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Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

8-28-13

b7c ACTION: [REDACTED] advised Mr. Coleman that in response to his request, the complete matter would be taken up with you so that a clear and definite expression of the Bureau's desires in the premises could be forwarded to Mr. Coleman. Mr. Coleman definitely understands, however, that the procedure is highly undesirable from our point of view.

3:45 PM - Addendum:

Mr. Coleman called again at this time and stated that he had just found out that the Tax Division had taken the matter up independently with the Attorney General, that is, the matter discussed above.

Mr. Coleman stated in view of this unfortunate occurrence, he was not in a position to say what would happen with regard to the independent investigation [REDACTED] possibly interfering with and being to an appreciable extent an exact duplication of the Bureau's investigation.

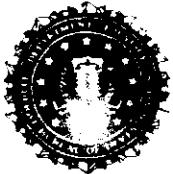
Respectfully,

Respectfully,  
*J. L. Welch*

F. L. Welch

JOHN E.

VER



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

b7c  
September 9, 1943

Call: 8:00-8:06 p.m.  
Dictated: 8:40 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al  
CIVIL RIGHTS & DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE

At this time [redacted] in my office telephonically contacted the Springfield Office and advised Agent [redacted] who is acting in Mr. Hallford's absence from the office, that the Department had been contacted relative to the requests which had been made by certain of the miners who had given signed statements to Agents at Springfield, Illinois, in the above captioned matter, as a result of which Mr. Frank Coleman of the Department had verbally indicated to [redacted] today that the Department's attitude is as follows. Under no circumstances does the Department desire that copies of statements be given to any lawyers who might request same. In addition he furnished him with the advice of Mr. Coleman that copies of statements should not be furnished to any of the individuals if they requested them but rather that they should be referred to the Attorney General or the Criminal Division of the Department in connection with any such request.

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[redacted] was apprised by Agent [redacted] of the fact that Mr. Coleman was planning to arrive at Springfield, Illinois, sometime late tonight or early tomorrow and that Mr. Coleman planned to spend a week there. Agent [redacted] was advised that previous Bureau instructions as to contact with Mr. Coleman while he was there should be followed and any requests for additional investigation which might be made by Mr. Coleman should be referred by Mr. Coleman to the Bureau through the Department at Washington unless in Mr. Hallford's opinion the matter was such as could be said to be nothing more than an extension of an approved procedure, already in existence.

Agent [redacted] stated that in connection with the request which has been made for copies of statements already furnished to Agents, there have been very recent indications that certain individuals are contacting the miners as they leave the mines and are inquiring of the miners whether they have furnished statements to any investigators recently and these individuals are either suggestion to or counseling the miners that if they have not given statements they should tell any investigators that might contact them for statements that on the advice of Attorney Fitzgerald they do not wish



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. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7c

to furnish any statements. Attorney Fitzgerald has been previously mentioned in this case as being the attorney in whose office Ray Edmondson, one of the subjects in this case, had a meeting with four or five of the miners who are reported as having been members of the Progressive Mine Workers Union during the troubled time between that Union and the United Mine Workers Union between 1937 and 1941, and which individuals were also reported as having acted as spies in the Progressive Mine Workers Union for the benefit of the United Mine Workers Union. This angle of the case is being closely watched by the Springfield Office and Agent [redacted] was requested to advise the Bureau by letter of the circumstances of the matter so it could be referred to the Department for its consideration.

Respectfully,

  
F. L. Welch

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:HO:D:MLB

144-10

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 19, 1943

Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Acers .....  
Mr. Carson .....  
Mr. Hendon .....  
Mr. Mumford .....  
Mr. Starke .....  
Miss Quinn Tamm .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....  
Files .....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "B" -- Violations of  
Section 51, Title 18.

I am attaching a photostatic copy of  
the petition signed on May 26, 1937, by mem-  
bers of the ~~Progressive~~ Mine Workers of America  
and presented to Mr. Elshoff. (c.c.)

Respectfully,

*Mendell Berge*  
MENDELL BERGE,  
Assistant Attorney General.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
Enclosure  
No. 218937

1 ENCL G  
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Op. 7

Springfield, Illinois

May 26, 1937

**DECLARATION OF RECOGNITION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING**

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

To the undersigned, being now more than a majority of all  
the employees employed at the Illinois Lignite Company, now operated  
by the Illinois Coal Company, a corporation of Springfield, Illinois, and  
all other members of Local Union #34, Progressive Miners of America,  
a labor organization, hereby authorizes the American Federation of Labor  
to act as their collective bargaining agent in the matter  
of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, hours of work,  
employment, and conditions of employment, and in all other matters  
of mutual interest and concern.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of May, A.D. 1937.

