When the McNamara brothers, one an A.F. of L. union official, were arrested for the dynamiting, it was called a "frame-up." When, after months of agitation, the McNamaras confessed to the crime, the U.S. labor movement swallowed one of its bitterest pills.

Growth of a City. Harry Chandler, who died at 80 in Los Angeles last week, was a New Hampshire boy who went to California for his health after diving into an ice-covered vat near Dartmouth on a dare. In Los Angeles, Chandler's racking cough so annoyed his landlady that she asked him to move. He wandered into the hills, got a job with a squatter breaking colts and picking fruit. As part payment he got permission to sell some of the fruit to nearby Mexican laborers. In a year he had saved \$3,000. He went to work for fiery, union-hating General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the four-page *Times*, as a circulation rustler.

When he became circulation manager in 1885, the *Times* had 1,400 circulation in

TIME, OCTOBER 2, 1944



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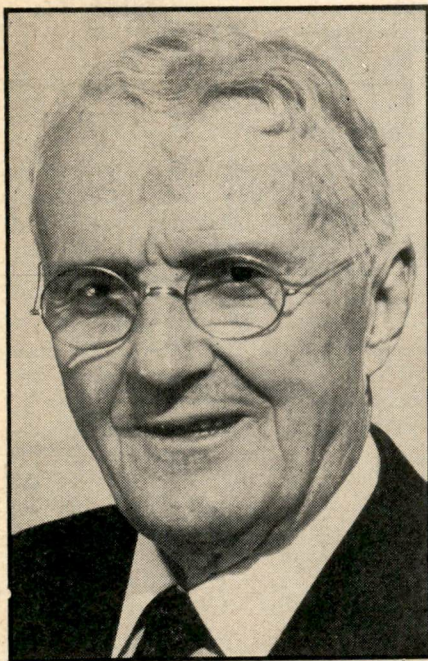
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THE LATE HARRY CHANDLER
He never forgot dynamite or the Times.

a town of 12,000 people. When he died last week, the *Times's* daily circulation was 325,000 and Los Angeles city and county, sprawling over more than 4,000 square miles, was home to over 3,000,000 people. Harry Chandler, who married General Otis' daughter, and succeeded him as publisher in 1917, was more responsible than any other man for the growth of both the *Times* and its city.

Growth of an Empire. The feud with labor which Chandler inherited from his father-in-law and pursued relentlessly in the *Times* kept Los Angeles, until recent years, a strike-ridden city. It also kept the city open-shop, helped Chandler attract the aircraft and other industries. He promoted vast Los Angeles real-estate developments, wide boulevards, Hollywood, the \$60,000,000 artificial harbor at San Pedro, the Coliseum and Hollywood Bowl. Spreading his power and empire throughout the Southwest, he became one of the nation's biggest landowners, one of the West's richest and most influential men. The *Times* (which has been actively managed since 1941 by his suave, able son Norman, 45) remained conservative—and one of the prime instruments of his power.

"Oh Lord, We Thank Thee . . ." Publisher Chandler never forgot the dynamiting of 1910 and the men who died in it. This Sunday, Oct. 1, as he had on nearly every anniversary for 34 years, he planned to repair to the Hollywood Cemetery with *Times* employees and relatives of the dead men for the annual memorial service. There, sitting tall and erect on his usual folding chair, gazing solemnly at the big memorial monument, he would have heard the Rev. W. Whitcomb Brougher begin his customary prayer: "Oh Lord, we thank thee for the *Times*, which through all the years has championed the right to work. . . ."

TIME, OCTOBER 2, 1944

THE THEATER

Puhfick Explanation

Mae West, asked by a reporter from *Yank* how she felt about the pasting the critics had given her show, *Catherine Was Great* (TIME, Aug. 14), gave a forthright reply:

"I never read 'em. I'm a constructive kinda person. Don't believe in readin' destructive kinda trash. The way I figger is those critics came up against a play that was so fine, so sincere, so puhfick they knew there wasn't anything they could write in praise would add to it. So they went off and panned it. See what I mean?"

New Play in Manhattan

While the Sun Shines (by Terence Rattigan; produced by Max Gordon) called forth critical comparisons with Noel Coward, P. G. Wodehouse, *The Importance of Being Earnest* and *The Voice of the Turtle*. The comparisons, however, were on a basis of genre rather than genius; Playwright Rattigan's sun starts to set after a bright first act. Mixing all-too-familiar elements, *While the Sun Shines* winds up as both a mongrel and a bit of a museum piece.

On the eve of his marriage, the mildly dimwitted Earl of Harpenden provides a potted U.S. lieutenant with a lodging for the night and a discarded ladylove. The lieutenant, however, mistakes the earl's fiancée (Anne Burr) for the fancy woman, and the two promptly fall in love. Almost as promptly the pair are involved with a farcical Free French officer, the trollop, and the fiancée's ducal deadbeat of a father (well played by Melville Cooper). Thereafter the confusion grows, the enjoyment dwindles.



Eileen Darby-Graphic House
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Wilde, Wodehouse et al.

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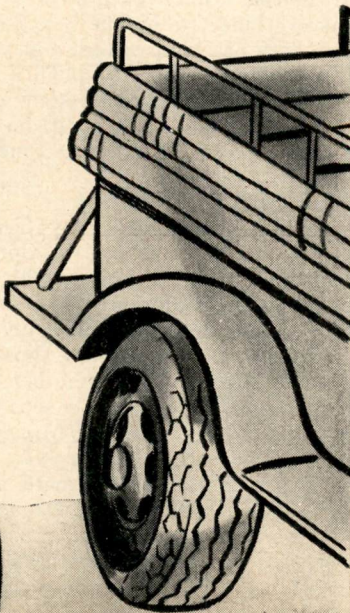
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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

SPORT

Fever Chart

When their sleeper pulled into Detroit, the New York Yankees were still running a temperature. A good morning's rest at the Book-Cadillac Hotel was Step A toward winning at least two of the series' three games with the Tigers.

The clerk said he was sorry, but the rooms were not yet ready. So the Yankees cooled their heels and tempers in the lobby. When they finally went out to Briggs Stadium, the red-hot Tigers continued the cooling-off treatment. And when the Boston Red Sox followed the Yankees into Detroit they got more of the same—to the point where they were really frozen out of the race.

By the time Detroit had taken two out of three from the Yankees, four straight from the Red Sox, Dizzy Trout had pitched his 26th victory of the year and Lefty Hal Newhouser his 27th. Meanwhile the Tigers' unstoppable young left-fielder Dick Wakefield had taken over the league leadership with a batting average of .341.

All this would have dismayed any other runner-up than the feverish St. Louis Browns. They kept right on winning—seven out of nine, against the Tigers' eight out of nine—and were just one game back as the American League pennant battle went into its final week.

Pigskin Premiums

¶ The most dangerous play in high-school football is the second-half kickoff (muscles cool off between the halves, but pep talks heat up enthusiasm).

¶ The peak of the injury season is the first five minutes of the third quarter in the game nearest October 25.

¶ The player most likely to get hurt is the halfback plunging off tackle; the player least likely to be injured is the center on offense.

These findings are from Denver's Security Life & Accident Co.'s unique, five-year-old experiment in insuring high-school athletes against injury. With 60 new pigskin policies written last week, the company expects to have 250 (covering some 8,000 boys) in force by mid-season. On its \$2-per-player premium rate covering hospital and doctor's bills, the company has lost money but gained much good will and many young life insurance prospects. Its statistics also enhance longevity prospects: one western schoolboy conference, for instance, now requires a brisk warm-up before the second-half whistle.

Repeat Performance

The last gasp of the tennis season was an encore to the national championships at Forest Hills: in the Pacific Southwest finals at Los Angeles this week, Sergeant Frank Parker again topped 4-F Bill Talbert (6-4, 6-8, 8-6), and U.S. Champion Pauline Betz again bested Runner-up Margaret Osborne (6-4, 6-3).

Bus Wages Boosted; C.I.O. Aid Hits Plan

Wage increases totaling \$300,000 a year were announced yesterday by the Chicago Motor Coach Co. President Benjamin Weintraub said the new scales were approved after negotiations with the Chicago Motor Coach Employees Fraternity.

On the heels of Weintraub's announcement, Jack Cassidy, international representative of the Transport Workers Union (C.I.O.), declared the negotiations led to a "back door" agreement and that his union would continue an organization campaign among the company's employees.

The Chicago Motor Coach Co. is an affiliate of the Omnibus Corp. of America, which also operates New York bus lines.

Calls Agreement Illegal.

Cassidy said:

"The Transport Workers Union, which has the same type of employees for the same company organized in New York, has been organizing workers in Chicago. The so-called agreement is an illegal back door agreement which was not arrived at even with the authority of the present independent union. The company negotiated only with a portion of the independent union officers."

Bus company spokesmen referred to the Chicago Motor Coach Employees Fraternity as a workers' society and said the company never had been unionized. They said various unions for a number of years had tried to organize workers.

Covers 1,100 Workers.

The new wage scales have been approved by a majority of the fraternity members, company spokesmen said.

Weintraub, in the statement, said the pay boosts covered 1,100 workers and ranged from 15 to 19 per cent above the wage scale of Dec. 31, 1940. He said the increases were decided upon following the policy of the War Labor Board, announced in the Little Steel case, that workers who had not received an increase since Jan. 1, 1941, were entitled to a 15 per cent increase to compensate for the increased cost of living.