John C. O'Neil, President, Illinois Lignite Company

John C. O'Neil, Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois Lignite Company

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Springfield, Illinois  
September 2, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL  
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above-entitled matter and in connection with an interview had with ██████████, which will be recorded in the first report submitted from this office on September 4, 1943, the following additional information is furnished to the Bureau.

During the interview ██████████ voluntarily furnished Special Agent ██████████ a pamphlet entitled "The Wrecking of the Miners' Union" by FRANK TARRINGTON, Former President, District 12 United Mine Workers of America, now deceased. ██████████

stated that the information contained in this pamphlet would furnish a good background on JOHN L. LEWIS. He however pointed out that he did not desire anyone, other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to be apprised of the fact that he had furnished this pamphlet because he feared he might be severely injured by the United Mine Workers should any of them discover that he had furnished this pamphlet to this Bureau. He pointed out that approximately one year ago he was severely beaten to the point of having a concussion of the brain and his teeth kicked out by members of the United Mine Workers and he was afraid to take any other chances.

Photostatic copies of the pamphlet were made and two copies of the same are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau. It is thought that the Bureau may desire the background information contained therein concerning JOHN L. LEWIS and that the Bureau may want to furnish the Department one copy for its information, without disclosing the knowledge of the confidential source from which it was obtained. One copy is being retained in the Springfield file.

RECORDED & INDEXED

44-845-85

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Very truly yours,

FRED HALLFORD, SAO.

SEP 3 1943

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FOR VICTORY



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Encl.

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(or given)

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b7d

44-845 - 85

9/9/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL  
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Wrecking of the Miners' Union," by Frank Farrington, former President of District #12, United Mine Workers of America. A copy of this pamphlet was obtained from a very confidential source, and it is reliably reported that Frank Farrington is now deceased.

A copy of this pamphlet is forwarded to you for any information it may contain pertaining to the background activities of subject Lewis.

Enclosure

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UNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

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P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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INCLUSION

44-845-85

THE WRECKING  
*of the*  
MINERS' UNION

BY J. B. DUNN  
WITH A FOREWORD BY  
WILLIAM S. BROWN

The articles reprinted herewith appeared first in The  
Belleville News-Democrat, published by Fred J. Kern at  
Belleville, Illinois.

The edition is limited, but a few additional copies are  
available for those interested in their distribution and may  
be secured by addressing the author.

Published by  
**FRANK FARRINGTON**  
745 So. Grand Ave., W.  
Springfield, Illinois

# Organized Labor's Greatest Disaster

What place in the history of the Trade Union Movement of America is there embraced the record of another happening so tragic, so fraught with disaster and despair, as the disintegration of the United Mine Workers of America. Organized Labor has not experienced another defeat so great, so utterly crushing. Wrecked and broken it stood, not by the forces of corporate greed, nor by sudden and sudden attacks of brutal foes from without, but by slow, insidious ways in its own ranks, this once mighty organization of more than half a million men, is but a shadow of its former self.

The United Union of Mine Workers was the culmination of the blending of the best thought, study and endeavor of the ablest men of each succeeding generation within the ranks and of their Herculean efforts extending over a period of nearly three-quarters of a century during which countless men, women and children suffered agonies, abuses, hunger and cruel privations and died from disease, poverty and death in the harsh mines.

to the movement to organize  
magnetic personality derived from  
confidence and hope. During the  
Union made great strides in  
strength until it numbered  
thousands in every state.  
until its power was  
in the country.  
the Trade Union  
in every measure  
was a stabilizing factor in the nation.  
and the confidence and respect  
it wielded insurmountable  
in industrial affairs. Minded  
righteous of purpose, impervious  
out and invincible against evildoing,  
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the soft coal fields had reached an appalling stage. The membership had dwindled until only 89,186 dues paying members were left — 45,203 of these were in Illinois. The remaining 43,983 were scattered over 20 different fields and divided into so many parts, as not to leave a single unit of any material strength, outside of Illinois. In reality of all the once splendidly organized district unions that made up the International Union, Illinois is the only one that has survived the havoc of Lewis leadership and that still remains intact. All the others have dwindled until only inconsequential fragments are left.

That Illinois is still intact is attributable to the fact that all during his tenure of office Lewis was held at arms length and did not allow his influence to affect the Illinois miners. It is also because those who served him loyally did not allow him to pursue his course of violence and destruction. The soft coal

Western Pennsylvania from 40,000 to 364 members.

West Virginia reduced from 67,000 to 32 dues paying members.

Kentucky reduced from 40,000 to 88 members.