John L. Lewis's Last Bid for Power

Condensed from Harper's Magazine

Dale Kramer

WHEN John L. Lewis set out last spring to organize the nation's 3,000,000 dairy farmers into the coal miners' union, he proceeded in a fashion likely to impress them. The Utica, N. Y., offices of the Dairy Farmers Union, which he took over as the nucleus for his all-important campaign in the New York City milkshed, were ample. But his representative, a former personal bodyguard, quickly established more spacious headquarters, complete with all the accoutrements of a go-getting commercial enterprise, in a big downtown office building. Within a fortnight each of the 60,000 milk producers in the shed — which includes New York State and parts of five other states — received a free copy of a newspaper which told of organizers rushing about the nation by airplane, spoke of unlimited millions to be spent in battling the "milk trust," and extolled Lewis in every column.

Dairymen are generally convinced that the government's agricultural program has aided them less than other farmers. Consequently, while they watched in some amazement the brawny figure of John L. Lewis in clanking armor galloping to their rescue, they were not altogether disdainful. "Lewis is out for the money,

but so are the others," one farmer told a reporter. "If he can help us, more power to him." A neighborhood leader of the farm group absorbed by Lewis declared: "Lewis wants power, no doubt of it; but isn't it a fact that the farmers never had a really big man at their head?"

It is apparent that the campaign, if pressed with Lewis's usual energy, will result in major explosions, perhaps including a strike in late summer or early fall. It will also have a profound effect on the career of Lewis himself.

John L. Lewis is as unpredictable as he is competent. During the 1920's he was a conservative, old-line labor politician who differed from his fellows only in greater ruthlessness and flamboyancy. Then, with the advent of the CIO, he became a messiah leading the underprivileged to salvation. Lewis maintained that he had prepared himself for the new role from that day when, a redheaded boy of 12 (with the years his hair has grayed, but his eyebrows are red still), he went to work in a coal mine at his home town of Lucas, Iowa. On many an occasion, while gathered with his new-found liberal friends round the well-laden board (he is a great trencherman, fond particularly of pig's knuckles), he recited

the story. It was a fine tale, well told. Only a few skeptical listeners inclined to the opinion that he had made it up.

If Lewis was misjudged by his new associates, there is some excuse for it. To a large part of the public he is a glowering, selfish man whose quenchless thirst for power has brought about numberless strikes and riots and who, at the expense of impecunious toilers, rides about in a 12-cylinder Cadillac driven by a liveried chauffeur. The wide mouth in the boulderlike face seems never to have smiled. If he speaks well of a man it is forgotten. This is due partly to the scarcity of his praise, but more to his truly extraordinary powers of vituperation. He is extravagant in Shakespearean quotation. This he used on William Green, head of the AFL: "Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of the knee." Enemies found themselves thrown out of conventions after his request to the delegates that "you now remove their carcasses without the door."

But in private Lewis can be amiable and captivating. The magnetism of his person fills the room and his wit is quick and subtle. Usually he is mild of manner; he seldom swears; a drink or two is his limit, and his perusal of the classics is for pleasure as well as for lumps of garlic with which to flavor his speeches.

More than most men of large affairs, Lewis is wrapped up in his family. When he was 28 he married

Myrta Bell, a Lucas schoolteacher. Mrs. Lewis gave him lessons in "elocution," making him declaim from Shakespeare—a training the results of which are still easily discernible. She advised him in matters of policy and in the judgment of men, and continued to do so when he was bargaining with millionaires and presidents. Today his 31-year-old daughter, Kathryn, is his most trusted lieutenant, and ten other relatives are on the miners' union payroll.

Old associates consider Lewis a consummate actor. They have joked with him as he stepped behind the scenes from a convention platform but have not dared even to nod to him as he made his way up the aisle. In a dining room filled with mine delegates they have seen him sit at a table alone, the problems of the world apparently lying heavy on his shoulders, and they have known it was a part of his act.

Yet if Lewis were no more complicated than this—a man who in private is his real self, in public the creator of a role—there would be less internal conflict ahead for the nation. During his messiah period he liked to put his feet on the desk when the day's work was over and discuss the motives of men with his little court. "What makes me tick?" he would ask. "Is it power I'm after, am I a St. Francis in disguise, or what?" Many theories were presented, but all agreed that he possessed an analytical mind that

permitted him to plan and execute each step with a minimum of emotion. They were wrong. His foresight and timing in a given campaign are brilliant, but his vision of the whole is clouded by personal hatreds, a desire to punish no matter what the cost, and a congenital inability to share leadership equally with another.

If Lewis were to write a book setting forth his opinion of President Roosevelt it would require about a day and a half's dictating time. No pauses for marshaling of thoughts would be required. The story has already been shaped and polished in his mind, and because of its length he relates it to intimates by chapters. Though half a million dollars of mine workers' money went into the campaign for the President's re-election in 1936, Lewis now holds that Roosevelt was always more of a hindrance than a help to labor.

Some hold that the Lewis family is angry at Roosevelt because it believes it was given an inferior place on the White House social list. Others declare that the President helped the CIO because he wanted to see labor's influence increase, and then thwarted Lewis's grasp for more power. They know that Lewis feels he could have destroyed the AFL leaders and emerged as head of a united labor movement — on his way to the Presidency of the United States — except for Roosevelt's behind-the-scenes maneuvers. Whatever the cause of the feud, Lewis's conduct for the past two years has

been shaped by his effort to humble the President.

The initial stages of the conflict brought him closer to the Communists. Years before, he had inserted a clause in the mine workers' constitution barring Communists from membership, and he interpreted the clause to include anyone who seriously disagreed with him. But in the CIO, finding the Communists useful in organizational jobs, he accepted them while steadfastly denying their presence. When asked how many Communists were in the CIO, he always inquired of whatever CIO leader happened to be with him: "If we were to search the organization with a fine-tooth comb, would we find a single Red?" Lewis now proposes to save the farmers from the Communists, but until their quick shift following Hitler's attack on Russia he cooperated with them in every CIO assembly to defeat resolutions favoring the President's foreign policy.

In 1940 Lewis supported Wendell Willkie for President, and promised to resign as CIO president if Roosevelt won re-election. He kept the promise. But for the first time he had met real opposition from men he considered his own, and he was not capable of accepting it. At a testimonial dinner for Philip Murray, his successor as head of the CIO, he raised his right hand and swore to stand with Murray when he was right and when he was wrong. Murray said recently that Lewis

opened a punitive campaign against him on the very next day. When Lewis finally drove Murray from the vice-presidency of the miners' union, he spoke of him as a "former friend." The term was inexact. As boss, Lewis had had no friends, not even Murray, who was his trusted lieutenant for 20 years.

In his new bid for power Lewis is using the celebrated District 50, a huge catchall appendage of the miners' union originally set up to organize workers in industries which use the by-products of coal. Apparently "by-products of coal" can be stretched to include anything, animal, vegetable or mineral. Dairymen are included in District 50 because, according to the Lewis interpreters, the casein of milk is used, as well as coal, in the manufacture of plastics!

The first move came last year in a dairymen's strike in the Flint, Michigan, milkshed. Kathryn Lewis suggested to her father that farmers might be used in the total war he was planning. The result was that Kathryn, who is secretary-treasurer of District 50, was placed in direct charge of the campaign. She bosses it from Washington, and believes it to be as big as the original CIO drive. If she can direct it successfully she sees herself playing a major role in defeating the Lewis family's enemies. And she is as intense a hater as her father ever was.

A charter was issued to the Flint dairymen, and a District 50 repre-

sentative went about the country picking up odds and ends of other farm organizations. The biggest catch was the New York Dairy Farmers Union, which Lewis renamed the United Dairy Farmers, with a paid-up membership of about 10 percent of the dairymen in the shed. Lewis expects to keep the union going by the check-off system; when farmers bring in milk, plant managers will be asked to deduct union fees from the price and pay them to the union. This would apply to all farmers, whether willing or not. To influence recalcitrant managers, Lewis may use boycotts, trucking milk to competitors for a time, or he may tie up a plant with a local strike.

If successful in the milk industry, Lewis would be certain to expand in other directions — wheat, hogs, cotton and other products. He has strong opposition. The established farm organizations, the CIO and the Administration are all arrayed against him. His enemies — especially the men he himself developed in the CIO — are mostly young, energetic, and as vindictive as himself, while he must largely depend on old retainers who after a thousand battles would prefer to live out their years in peace. But he is admittedly most dangerous when cornered and alone.

The man is 62, he has his daughter and his wife, he has some money. He is supremely confident. It may be that he has the cunning and the strength to win one more victory still. If he loses, he is through.

Unions have become public institutions;
they must not be private dictatorships

Regulating Unions for the Common Good

By

William Hard

A COMPETENT and convincing poll by the National Opinion Research Center of Denver University shows that 75 percent of our citizens believe that labor unions should be subject to "more regulation." That regulation is fast on its way.

More and more complaints by union members against union officers are going into the courts and producing decisions which curb union wrongs. More and more states and cities are passing laws against wrongful union practices such as coercive mass picketing. In Washington the Smith bill wisely or unwisely prohibiting certain sorts of strikes went through the House of Representatives last December by a vote of 252 to 136 and might have gone through the Senate except for objection to it by the White House.

There are two kinds of regulation of unions. One kind seeks to deprive the unions of all power. It seeks to *subtract* them from American life.

The other kind seeks to make their power into a new engine for increased productivity and prosperity. It seeks to *add* the unions to American life and progress.

I think that the first kind is im-

possible. You cannot destroy unions. Too many wage-workers want to join them.

Not long ago the National Labor Relations Board held elections in 47 plants of the United States Steel Corporation. The issue was "the union" or "no union." The ballot was secret. The ballot boxes were watched by the union, by the corporation, by the government. There could be no violence, no fraud. And the union carried every one of the 47 plants overwhelmingly.

Now why do such things happen? There is one new big reason.

Today, if a union gets a *majority* of employees, it becomes the "exclusive bargaining agent" of all the employees. That is so under the National Labor Relations Law of 1935, the National Railway Labor Act of 1936, and also some state laws.

In such circumstances the non-union man has no voice in his own working conditions. He has no economic vote. To get one he has to join the union. So, more and more, he does — and will.

The principle that the *majority* shall represent the *totality* of the employees will not be repealed. It is successfully defended in Washington

as "majority rule" and "economic democracy."

So I start right from there in discussing union regulation. We are committed to "economic democracy" on behalf of unions. *Therefore the unions shall themselves be democratic.* They shall be democratic toward their members, toward employers and toward the public.

Union regulation has two parts. The first has to do with things inside the union, like admitting members and electing officers and rendering financial accounts. The second has to do with outward acts by the union, like collective bargaining agreements and strikes and picket lines and boycotts.

A union is very unlikely to be democratic in its outward acts unless it is democratic in its organization within itself. So the first point to consider is *the right of membership in unions.*

Today the right to join a union may be much more important than the right *not* to join it. I will illustrate by an extreme incident.

Harry Feinberg of New York City is an employer engaged in reconditioning wines. Benjamin Pross is business agent of a local of the Wine Workers. Mr. Feinberg's employes go to Mr. Pross and sign applications for membership in his union and make him their representative. Mr. Pross then calls on Mr. Feinberg and obtains a closed-shop contract.

But then Mr. Pross takes the

membership applications to the next meeting of his union *and rejects them all.* Very slick. Mr. Feinberg's employes are still nonunionists, just as they were before. But now they cannot go back to work for Mr. Feinberg. He now employs only unionists. Whereupon Mr. Pross fills all the places of Mr. Feinberg's employes with good friends of his own who already belong to the Wine Workers.

This incident is tops in its line, but it was built on widespread union practice. All over the country there are union leaders with closed-shop contracts who from time to time adopt a policy — or even hang out a sign — saying, "No More Members."

They say that they do it because jobs are few and they need them for their present members. Surely democracy cannot go along with that argument. Surely any man has just as good a right to try for one of these jobs as any other man.

A closed shop with a closed membership is absolutely opposite to democracy. It is special privilege. Surely our American unionism will ultimately accept the rule: *Unions with shops that are closed must have memberships that are open.*

And no unions should have initiation fees that bar the poor.

Many unions are very considerate in this matter. The Locomotive Engineers and the Railway Conductors charge new members only \$10; the United Steel Workers, \$3;

the United Electrical Workers, \$2; the United Textile Workers, only \$1.

But on the other hand the Airline Pilots charge up to \$100; the Stage Hands, up to \$150; certain locals of the Hod Carriers, sometimes, up to \$250; the Theatrical Agents, up to \$500.

We have enough plutocracy without having it also among the unions. Unions can be supported by monthly dues. Initiation fees are relics of the times when unions were in the nature of private and even secret clubs. Today they increasingly are public turnstiles to jobs. They should be willing to accept the rule: The fees to be put into those turnstiles must be nominal. Unions must not exclude the common man.

So much for exclusions from unions. Now for expulsions. Expulsions, like exclusions, can deprive men of their livelihoods. They also provide dictatorial labor leaders with their strongest weapon for perpetuating their dictatorships.

The stories of expulsions and suspensions from unions could every year fill a big book. I here condense a few examples.

In Washington there is a man named John Stoddard. He joined the Structural Iron Workers in 1904. He was a good worker on good jobs like Constitution Hall. In 1936 he tried to get a bill introduced into Congress providing for a control by union members over their own elections, their own officers, their own financial accounts.

For this the officers of the Structural Iron Workers held Mr. Stoddard disloyal. They expelled him. Under a closed-shop contract, they obliged Mr. Stoddard's employer to discharge him. From 1936 to date, they have kept Mr. Stoddard from getting any job anywhere in his trade. They have also deprived him of all his accumulated rights to union benefits for disability and old age.

In New York City there is a man named Patrick Reilly. He belonged to the Transport Workers Union. He thought that some of its officers were sympathetic to Communism. He made some remarks to that effect. He was thereupon expelled — and eliminated from his job as the driver of a Fifth Avenue bus.

Alexander Polin was a member of Local 306 of the Moving Picture Operators in New York City. He said that some officers of the union had misappropriated some funds. They had. It was afterward proved in court. But that did not help Mr. Polin at the time. He was expelled and put on the street.

John Malloy belonged to Local 543 of the Cement Finishers in Massachusetts. He advocated reducing the wage scale from \$1.37½ an hour to \$1.25. He said that in this way more employers would employ more men. For so arguing he was expelled from the union and from a lot of cement finishing work.

One of our best expellers is James Landriscini, business agent of Local 452 of the Candy and Confectionery

Workers in New York City. It is an important local, with 4500 members. The New York branch of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists — an organization which is ardently pro-union — has studied Mr. Landriscini; and it reports:

"He perpetuates himself in office by the simple expedient of suspending from 'good standing' in the union any member who indicates any distaste for his leadership. During the last few years, through suspensions from 'good standing,' he has caused more than 50 of his critics to lose their union memberships and their jobs as well."

Decent democratic union leaders exist in great numbers in this country. I know many of them and I think that for intelligence and character they are fully equal to the executives of corporations. But there are just too many Landriscinis. The Catholic Trade Unionists, from daily contacts with numerous New York unions, go on to say:

"Our files bulge with cases of union men and women who are denied the fundamentals of our Constitution: free assemblage and free speech."

The law in the end is bound to take notice of such things. It is already doing so. On the new walls of our times it is beginning to write the rules of union behavior. Decent democratic union leaders should help it to write wisely.

Cases of exclusion and expulsion from unions are beginning to appear

in our courts. Patrick Reilly, the Fifth Avenue bus driver, got himself before Justice Collins of the New York Supreme Court. Justice Collins put Mr. Reilly back into the union and also ordered the union to pay him \$2131 for wages lost.

The Justice said that a union man must obey the rules of his union; but he also said, in words that will be historic: "Membership in a union does not divest a man of the elemental and fundamental rights of fair play."

John Malloy and Alexander Polin were also put back into their unions by court action. But the Polin case shows how expensive court action can be and therefore how impossible for poor men. The judge, having reinstated Polin in the union, left him to pay his lawyers; and his lawyers' fees were \$5000!

And court action can also be too slow to be a just remedy. In one case the courts found that a worker's expulsion from the Locomotive Engineers Union was void, but they arrived at that finding 16 years afterward.

We need a remedy that is cheaper and prompter. What it should be is not yet clear. To find it we need the brains of our best unionists as well as the brains of our best critics of unions. Just one thing would seem certain. It started to happen for the first time in our history in Washington last April. It is this:

Union constitutions and bylaws, exactly like the charters and bylaws of

corporations, must come in some degree under governmental scrutiny.

Last April the National War Labor Board decided a dispute between the United Electrical Workers and the Walker-Turner Company of Plainfield, New Jersey. It decided it quite favorably to the union; but it gave Washington a terrific shock by going into the union's internal affairs. For the first time a federal agency read and noted a union's rules and added rules of its own.

The Board noted with approval that Local 435 of the Electrical Workers, by its constitution, receives members without any discriminations arising out of age, sex, race, religion or politics. It noted that Local 435 has reasonable initiation fees and dues. It then ordered:

1. The union shall not coerce any employee into membership.

2. The local's initiation fees and dues shall not be increased except through action by its parent union.

3. If the union expels anybody, the company can take the case to the regular "grievance machinery" set up between the company and the union.

Here a principle emerges: Exclusions and expulsions from the unions are no longer matters just for the unions. They are "grievances" which must go to some sort of grievance

tribunal set up on an impartial, neutral basis.

Here we have the beginnings of step-by-step union regulation. We ought not to try to get to that regulation in one leap. Nobody among us knows enough. We have made plenty of mistakes in regulating corporations. We have regulated some sorts of corporations till they spend more time making reports to the government than in improving their services to their customers. Let us go at union regulation without heat and in the growing light of gradual experience.

I am glad to quote from that great left-wing union lawyer, Louis Boudin of New York City, who has taken many unions to victories in the courts. "Unions," says he, "are public institutions and must be democratically managed if they are to be of benefit to a democratic community."

That is the only sort of regulation I want for unions. Just as for railroads or banks or insurance companies or public utilities or stock exchanges, our purpose should not be the regulation that destroys. It should be the regulation that strives to make all our economic institutions live rightly and strongly and become democratically serviceable to our country and its people.



*There are in the world two powers — the sword and the spirit.
The spirit has always vanquished the sword.*

— Napoleon

Was There a Horse with Wings?

Condensed from "West With the Night"

Beryl Markham

MY FATHER'S first love was horses, and on our farm at Njoro, Kenya Colony, he raised and trained some of the best race horses to come out of Africa. One of them was Coquette, an Abyssinian, small and golden-yellow with pure white mane and tail. I remember Coquette especially because she gave me my first foal.

It was the year I was 15. Coquette had been bred to Referee — small, perfect, gallant as a warrior, smooth as a coin. Now almost 11 months had gone by. I called in my personal staff of two: Toombo and Otieno.

Nothing in this world is blacker than Toombo, nothing rounder than his belly, nothing broader than his smile. Otieno is tall, somber-eyed, dependable as daylight.

"The day for Coquette is very near," I told them. "We must begin the watch."

West With the Night is Beryl Markham's autobiography — and necessarily an adventure story. She was four years old when her father bought a farm in British East Africa and began raising race horses. Her childhood days were spent with the horses and with native hunters in the jungles. Later she became one of the world's great woman fliers, the first woman air-mail pilot, the first person to fly the Atlantic alone from England to America.