In the Southwestern mining districts, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, where the men struck and fought and suffered for four long, weary years to win the right to organize and where for more than 25 years they had been solidly organized, the Union has dwindled in numerical strength from 30,000 to 128 dues paying members in these three states.

#### Michigan Debacle

So it has been in every coal district in the country. With the exception of Illinois, the Union has all but vanished. The story is most tragically told in another state, the Michigan. President of the United Union Miners miners 70 per cent of the coal is now controlled by the non-union miners. The tonnage is down 100 per cent. The miners are still working at 100% of their former earnings.

are opened where only one is needed to supply the normal demand for coal, and the struggle for markets is constant and fierce. Those who can sell their coal the cheapest, get the markets. To sell cheaply one must produce cheaply and in the effort to reduce production costs, wages are cut to the bone and working conditions are shamelessly degraded unless there is some restraining force and the only restraining force the miner has is his Union. With it obliterated he is at the mercy of an employer who is striving desperately to cut his production costs to the last penny so he can sell his coal, keep his mine operating and reap a return from his invested capital.

The Miner

Where that condition obtains, and it is always to be found in the mining industry, there is either the victim of inevitable oppression and injustice, or the man who can turn his Union into a collection of individuals. In the former case, there is no individuality, no justice, no right and employment becomes hateful and abominable. In the latter case, the miners are nothing but a collection of individuals, each one disposed with financial resources to do as he pleases, and the result is an amalgamation of the miners.

will sink back into their old brutal status of injustice and oppression.

Other unions are going forward, gaining in numerical strength, raising wages, shortening hours of labor and bettering working conditions, but the miners, whose Union was one of the first of other unions, are forced to accept reductions in wage and standards toward the position they occupied in 1900.

The prospects for re-unionization are not promising as  
the miners declare they will never rejoin the union and  
the mine owners swear they will never again enter into  
any agreement with it so long as the incumbent  
officers remain. Who is responsible for this? The  
miners claim the criminal wrong against them  
was committed by the mine owners. The miners demand  
redress. It is impossible to deny that the people who  
run the mine are guilty of a union-busting  
policy which has brought about the ruin of  
the miners. The miners demand that  
the mine owners turn over their own  
mine to the United Miners' Union and disintegrate it in a  
period of no more than 60 days.

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This image is a high-contrast, black-and-white scan of a surface that appears heavily textured or noisy. The pattern consists of numerous small, dark, irregular speckles of varying sizes scattered across a lighter, textured background. There is no discernible text, figures, or tables.

them, and because the Union would lose its value as a political asset for personal aggrandizement were the truth known to gullible politicians who have favors to disburse and who think he still represents a Union of half a million men. Lewis still grandiloquently prates of the Miners' Union as though it possessed its former numerical strength and thus he receives much consideration and many personal political favors from the uninformed that he does not deserve, and that he would not receive if they knew the truth. As long as he is able to sustain the deception he can continue to reap personal benefits and the Union serves his purpose just as effectively as though it were still a million strong. Still, the "yellow" still hopes to save the President's face. He is consumed with pitiful but worn yearning to supplant Secretary of Labor Davis as a member of the President's Cabinet. In this he is prone to rage over trifles and to resent even the smallest rebuff.

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10. *Leucanthemum vulgare* L. (L.)  
11. *Leucanthemum vulgare* L. (L.)

nomic trend that would not be denied, that no human agency could ignore with impunity, and that no sane leader would have disregarded, unless actuated by some ulterior motive. He arrayed the miners in battle against an unwilling foe, one that wanted to be friendly and that constantly sued for peace. He called the miners the shock troops of the American Labor Movement, and they were worthy of the name, but their general was a vainglorious, egotistical, perverse—what? Scoundrel, coward or fool?—who stupidly ignored the insurmountable obstacles against his troops and who stubbornly held them in the battle lines until they were snared into snipers' hands and forced into helpless submission.

There was nothing but the eight days of truce that could be obtained without the loss of a single man. The miners, however, were not the same to him; mine owners negotiated success with peace, but miners had to be beaten; they urged continuation of the peace. One day before the conference began, the miners sent a telegram to the miners and miners' leaders of the country: "We are here to fight, but we could not do it without you." They were right. The miners could not do it without the miners of the country.

recover lost ground and more. But the miners were held to the fray until they were exhausted, prostrated, demoralized, and defeated by economic force that no human power could overcome. Then their retreat was a rout, a veritable debacle that left them a defenseless, sorry lot without power or resistance and compelled to accept whatever terms the mine owners were willing to offer.