To Toombo, birth and success are synonymous; the hatching of a hen's egg is a triumph, his own birth is the major success of his life. Now he grins until his eyes disappear. Otieno accepts the duty with pious gravity. I follow them down to the stables.

Ah, Coquette! How could a creature deserving such a gay name have become so dowdy? Once she was small and pert and golden, now she is plain and shapeless with the weight of her first foal. Her twinkling hoofs are of lead; the bright, wise eyes are dulled.

Her foaling-box, large as a room, is ready, its earthen floor covered with deep grass bedding gathered fresh from the pastures; the smell of a mowed field is gathered with it. Coquette looks at me as she enters the box — to wait, and wait. All of us know what she is waiting for, but she does not. None of us can tell her. I leave Toombo and Otieno to take turns on watch.

Nineteen long days pass, and on the evening of the 20th I make the rounds of the stables, ending, as usual, at Coquette's foaling-box. Otieno the Vigilant is there — and Toombo the Rotund. The hurricane lamp has already been lighted. Co-

117 Key Men Strike on B-29 Engines, Threaten to Cripple Dodge Plant

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 16—A strike of 117 tool grinders today threatened to cripple the Chrysler Corporation's Dodge Chicago plant where engines are made for the B-29 Superfortress bombers of the type that bombed Japan yesterday.

Company spokesmen said that if the strike continued tomorrow the backlog of supplies turned out by the tool grinders would be used up and thousands of other employees made idle.

The strikers walked out, according to the company, in protest over the dismissal of one man to whom an increase in pay was denied on the ground that his work did not meet required standards.

"If I don't get the rise, I won't do any work," he was reported to have said.

Warned that he would have to work or go, he was said to have been dismissed for stalling on the job.

The day shift of sixty-seven grinders left their jobs at 4 P. M., thirty minutes before their quitting time.

They were reported to have milled about the entrances to notify the fifty grinders on the night shift of the strike. Later, a representative of this group notified a supervisor that they, too, were out.

In a recent election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board the tool grinders selected the CIO United Automobile Workers as their bargaining agent.

Asserting that union officers had not been informed of any strike, Frank Valle, a representative of the UAW, declared that the walk-out was "a put-up job."

The war plant, the largest in this area and one of the largest in the world, employs 20,000 persons. Four of the 2,200-horsepower engines which it produces are used in each Superfortress bomber.

1944

U. S., BRITISH LABOR LEADERS IN PARLEY

By United Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23. — Labor problems of current and postwar importance for the United States and Great Britain were under consideration yesterday as delegates of the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor met here in the first session of the Anglo-American Trade Union.

The British delegation was composed of five men, headed by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the BTUC. The A. F. of L. was represented by President William Green and four vice presidents.

The joint meeting was being held for "a frank and full consideration of problems as both delegations see them," Sir Walter said. He said representatives of the two labor unions planned to exchange experiences which might benefit and increase war production in both countries.

Green said experiences of the British labor union should contribute considerably to the problems confronting wartime production.

The Anglo-American committee adjourned late yesterday for further discussions in Washington Feb. 10-11. The A. F. of L. executive council also concluded a 10-day meeting here.

Aug. 6, 1942

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Green Asked To Intervene in Petrillo Dispute

National Music Council Seeks to Stop Ban On Recorded Tunes

The National Music Council yesterday called upon William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to intervene in the controversy involving the ban on musical recordings ordered by James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

The N. M. C. represents virtually all the nationally active musical organizations in the nation and has a membership of more than 600,000.

The council addressed a letter to Green, who is attending a meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council at the Drake Hotel, contending that Petrillo's order is a "blow to our democratic way of life."

Petrillo must show cause in federal court tomorrow why a temporary injunction should not be granted to restrain the union from carrying out its ban.

Petrillo will be represented by Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the A. F. of L.; Henry A. Friedman, regular A. F. of M. attorney, and David Katz, attorney for the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

State Mine Aid Quits To Resume Union Job

Gov. Green announced yesterday that he had accepted the resignation of Joseph Marchesi as assistant director of the department of mines and minerals, effective Sept. 1. Marchesi will return to his former duties as an official of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America.

Union Member Clause Upheld

WLB Directives Affect Two Plants

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.
Washington, Aug. 1.—With the issuance of two orders today, the War Labor board further emphasized its support for the inclusion of the "maintenance of membership" clause in union contracts with employers.

One directive ordered the clause put into the contract between the Warner Automotive Parts division of the Berg-Warner Corporation of Auburn, Ind., and the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.).

G. M. Violation Charged.

Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 1.—Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) charged today that the General Motors Corporation "fired or suspended 13 union members in violation of an arbitration agreement that ended an unauthorized strike at Pontiac Motors.

Workers Keep Presses Silent.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 1.—(UP)—The Pittsburgh Press, afternoon and Sunday newspaper, failed to resume publication today when some of the American Federation of Labor unions declined to return to work after the management refused to pay the craftsmen for time lost due to a strike this week of truck drivers.

MILLS ASKED TO RESUME

Mohawk Company Agrees to Federal Conciliator's Request

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AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—W. J. Campbell, personnel manager of the strike-slowed Mohawk Carpet Mills, disclosed today a request from John R. Steelman, director of the Federal Conciliation Service, that work be "resumed immediately" under conditions prevailing when the stoppage began.

Describing the mills' work on Army and Navy duck canvas orders as important to the war effort, Mr. Steelman asked that the "status quo be maintained" pending conferences to settle the dispute. Mr. Campbell replied that the request had "the 100 per cent approval" of the company.

Jack Rubenstein, State director of the Textile Workers of America, in a reply to Mr. Steelman, said that the company "has not agreed with us as to what constitutes the status quo."

in, '42

War Strikes Cost 7 Million Hours

Increase 611 Per Cent In 6 Months: N. A. M.

New York, Aug. 1.—(UP)—A total of 7,176,344 man-hours of work have been lost in war industries due to strikes in the first six months of this year, according to a survey released today by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Strikes increased from 27 in January to 192 in June, an increase of 611 per cent, the survey said. In January 11,605 men were involved at a loss of 367,576 man-hours and in June 84,775 strikers lost 2,037,224 man-hours, the survey said.

The figures, the N. A. M. said, do "not include the time lost by other workers because of the interruption of productive processes in plants dependent upon strike-bound suppliers."

"There is no way of estimating these indirect losses accurately," the survey continued, "but we know from a number of individual cases that it has been considerable."

"While strikes are less frequent and involve less loss of time than in 1941, there has been an alarming increase in strikes since January. Many of the strikes in 1942 have been jurisdictional disputes and unauthorized."

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1942

BROADCAST ENDED BY PETRILLO ROW

**NBC Ceases to Carry Grant
Park Concert in Chicago as
Union Cuts Station**

LEADER ONE OF SPONSORS

**Radio Men Regard His Order
as Part of Campaign to En-
force Demand on KSTP**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 25—The controversy between James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and the radio industry was heightened here today with the cancellation by the National Broadcasting Company of the Grant Park concert, of which Mr. Petrillo is a sponsor.

The cancellation followed receipt of an order from the Chicago offices of the Musicians' Federation to the NBC program department that the broadcast must not be fed to station KSTP, the NBC outlet in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area.

This order was linked in radio circles with similar bans in the East designed to exert N. B. C. pressure on KSTP to accede to the demand of the St. Paul-Minneapolis musicians' local that a year's work be guaranteed to any member employed for thirty days.

Chicago's free Grant Park concerts entered its eighth season on July 1 with bands and orchestras scheduled to play every night until Sept. 7.

The concerts are sponsored by the Chicago Federation of Musicians and the Chicago Park District, of which Robert J. Dunham is president. They were started in 1935 by Mr. Petrillo, then president of the Chicago Federation, and a commissioner of the Park District.

Efforts to reach Mr. Petrillo, either in Chicago or St. Louis, where he was said to have gone from New York, have been unsuccessful.

Issuance of the union's order today followed the announcement Thursday by Attorney General Biddle that he had authorized the filing of an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws to stop Mr. Petrillo from enforcing his order that musicians after July 11 may not make any recordings except for home use.

At the same time the Federal Communications Commission began an investigation of the cancellation of the broadcast of the National High School Orchestra at Interlochen, Mich., which had caused repercussions in Congress.

Reached by The United Press over the telephone at his hotel in New York, Mr. Petrillo confirmed that his action against Station KSTP caused cancellation of the Grant Park concert broadcast and added:

"The union gives \$50,000 a year for these concerts, but no one says anything about it."

PETRILLO TAKES 15 BIG BANDS OFF MUTUAL SYSTEM

News, July 28, 1942

James C. Petrillo, boss of the American Federation of Musicians, has again struck at a whole radio network in order to enforce his mandates upon two of the network's affiliated stations.

As a result of a dispute between locals of the union and stations KFRC in San Francisco and WARM in Scranton, Pa., the Mutual Broadcasting System, with which the two stations are affiliated, has been forbidden by Petrillo to continue remote-control pickups of dance bands for broadcast over the Mutual network.

Big-Name Bands Cut Out.

This ruling means that at least 15 big-name dance bands may no longer play for Mutual broadcasts, though they may continue to play for some of the system's key stations that originate the network programs.

The mandate is similar to the one Petrillo issued to the National Broadcasting Company because of a dispute with KSTP in St. Paul, affiliated with NBC.

In the Mutual dispute, such key stations as WOR in New York and WGN in Chicago had been picking up bands from hotels and night clubs, and piping them to all affiliated Mutual stations.

The musicians' locals in San Francisco and Scranton became involved in a dispute with the Mutual affiliates in those two cities over wages and hours, and in San Francisco 12 union musicians walked out on KFRC. To prevent the two stations from receiving music of union bandsmen piped in from other cities, Petrillo has ordered his union bands not to play for Mutual network programs at all.

Calloway, Tucker Affected.

Among the bands affected are those led by Cab Calloway, Tommy Tucker, Henry Busse, Art Jarrett, Ralph Ginsburg, Tiny Hill and Eddie Howard.

The Petrillo-N. B. C. dispute resulted in the removal of seven network band pickups. In the N. B. C. case, strangely enough, the musicians at KSTP involved in the controversy haven't walked out, but are still playing over KSTP. Nevertheless, Petrillo penalized the whole N. B. C. network to get at KSTP.

The N. B. C. officials had told Petrillo that they couldn't refuse any part of their network schedule to KSTP, because of the terms of a contract N. B. C. had with KSTP, so Petrillo effected the ban on KSTP by removing the union bands from network play.

Recording Ban Saturday.

Petrillo's order forbidding union bands to make recordings for radio or juke boxes is to go into effect Saturday.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, has appealed to Petrillo to rescind the order as a "patriotic duty," according to the Associated Press, since the ruling might force hundreds of small, independent stations out of business. But Petrillo insists that the use of "canned music" means loss of employment to "his" musicians.

Union Accepts Little Steel Pay

C. I. O. Chief to Seek Same in Big Steel

Pittsburgh, July 17.—(UP)—Following union acceptance of the War Labor Board decision which cut sharply Little Steel wage demands, Philip Murray, United Steelworkers' president, announced tonight he would seek reopening of virtually all steel labor contracts for inclusion of WLB provision to cover an additional 500,000 steel workers.

Murray's announcement followed a unanimous vote by representatives of 157,000 workers in plants of Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel companies, the Little Steel group, to accept the WLB order cutting a \$1-a-day wage demand to 44 cents.

The union resolution of acceptance expressed gratification at the WLB's establishment of union security for the union and the order providing for checkoff of union dues.

Murray said he would serve formal notice on United States Steel Corporation and the numerous independent firms under United Steelworkers contract that the union was invoking the 20-day escape clause to seek the provisions incorporating the basic features of the WLB decision.

Food in Pontiac Convoyed by Police

Special to The Chicago Sun.

Pontiac, Mich., July 30.—City and state police convoyed deliveries to more than 100 Pontiac groceries today as unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor continued to picket stores that signed contracts with a Congress of Industrial Organizations clerks union.

Ernest Van Orden, 33, of Detroit, told police that he was beaten by several men as he picketed under an A. F. of L. placard. No arrests were made.

5 pm, July 18, 1942

Two Aids Sought In Union Slaying

Wallace, Near Death, Named as Assailant

Continued from Page 1.

Dominick's Place on the southwest corner of California avenue and Madison street, where they sat drinking beer until about midnight.

Occasionally, the police were told, others would join the party, then leave, and still others would stop by for a while. But the Youngbloods and Wallace seem to have been the three who remained there the entire time.

Went Home at Midnight.

About midnight the Youngbloods went home.

It was approximately 1:30 a. m., according to Crowley's reconstruction of the affair, when Wallace rang the Youngblood doorbell, accompanied "by at least one man."

Apparently Wallace began shooting just inside the doorway, Crowley said, and the evidence indicated that if there were one or two men with him they probably remained on the porch, or just outside the doorway.

Crowley said he had directed Capt. Gilbert to round up as many as possible of the union men and and saloon employees who either had seen or been with the Youngbloods and Wallace at Dominick's Place.

Identities of Strangers Sought.

The investigators apparently hope to get some clue as to any possible quarrel that may have developed, and to the identity of the mysterious strangers who were with Wallace.

However, in the hearing on the writ, Attorney McDonnell expressed the belief in open court that the state's attorney was aware of the identities of these men.

Pleads Not Guilty In Woman's Death

Arraigned before Circuit Judge Ralph J. Dady in Waukegan yesterday, Chief Petty Officer Franklin Cathcart III pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and manslaughter in the death of Miss Thoried Arna Larson, 24, of Waukegan.

Bond was fixed at \$20,000, and Cathcart was released on his own recognizance but in the custody of naval authorities. No trial date was fixed.

Cathcart, a graduate of Leland Stanford University, participated in a drinking party with Miss Larson on June 21. The injured girl was found by the roadside near Waukegan. She later died. Cathcart said she had been to his rooms, and that her injuries were caused when she fell accidentally.

Ex-Chicagoan Gets Ferry Command Post

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, July 17.—Lt. Col. James H. Douglas Jr., Army Air Force officer formerly of Chicago, has been named legal executive to

CHURCH HAS REACHED 2

Sun, July 18, 1942

Push Hunt for Two Men in Union Slaying

Killing Laid To Wallace, Near Death

Youngblood, Husband Of Victim, Asks for Release from Jail

While Arthur W. Wallace, power in the Painters District Council No. 14, lay near death last night, police sought two men believed to have accompanied him to the shooting affray that resulted in the death of Mrs. Loretta Youngblood at about 1:30 a. m. yesterday.

Charles Youngblood, head of a local union affiliated with the district council, and said to have been an aspirant to Wallace's power in the organization, was held in the county jail.

He was wounded in the forearm during the gun battle, which took place in his home at 2227 West Monroe street.

Seek Motive in Union Affairs.

Investigators of the state's attorney's office, headed by First Assistant Wilbert F. Crowley and Capt. Daniel Gilbert, sought in the turbulent affairs of the union a motive for the slayings.

Youngblood, although identifying Wallace as the assailant, maintained that "Artie is the best friend I ever had," and added:

"So help me God, I can't tell what it is all about. Artie was crazy drunk—that's all I know."

Shortly after the shooting Wallace was found on the lawn in front of the Franklin Boulevard Hospital, shot through the abdomen.

Found Wounded in Apartment.

Youngblood was found wounded in the front room of his apartment. Beside him was a .38-caliber pistol from which four shots had been fired. Mrs. Youngblood was near by. She died a short time later in the County Hospital.

A dramatic scene took place before Chief Justice Robert Jerome Dunne of the Criminal Court when Attorney Frank A. McDonnell sought to have Youngblood released from the Bridewell on a writ of habeas corpus.

Over objections of the state, Judge Dunne ordered the union head brought in.

Face Pale and Drawn.

Supported by bailiffs he appeared before the bench. He wore no shirt, his undershirt was spattered with blood, and his face was pale and drawn.

McDonnell pleaded to the court:

"The shooting that resulted in the death of Mrs. Youngblood was in Mr. Youngblood's own home. He was in his 'castle.' He fired shots in his own defense and in defense of his wife—if, actually, he did fire any shots.

"There is no murder charge against him, and there is no evidence to support such a charge. His family wants him to be released so that he may receive the care of his own physician and, under the law, he is entitled to bail."

Assistant State's Attorney James V. Cunningham argued that the case was so complex that the state needed at least until Monday to complete its investigation.

Events Reconstructed.

Judge Dunne then continued the hearing on the writ to 9:30 a. m. Monday, but directed that Youngblood be taken from the Bridewell to the county jail, where there would be more adequate medical facilities. He also directed that the wounded man might have treatment from his own physician, Dr. Maxwell Corbett of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Crowley declared that from the investigation so far it appeared that Youngblood had met his wife outside the union hall at 1450 Adams street about 9:30 p. m. Thursday.

They went with Wallace, apparently, to a tavern known as

See TWO AIDS, Page 4.

U. S. Will Sue Petrillo Here

Justice Department Drafts Injunction Plea

Attorneys for the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, it was reported yesterday, are preparing injunction proceedings against James Caesar Petrillo, czar of the union musicians, to be filed in Federal District Court in Chicago.

This petition, naming Petrillo and possibly other officials in the American Federation of Musicians, is expected to be filed in the next day or two.

Department of Justice officials have ruled that Petrillo's ban on the making of transcriptions and phonograph recordings for radio does not aid in "sustaining war programs essential to maintenance of civilian morale."

The preparations for the proceedings began when Attorney General Biddle announced that he has authorized the filing of a bill of complaint asking for the injunction under the antitrust laws. This injunction would keep Petrillo from putting his decree into effect.

The petition, it is expected, will be filed by District Attorney J. Albert Woll in co-operation with the antitrust division. It was reported that the bill will charge Petrillo with "monopolistic activities in violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

The documents are being prepared by Daniel Britt, head of the antitrust division here.

Petrillo on June 23 notified manufacturers of phonograph records that their union licenses for employment of union members in making the recordings would expire on July 31, Friday.

Petrillo declared that American Federation of Musicians members would not be permitted to play or contract for recordings or any other form of mechanical reproduction of music. This ban, he said, would not apply to phonograph records for use in private homes.

Painters' Union Defies Council

Refuses to Seat Wallace Successor

Charles Youngblood's "own union," Local 147 of the Painters Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, refused last night to accept the Painters District Council's action in electing Matthew Hartlein to fill the unexpired term of Arthur W. Wallace, slain secretary-treasurer of the council.

After a rising vote of confidence in Youngblood, the local's business agent, the union voted to ask the district council and the general executive board of the international union to conduct a general referendum within 90 days to fill Wallace's post. Wallace was killed on July 17 in a gun battle at Youngblood's home. Youngblood was wounded and his wife was slain in the affray.

Delegates Pick Hartlein.

A general referendum for the purpose of filling Wallace's post previously had been urged by Local 637, a North Side union. Hartlein was elected on Thursday by the council delegates.

Youngblood was absent from last night's meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the Engineering Building, 205 West Wacker drive.