Both miners and mine owners had lived through three miserable years under the Jacksonville Agreement, during which the tonnage gradually shifted from the Union to the non-union fields. Of 1,000 miners, a favored few had eight work during a year, but tens of thousands had no work at all. The tonnage was 75 per cent union when this agreement was first signed. When the date of termination arrived only 20 per cent of the union miners had scored 1,000 hours of pay. A number of miners who had stood the rigors of silence had left the unions to work for lower wages. During the three years of this agreement many new mines were opened up in the non-union fields, thereby depriving the already existing miners of the mine owners in the union fields. It was the intent to install mechanical labor-saving devices in the mines, but little attempt was made to do so. The result was that the miners were impelled to work longer hours than ever before.

Standards of living were

lowered, and the miners

were compelled to work

longer hours than ever

before. The miners

were compelled to work

longer hours than ever

before. The miners

were compelled to work

longer hours than ever

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were compelled to work

for retreat to a more tenable position and for reorganization of his terribly depleted army. But appalling though it was, the condition held no adverse meaning for Lewin. He continued to defy the lightning and to blatantly insist that "the miners would take no backward step" and lead the fragmentary army into battle to fight for renewal of the Jacksonville Agreement.

### **How To Impossible Task**

For a year and more prior to its expiration Illinois and Indiana were the only districts in the country where the law was fully complying with the requirements of the Jacksonian Amendment. It had been discarded by many owners of slaves and the men employed by them, who were not paid and were working for wages ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 daily. The wages \$1.50 provided for in the Jacksonian Amendment. Notwithstanding the fact that the owners of slaves had already stopped paying wages, the amount of money paid had already dropped back to \$1.00 daily. The amount of money paid had been reduced, ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.10 daily. The reason given was that there would be no work for slaves if they were paid so much. Had the nation been so fraught with race consciousness, it would have been a certain consequence of the most coming to a standstill.

While it was proposed to prohibit champion dogs from being exhibited or bred into the Union, and by this subterfuge to banish the breed, but defeat overcame the majority of the anti-breeders. The bill was amended so as to permit the importation of champion dogs, provided that they were registered with the American Kennel Club, and that their owners could not conceive or propagate any new breeds. The bill was passed, and with the support of the American Kennel Club, the breed was admitted to the Union.

coal fields from disintegration, forced him to abandon his destructive position.

By this time the Union was so badly infected with disintegration and so weakened as an effective force that Illinois was the only district able to secure a tentative renewal of the Jacksonville Agreement, and being alone successful the agreement was a decided disadvantage to the Illinois miners. There was rifle work under its terms, and streams of circumstances demanded modification, but not until after she stood alone, in ability to attain, did Illinois seek authority to deviate.

**SS-SEN IN DODO AND SOUTHERN**

Finally Illinois asked for and received authority to modify. A reduced wage scale was necessary to help meet non-union competition which by now abounded on both sides. Wages were reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.50 per day. The agreement was closed on that basis and the Illinois officers were held 100 percent blame. Time will prove the wisdom of this action. On the other hand, if the \$1.60 per hour contract was certainly preferable to nothing, then the union and their being forced to accept whatever wages the minnow owners were willing to pay, as occurred in every other district, is no wisdom of the union. It is a foolish view that no other distribution is possible.

A similar ruling from the Ontario Court of Appeal in the western dispute, 437-1966, on April 16, 1972, upheld the award of arbitration by the Great Northern and the Canadian National railroads in the dispute between them and the two companies involved in the operation of the Great Northern Union cut-wages of 10% for the period of one year, effective January 1, 1972.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL,  
THE EVER-ALIVE, THE EVER-POWERFUL,  
THE EVER-PROTECTOR, THE EVER-PROVIDER,  
THE EVER-MAINTAINER, THE EVER-SUPPORTER,  
THE EVER-REFUGEE, THE EVER-REFUGEE,

abandon the Jacksonville Agreement and a new policy. In part they said:

"The thought and the hope is expressed that through the active co-operation of our officers and members in the bituminous districts affected, the policy adopted may be the means to rehabilitate our forces, bring about mutually satisfactory agreements, restore the stability of our organization and lay the basis for future advancement of our organization and its membership."

The changed policy did not militate the Union, nor save its stability. Lewis had his feelings too close — the disease was too great. The others had thought too well in haste. At that time, he claimed, we were irreparable. The men were broken and of course, no crushing defeat that they should have been forced to suffer, and had lost confidence in their leader. The Union was so weakened that the slave owners could now do what they did with the exception of the Union.

the new system of government  
and consumers' rights  
it will be largely increased  
points of view.  
The new system  
in detail and  
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seems rather strange that he would approve of agreements made on a \$100 per day basis and applicable to a handful of members in Ohio and Southwest, and then allow his bog-licking lackeys to draw up an agreement that provides for the payment of \$100 per day.