Speakers for the referendum resolution declared that they had no objections to Hartlein, but believed that a referendum would be a more democratic way to fill the office. Hartlein, a member of local 180, was head of the council's board of trustees for 18 years.

News Accounts Assailed.

Members of local 147 objected to newspaper accounts of their last meeting. Under direction of the local president, Dave Kelly, the meeting had opened with a salute to the flag and closed immediately with a moment of silence in respect to the bereaved. Several speakers objected to the published inference that officers can dictate how their meetings should be run.

"The same procedure is followed in the United States Senate and in the House when misfortunes strike home," said Kelly. "Anyone who could have spent 10 years in these meetings would understand that there is no organization in the country in which there is greater freedom of expression."

Every member who wished the floor at last night's meeting was allowed to speak and nearly all of those present did, sometimes several at a time. Debate at times grew uproarious, but Kelly abided strictly by the rules of order, even after he had broken his gavel.

The next meeting of the district council will be on Thursday night.

Sun, July 17 1942

BUSINESS OF THE NATION

WLB Has Built New Fires Under Inflation Boiler In Steel Decision

By Phil S. Hanna

It is still extremely difficult to follow either the arithmetic or the reasoning of the War Labor Board in its award of 44 cents a day pay increase to employees in "little steel." And from the inflation control standpoint, the policy which the board has laid down is still more incongruous.



PHIL S. HANNA.

The key provision in the board's newly announced wage policy is that every union may have a pay increase of sufficient size to make its average increases in wages 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941. This amount of increase is calculated approximately to balance the increase in the cost of living from that date down to the present time.

In the official report of the WLB Panel in the "little steel" case it is stated on page 32 that "the wage rates in the steel industry advanced 10 cents an hour on April 1, 1941." This provided the equivalent of 11½ per cent increase in average hourly earnings over part of the period. With the latest increase of 5½ cents an hour or 44 cents a day the average hourly earnings during the interim covered by the new policy laid down have increased 15½ cents an hour. But percentage-wise this is more than 15 when considered on an hourly basis. And on the basis of average weekly earnings, the increase is from \$33.77 to an estimated \$40.39, or more than 20 per cent. But even these increases are not figured from Jan. 1, 1941, when wage rates were lower than on April 1, 1941.

There is no intention here to quibble over small amounts but if the policy of the board is to regulate wages according to the cost of living, and for that purpose has laid down a 15 per cent measurement between Jan. 1, 1941 and the spring of 1942, the board ought to consider the rise of wages over the whole period. If an arithmetical formula is to be respected the rise in the cost of living and the rise in wages ought to be compared over a common period. As stated here before, the panel has apparently measured wages for an 11-month period which began with a 10 cent an hour increase in rates, against a rise in the cost of living for a 12-months' period which began prior to the 10 cent an hour increase. (Page 32, panel report.) This is not conducive to stabilization.

But regardless of this incongruity, there is a much broader aspect of the thing which, aside from helping to engender inflation, strikes at the very heart of collective bargaining. Of course, many will recognize that in this election year the urge is to take action as regards wages which will give the orators something to talk about in the campaign. But if we were in the unionizing business we would begin to wonder how the institution of collective bargaining is going to come out.

In the space of a very few months, the right to strike has theoretically been traded for some version of the closed shop. Now the WLB has begun to tie wages to the cost of living.

One naturally wonders what incentive there will be for men to continue to pay dues after the present phase is completed. Union maintenance agreements will certainly not last very long if the men themselves begin to find that a virtual "parity" system has been established for wages.

But the steam which the process of adjusting all wages to the new WLB "15 per cent increase since 1941" policy will generate is the factor which contains the inflation steam. If all substandard pay rates are brought into line with the cost of living at its present level, those wages will be quickly out of line. The cost of living will be pushed up by the process. Moreover, if wages in the aircraft industry on the West Coast are to be brought into line with wages in the converted automobile plants the cost of warplanes will increase and Uncle Sam, via taxes, will have to increase the cost of living. If he is obliged to borrow larger sums to meet increased costs of planes, the inflation problem will be correspondingly aggravated.

These are some of the inflation-producing angles in the WLB's operations. Much as everyone would like to see substandard wages increased to the point where there would be no underpaid workers, the simple truth is that any policy which ties wages to the cost of living must start somewhere to make the tie. That tie must be made even if it freezes many pay rates at a differential under the highest paid and even if it leaves many at substandard levels.

To attempt the twin effort of stabilization plus standardization is only to increase the cost of living and the cost of the war which in turn automatically destroys stabilization. Up to the present time, neither Congress nor the administration has recognized that fact. Instead of aiding the inflation fight, the WLB by its latest move has built new fires under the boiler.

Big Board Seat \$24,000

New York, July 17.—(UP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership sold today at \$24,000, unchanged from the previous transaction on July 9.

PEGLER
Makes Some Pointed Remarks on the
Stench of Unionism in Chicago.

Chicago an ex-bootlegger and underworld racketeer operated and also as an alias took over the contractor as well.

...that
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Mr. Murray of the C. I. O. on the
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Now, Mr. Murray and everyone else concerned in the discussions know all this to be true and I call attention to the fact that has given or will give none of them basest recognition of the foulness which has permitted to exist in the city chosen for the A. F. L. leadership has permitted to exist in their solemn command of the A. F. L. the crooks are few and except in the underworld almost entirely absent. The scene of the movement, for there many years ago has been an underworld concession to exploit and rob and even murder the workers. The scene of the movement is a disgrace to public order and a menace to the A. F. of L. in particular.

WESTBROOK PEGLER.
Chicago Daily News, Inc.
right, 1942.

Aug. 6, 1942

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Oust Workers Outside Union, Firm Ordered

Court Issues Order To Concern Here in Closed Shop Dispute

An order compelling an employer to discharge men who refused to join a labor union was issued yesterday by Superior Judge Oscar F. Nelson.

The case was brought against Schenley Distributors, Inc., 1040 West Adams street, by Local 62 of Wholesale and Distiller Sales Representatives, affiliated with the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union (A. F. of L.).

The union charged that it joined in a closed shop contract with the company on June 22 last and that the company refused to fire five men who failed to join the union. Union officials said they had chosen court action instead of a strike because a strike would have hampered the nation's war effort.

Attorney Alex Markels, representing the nonunion employees, asked leave to intervene, but this was denied by Judge Nelson, who said the men were "strangers to the contract and to this suit, having elected to remain outside the union."

Markels argued that the union membership did not include a majority of employees, as required under the rules of the National Labor Relations Board, and that the contract was, therefore, invalid. He said some of the nonunion employees had petitioned the NLRB to order an election.

End Recording Ban, Elmer Davis Urges Petrillo

Curb Will Hurt Morale, War Communication, Union Leader Told

Washington, July 28.—(UP)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information today urged James C. Petrillo to "consider it your patriotic duty" to allow members of the American Federation of Musicians to make recordings.

Petrillo, president of the union, has ordered his members to cease making recordings, transcriptions or other forms of mechanical reproduction of music for nonprivate use after Aug. 1.

Davis wrote Petrillo that such action would have "a negative effect on morale" and "seriously interfere with the communication of war information and messages vital to the public security" by forcing several hundred small radio stations out of business.

Petrillo, in invoking the ban, said that thousands of musicians are unemployed and that radio stations, dance spots and other public entertainment places should employ orchestras instead of using recordings.

Davis reminded Petrillo of the latter's pledge last Dec. 27 that the musicians' union realized the importance of morale to the war effort and had dedicated itself to the slogan, "Music for Morale."

Davis listed "three direct consequences" likely if the ban becomes effective: "Elimination of new electrical transcriptions for the use of radio stations, elimination of new popular records for so-called 'juke boxes,' and elimination of new popular and classical records for home consumption."

Petrillo Widens War with Radio

New York Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

New York, July 28.—James Caesar Petrillo's war with the radio networks widened today, when it was the Mutual Broadcasting System's turn to feel the displeasure of the musicians' czar. Mutual stopped feeding remote dance band pickups to about 200 of its affiliates because of disputes with the Musicians' locals at KFRC, San Francisco, and WARM, Scranton, Pa.

The dance bands were permitted to broadcast over big local stations, which feed programs to the affiliates, but the network as a chain heard none of this music.

U. S. Defied As Petrillo¹⁹⁴² Curbs Music

Rejects Elmer Davis Plea; Records Ban Goes in Effect Today

New York, July 31. — (UP) — James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.), announced tonight that he had refused a request by Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, to rescind his ban against the making of new phonograph records or radio transcriptions for commercial purposes by union members.

Petrillo, accused by the National Association of Broadcasters earlier today of depriving the entire American people through the ban, made public a letter sent Davis today.

"I cannot grant your request to cancel the notice that the A. F. M. members will not play for transcriptions or records. That notice, however, does not apply to recordings for the armed forces of the nation or for the President of the United States," said the letter.

The ban goes into effect at midnight tonight.

Calls It Blow to Morale.

Davis, in appealing to Petrillo for a removal of the ban, had expressed the opinion that his action might deprive many small radio stations of music and be a blow to civilian morale.

"We refute any suggestion that we are lacking in patriotism," said Petrillo's reply. "We will not permit hypocrisy on the part of the interests who are fighting us."

He assailed opponents of the order as "trying to hide behind the American flag, which flag belongs not only to a few but to all Americans, including the musicians who are striving to earn a livelihood."

Broadcaster Assails Ban.

Neville Miller, N. A. B. president, declared that the issue in Petrillo's action was whether the American people had the right to enjoy the fruits of invention, adding:

"However much Mr. Petrillo protests that his edict is aimed at 'commercial' use of records, he knows his order prevents making of all records, whether for private or commercial use, whether popular, classical or patriotic, whether for home, rural areas, entertainment of armed forces or defense workers, or otherwise."

The controversy started about three weeks ago when Petrillo issued his order banning recordings except for use of the Army, Navy and other government agencies.

U. S. Will Charge Anti-Trust Violation

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, July 31. — It was learned today that when the Department of Justice, possibly within the next day or two, files its complaint in Chicago Federal Court seeking an injunction against James C. Petrillo, the American Federation of Musicians and eight officers of the organization, it will charge wrongful and unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Democracy in Labor

Those who think democracy is dying should spend half an hour in the Hotel Sherman gallery, above the floor on which 1,600 U. A. W. delegates are conducting their business. Here they will find the elected representatives of 700,000 automobile and airplane workers debating and voting and making their own decisions. The floor is open to any man who wants to speak. In 10 minutes' time one can see that any labor leader who tried to strong-arm that convention, or run through a cut-and-dried program would be thrown out on his ear. No punches are pulled in debate, and none are exchanged elsewhere.

There is, in this convention of America's largest labor union, a fervency in support of our country at war that goes far to explain the miracle of airplane and tank production. The auto workers are not slow to assert their own economic claims, but zeal for personal gain is subordinated to a greater zeal for their country. They offer the United States a morale not inferior to that of the Army, and no less important.

One can understand, also, after watching the U. A. W. convention, why it is that racketeering is virtually nil in industrial unions. The unit of organization is too large and the structure is too simple to allow the basic conditions to develop which produce racketeering. Those conditions are, chiefly, a conflict between the interest of union officers and the interest of the rank and file, taking the form of a sellout to the employer or of conspiracies in restraint of trade.

It is a remarkable fact that in all the antitrust actions brought by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, when he was combing the country for violations of the Sherman Act by labor unions, not one charge ever was laid against an industrial union. Nobody should get the idea, however, that all craft unions are infected with racketeering. Many of them are absolutely honest and democratic. The rest can be made so simply by sweeping out the racketeers and restoring uncoerced self-government to the rank and file.

Neither should anybody assume that because industrial unions are practically immune to racketeering, they cannot lose their democracy. Compare the self-governing auto workers with the United Mine Workers under the dictatorship of John L. Lewis. Both are industrial unions. But Mr. Lewis has produced a system of provisional government by which he names and pays and votes more than two thirds of the delegates at U. M. W. conventions. Coal miners in Illinois have no voice in their own union. They are pawns and puppets of Mr. Lewis.

When William Green and Philip Murray begin their talks on labor unity, they can do no better than adopt as their fundamental tenet: Out with racketeering, on with democracy, in American labor.

See Aug. 6, 1942

UNION OFFICIAL ASKS COURT TO ENJOIN OUSTER

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A dispute among officials of the Elevator Operators and Starters Union, Local 66, A. F. of L., was taken into court today when James L. O'Grady, president, applied for an injunction in Federal Court against the Building Service International Union and four of its officers.

O'Grady contends that the officers of the international threatened to remove him from office and asks the court to restrain this action. Defendants are William L. McFetridge, international president; Thomas A. Burke, first vice-president; Gus van Eeck, second vice-president, and Elizabeth A. Grady, trustee.

O'Grady, who claims to have been a member of the union for 20 years, asserted that these officers want to remove him under an old rule, stating that all members must be citizens. Born in England, O'Grady said he became a citizen through the naturalization of his father in 1921.

Dead Line on End Of Jurisdictional Row Set by WLB

Failure to Act Will Bring Arbiter, Green And Murray Told

Washington, July 28.—(UP)—The War Labor Board tonight warned the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. that if they fail to settle a jurisdictional dispute at the General Motors Corporation, Frigidaire Division, at Dayton, Ohio, by 10 a. m. tomorrow it will appoint an arbitrator whose decision shall be final.

Telegrams were sent to A. F. of L. President William Green and C. I. O. President Philip Murray.

The jurisdictional dispute is between the A. F. of L. building trades council and the C. I. O.'s United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Previous efforts to end the dispute failed and brought a blunt notice from WLB recently that the government will take drastic action, "even to application of treason laws," against any union which defies board efforts to settle jurisdictional disputes.

The case was certified to the board on May 15 and a week later was referred to labor members of the board for consideration. Murray and Green subsequently were instructed to appoint a committee which met on July 9 but failed to reach a settlement.

When further efforts failed, WLB Chairman William H. Davis asked Murray and Green to settle the dispute. Then, on July 21, the board asked the two big labor organizations to set up a permanent body with authority to bring final and peaceful settlement of all jurisdictional disputes.

Picket Ban Sought In Jurisdiction Fight

Pontiac, Mich., July 28.—The Oakland County Food Dealers Association said today that it has retained counsel to seek an injunction to restrain American Federation of Labor unions from picketing 108 independent groceries in a jurisdictional row with the Congress of Industrial Organization.

UNION TO ADMIT NEW MEMBERS AFTER 25 YEARS

The Chicago Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 110, powerful affiliate of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, has opened its books for the first time since the World War to admit new members.

The membership of the local, meeting at the union headquarters, 188 West Randolph street, last night

voted to consider for full membership a total of 155 "permit men" who have requested to be allowed to hold cards in the union. The permit men, whose numbers are nearly the same as the full fledged members of the local, have been working for many years on weekly permits, issued by the union. They pay a percentage of their weekly salaries for these permits, but have never been considered full members of the local.

The union's bylaws committee, headed by Smith Gaylord King of the Granada Theater, is preparing a revision of the constitution and

bylaws of the local which will be submitted to the members at the September meeting.

Strikers Close Packard Plant On Negro Issue

DETROIT, June 4. —(U.P.)—The Packard Motor Car Company's aircraft and marine engine plants remained at a standstill again today as 20,000 employees refused to resume work until three negro workers are removed from an assembly line previously manned entirely by white employees.

The stoppage tied up production of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and engines for Navy PT boats used in raids on enemy shipping.

The defiant strikers, ignoring orders from both shop stewards and top officials of the United Automobile Workers (CIO,) milled outside the plant gates, booing pleas from union sound trucks that they return to work.

The strike, which began at 7 a. m. yesterday, followed a series of sporadic walkouts last week in a number of the plant's departments.

Union members said they were not opposed to up-grading of qualified negro workers, but objected to white and negro employees working on the same jobs. Union officials said approximately 2,500 negroes were employed at the Packard plant.

Auto Workers Union Fights Wage Freezing

Delegates Endorse Price Ceilings and Universal Rationing

By Daniel T. Smyth.

Settling down to a steady grin of resolutions and parliamentary debate, delegates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations auto workers' union took up the meat and potatoes of convention business yesterday in Hotel Sherman.

In high gear, they ran through resolutions of national and international significance. They called for solidarity with the oppressed workers of Europe, denounced wage-freezing, demanded wage stabilization, endorsed price ceiling for commodities, suggested universal rationing, denounced poll taxes, called for heavier excess profit taxes and a ceiling of \$25,000 a year on incomes.

Reject Plan to Boost Dues.

On internal matters, however, the delegates balked at the programs of their leadership. A proposal to create two vice-presidencies was passed by a bare majority after hot debate. The delegates rejected a resolution to increase dues, despite support by the union's president, secretary-treasurer and the entire executive board.

The proposed increase was from \$1 to \$1.50 a month. George Addes, secretary-treasurer, said the international should set aside 25 cents of each payment for a reserve fund for postwar emergencies.

"The reconstruction period will require a substantial sum in the coffers of the union to protect gains we have made," he said. "Most of us know what labor's downfall was after the last war."

Attacking the proposal from the floor, delegates asserted the union was built on \$1 dues and a raise would make further organization more difficult. When the resolution was defeated, the constitutional committee moved to submit it to a membership referendum but later withdrew the motion temporarily.

The vote on the dues increase foreshadowed opposition to a proposal to raise salaries of international officers, which may be brought up today. The constitutional committee has a resolution to raise the salary of R. J. Thomas, president, from \$5,500 to \$10,000; that of the secretary-treasurer from \$5,000 to \$9,500; executive board members from \$3,500 to \$5,000, and to fix the vice-presidents' salaries at \$8,000.

Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, aide to Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, made an address praising the auto workers for their contribution to the war effort. The battle of production would be won in a hurry, he said, "If we could supply you all the critical materials you need as rapidly as you need them."

Painters Act To Rid Union Of Gang Rule

Local Sends Strong Demand for Action By International

By David Anderson.

Four hundred rank-and-file members of Local 637 of the Painters and Decorators Union freely spoke their minds last night in a stinging resolution concerned with the hoodlumesque character of the Painters District Council and appealed to the international executive board of the union to toss out "gangsterism and restore democracy."

It was the first time in years that a rank-and-file meeting of the painters union had dared to speak up against the rule-of-the-thumb ring of terror which has hemmed in the organized working painters of Chicago for a decade.

The resolution, which said that "the tactics of Capone must go," was cheered lustily by most of the 400 members at Viking Temple, School street and Sheffield avenue. The local, known as one of the most fearless in the entire painters' setup, is composed of a membership that is 75 per cent of Swedish extraction.

Strongly Worded Resolution.

The resolution minced no words about the recent gun brawl in which Mrs. Loretta Youngblood was slain and Arthur W. Wallace, big power in the District Council, was fatally wounded. It said in part:

"The record of the activity of the membership of many local unions within the jurisdiction of the Painters District Council has been that of constantly attempting to rid their ranks of gangsterism, to clean house, to restore honest elections, the right of democratic expression.

"In this struggle many locals have their list of victims, some of whom have lost their lives. Others have been shot or beaten up. Many others, active in the struggle for clean trade unionism, have suffered expulsion.