Bud Lewis has a host of many strange whims. When the Illinois operators and Operators were in John W. Davis Conference and the operators were striving to get him to make the first deal, the favorable agreement of the Illinois Meeting, Lewis caused the Ohio operators to sign up with a few small operators in Ohio for a wage scale of \$1.00 per day, thus greatly embarrassing the Illinois operators. Every soul of diplomacy and strategy demanded that Ohio hold back and allow Illinois to fix the standard, as always had been done, but his reprehensible action indicates that Lewis wanted Ohio to set the pace.

#### Ruthless and Cold Blooded

To understand how he could wreck a Union of half a million men, one must know the character of this treacherous Lewis. He is a career operator, a bombastic, ramrodded, cold-blooded, treacherous, move over the Johnson of old, with patronizing indifference to every view, everybody who disagreed with him in any way a blockhead. Ruthless, cold-blooded, a vindictive uncompromising enemy of the right, and there everybody must have watched lest they be bitten on the fingers. He constantly referred to an election that other operators had in mind, but he was the only one who obviously at any time thought of it to avoid being beaten. His is supersensitive and vindictious. When he gets to a wrong doing, he is liable to retribution and vengeance by play and pay-off, with his usual pitiful excuse of "not their fault" and by employing all sorts of methods to keep the operators in line, including the use of the police.

9:45 AM - 1933 - 1100 P.M. 11/11/33

Editorial on the subject of the new wage scale.

can whisper into their ear some vile impious lie about an opponent. He affects great dignity but his mind is mostly in the muck. He is adept at chicanery and contemptible intrigue and is ever plotting to get his opponents in a compromising position so as to make them subservient to his will. He is a base, selfish ingrate, destitute of honor and without appreciation of friendships. Gompers, when alive, Hayes and Walker and many others who have befriended him, have felt the hurt and the harm of his ingratitude. He is insincere, disloyal and dishonest, a consummate shyster and an unscrupulous "fellow."

#### A Insufferable Braggart

He is greedy for money and so tight he would not be a dime a day alive unless he had a doctor's certificate giving to the fact. He is pompous and vainglorious and consumed with an inordinate desire for publicity and fame. He is vicious, spiteful and vindictive, intolerant of criticism and thrives on blandishments that would be repugnant to a self-respecting man. He is an insufferable braggart and a lover of things sensational and theatrical and goes to great lengths to make Roman Holiday out of himself. Dependable and distrustful he has few friends or enemies other than in his merciful and venal followers. Surrounded by a crew of meek, horn-blowing lackeys, the political camp followers, he has ruled the Union AFL for over thirty years and dictated to it personal terms.

The induction into one of the most important organizations and procedure in the United States. The proposed assembled convention is a wise and frank discussion of policy and principle. A convention of the majority of the瓦特和民主的党派的代表，一个公开的和诚实的会议，将决定美国劳工党的政策和方法。一个公开的和诚实的会议，将决定美国劳工党的政策和方法。一个公开的和诚实的会议，将决定美国劳工党的政策和方法。



## **THEORY AND PRACTICAL LEADERSHIP**

**Article telling of the  
Workers of America  
Lewis has no equal  
in the world.**

1970-322017 - Issued by December 1st, 1972, and

the average paid-in member  
would add 100 million  
to the total membership.

CHICAGO AVENUE VAD CO. 1000  
EXCELSIOR MILK COMPANY

vided as follows: Washington, 1,294 members; Montana, 1,811; Wyoming, 4,568; Utah, 16; Colorado, 700; Kansas, 3,120; Oklahoma, 43; Arkansas, 1; Texas, none; Michigan, 902; Indiana, 10,609; Ohio, 1,061; Iowa, 4,977; Missouri, 388; Kentucky, 16; Tennessee, 349; Alabama, 2; West Virginia, 77; and Pennsylvania, 1,374, making a grand total of 31,308 members.

This makes it manifest that there is not a single district unbroken in the soft coal field outside of Illinois!

When Lewis was appointed President every one of these districts, with the exception of Utah, Colorado, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, West Virginia and Virginia were 100 per cent organized and enrollment of new members.

Kendue's 16,000 members in Tennessee  
Kans. 15,000 N.C. R.I. 14,000 West Virginia  
30,000 members 14,000 members 13,000 members  
Western Pennsylvania 10,000 members 10,000 members  
10,000 all western 10,000 W. Va. 10,000  
and 10,000 members 10,000 members

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**OVER THE AIR**