"The reactionary, defeatist press in Chicago, as well as other enemies of the organized labor movement, seek . . . by distorting facts, to take advantage of this situation to discredit the labor movement in the eyes of the public, with the objective of weakening national unity and thus retarding the war effort.

Charge Bribery by Employers.

"The struggle of the painters union for a living wage, for the enforcement of their agreement with the contractors, has always been an inseparable struggle against hoodlums and gangsters, who, bribed by certain employers, pursued tactics to intimidate the rank and file painters."

State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney has often been informed of the gangster activities by rank and file members, "but without avail," the resolution declared.

Calling upon the national executive board to begin the cleanup, the resolution added:

"We believe the hour has struck. The membership and the general public are rightfully indignant and demand an end to all killings, beatings and graft. The tactics of Capone must go. The opportunity is present now for our general executive board to perform a service to the entire labor movement.

Appeal to International.

"Therefore . . . Local 637 proposes that the general executive board in collaboration with the local unions in the District Council No. 14 take steps to guarantee that the policy of gangsterism, violence and expulsion be put an end to now, and to take the necessary measures to restore democracy and free the union of all those identified with the gangster clique or so-called machine."

The local further proposed that a free election for secretary-treasurer of the district council (formerly held by Wallace) be held within 90 days.

U. S. Agencies Study Attack on Petrillo's Bans

Justice Department,
FCC Seek Method

142 To Smash Curbs

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, July 21.—The Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission today sought a way to force James Petrillo of Chicago, leader of the A. F. of L. musicians' union, to lift his bans on amateur talent and transcriptions for radio broadcasts.

Lawyers for the FCC, admittedly without authority in its own right to make Petrillo remove his restrictions, conferred with legal representatives of the Justice Department.

The FCC has no power in the matter because under the Communications Act, it has no control over programs and cannot censor broadcasts. The current dispute, an FCC spokesman explained, involves formulating programs, and therefore the commission's hands are tied.

May Become Test Case.

There is doubt, moreover, that even the Justice Department can dent Petrillo's armor. Under anti-trust laws, the department cannot move effectively against labor unions. The Supreme Court has twice ruled that antitrust laws do not apply to unions.

It was considered possible, however, that Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, chief of the antitrust division, might try to make the Petrillo dispute another test case on the union issue. Arnold was said to be awaiting conclusion of the saboteur trial before he gets a final decision from Attorney General Francis Biddle as to whether the department again will seek to smash certain forms of union control.

Pressure Brought to Bear.

Arnold revealed yesterday that pressure was being brought to bear on the Justice Department to act in the Petrillo dispute, but he pointed to the restrictions of the Supreme Court decision.

[The Petrillo case may form the basis for renewal of the Justice Department fight before the Supreme Court against "made work" activities of the unions, according to the United Press.]

[The Justice Department is being urged to continue the fight by its anti-trust division under Arnold in the so-called hod carriers' case at Chicago. Because of rebuffs in this and other cases, if the Justice Department acts now it will probably be in a civil suit, aimed at enjoining the musicians' union, rather than a criminal proceeding, the United Press said.]

Officials of the American Federation of Labor declared they have no jurisdiction over Petrillo's actions or the actions of his union. Each separate A. F. of L. union, it was explained, is a self-governing body and is not accountable to the A. F. of L.

10,000,000 BENEFIT BY 3D-ROUND RISES

Three-Fourths of Union Mem-
bers, Uncounted Millions of
Others Share in Higher Pay

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—
More than 10,000,000 members of
labor unions have won a third
round of post-war wage increases,
Government officials estimated
privately today.

These officials, familiar with
the wage situation, said about
three-fourths of the approximate-
ly 15,000,000 American workers
who belong to labor unions have
received third-round pay increases.
That figures out to 10,000,000 to
12,000,000.

Millions of non-union workers
also have received third-round in-
creases, but the experts say these
are scattered and the figures too
incomplete to make an estimate.

White-Collar Group Out

The third-round exceptions in-
clude railroad workers numbering
1,250,000, who only recently com-
pleted their second-round, calling
for a 15½-cent hourly increase.
The third round has not spread,
either, to vast numbers of white-
collar workers.

In a number of industries the
wage problem has been postponed
temporarily to see what happens
in other industries. The telephone
industry is one of these.

The biggest third-round wage
argument now in progress is be-
tween the Ford Motor Company
and the United Auto Workers, CIO,
with a strike threatening.

Altogether there are 52,000,000
workers in jobs outside agriculture
who help make up the record 61,-
300,000 employment total for the
United States.

In amount the third round is
averaging between 10 and 15 cents
an hour, close to 12½. The first
round in 1946 ran about 18 cents
an hour, the second in 1947 about
15 cents.

Movement Began Slowly

Lighter industries touched off
the third round. Small and then
increasingly larger worker groups
and construction trades got third-
and construction trades got third-
round increases as high as 25 cents
an hour.

The wage movement finally
snowballed. The steel industry had
held to a no-price-increase-no-
wage-increase policy. Then Gen-
eral Motors gave an 11-cent in-
crease to the auto workers. Big
electrical concerns followed suit.
John L. Lewis came through with
a fat contract for the United Mine
Workers. The steel industry finally
changed policy last week and
granted a wage increase.

Along with the added dollars to
the mine workers coal prices have
gone up again. United States Steel
has said it will increase prices to
compensate for the increased wage
costs.

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FRAGES

Chief of Movie Operators Union Denies Charges

Refutes Claim of Link With Ralph Capone or Convicted Extortionist

Peter Shayne, president of the Moving Picture Machine Operators union, yesterday made categorical denial of several allegations that have been reported elsewhere in connection with his union and its affairs. Among other things, Shayne made specific denial on the following points:

1. That Smith King, operator at the Granada Theater, is leading a movement to oust him by revision of the local by-laws.
2. That the system of issuing temporary work permits to non-members is a racket.
3. That he has ever met Ralph Capone, or has ever paid tribute to any gangster anywhere.
4. That he was put into office by George E. Browne, former president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, who has been convicted of extortion.

Denies Salary Claim.

5. That he makes \$18,000 a year as president and assistant business agent.
6. That members pay \$160 a year dues.

The facts, said Shayne, are as follows:

1. Smith King was appointed by Shayne two months ago to revise the by-laws from start to finish, as they have not been revised for 14 years. King is not leading any movement to oust him.
2. To protect the jobs of members, temporary work certificates are issued to nonmember operators when members are sick or wish to leave their jobs temporarily, with the condition that members can have their jobs back when ready. As membership has dwindled to 419, and 211 operators are holding temporary permits, a committee headed by Robert Burns, operator at the Chicago Theater, is working out an arrangement to open the membership.

Mistake to Pay Tribute.

3. If any operators holding work permits pay tribute to any gangster in the belief it is necessary to employment they are making a mistake.
4. Shayne was elected by the membership in 1935, nine months after the assassination of Thomas E. Maloy, was re-elected to a five-year term in 1937 and again last March. He was never assisted in any way by Browne.
5. Shayne's salary as president is set in the constitution at \$4,000. He makes \$250 a week in addition as assistant business manager, a total of \$17,000 a year.
6. Members pay \$22 dues every three months. They are assessed \$4.65 additional for each death that has occurred during the quarter. Death benefits of \$2,000 are paid.

Shayne's story was upheld by King in all particulars.

Wallace Widow Files Suit To Divide His Property

Twelve pieces of real estate that were owned by Arthur W. Wallace, slain painters union leader, are involved in a suit in Superior Court filed by the widow, Mrs. Edna Wallace. The suit asks equitable division of the property, which had been valued at \$20,000. Three parcels are in Cook County and the others are in Lake County. Named in the suit as defendants are George Tuckbreiter, first vice-president of the painters' international union; Mrs. Dorothy Green, daughter of the Wallaces; her husband, James Green; Stanley Rouse and P. E. Phillips.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1942

PENSION BATTLE WIDENS RIFT IN ENGLISH LABOR

BY HELEN KIRKPATRICK.

SPECIAL RADIO

To The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.
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London, July 30.—The split in the British Labor Party widened perceptibly last night when the bulk of the members rebelled against the party leaders' attitude towards old-age pensions.

A stormy scene broke out in the House of Commons, which has become increasingly restless in the last few days, when Ernest Bevin, the Labor minister, presented to the government a plan for temporarily increasing old-age pensions. The increase was regarded as insufficient, and the government's assurance of a review later in the year did not satisfy the majority of the Labor members.

No Government Pledge.

The opposition appeared when the government refused to give a pledge that further improvements would be made in the pension rate at the next session. Labor moved an amendment describing the government's proposals as inadequate. Bevin thereupon agreed that the subject would receive further consideration and Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader, announced withdrawal of the amendment. Then the storm broke as a majority of his followers denounced his action. The government then called for a vote.

A handful of Socialists voted with the government, 63 voted against and the rest abstained. The significance of the vote has nothing to do with the government's position, but a great deal to do with the Labor party and its participation in the government.

At a private meeting before the parliamentary session yesterday, the Labor party members decided to oppose the government proposals despite appeals by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, the party leader, and Bevin. Further meetings are expected.

Party Chiefs Meet.

Today the party's administrative committee meets and it may face demands that Greenwood resign as deputy party leader. This is a natural and probably inevitable outcome foreshadowed by the results of the Labor party's annual conference, during which the split between the rank and file and the party leaders first began.

Party members believe that labor leaders in the government become too much influenced by their Conservative colleagues and have gotten too far away from the principles of socialism.

Also voting against the government yesterday were the same group of independents, minus one or two, who tabled the vote of censure on the Churchill government early in July after the fall of Tobruk.